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R E P O R T S
FROM
C O M M I S S I O N E R S :
TWENTY-ONE VOLUMES.

— (20. *PART I.*) —

UNIVERSITIES OF OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.

Session
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1873.

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N.B.—*THE* Figures at the beginning of the line, correspond with the N^o at the foot of each Report; and the Figures at the end of the line, refer to the MS. Paging of the Volumes arranged for *The House of Commons*.

UNIVERSITIES OF OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE:

[c. 856.] Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the Property and Income of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and of the Colleges and Halls therein; together with Returns and Appendix:

Vol. I. Report, including Abstracts and Synoptical Tables and
Appendix - - - - - p. 1

UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION.

R E P O R T

OF

THE COMMISSIONERS

APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO

THE PROPERTY AND INCOME

OF THE

UNIVERSITIES OF OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE,

AND OF

THE COLLEGES AND HALLS THEREIN;

TOGETHER WITH

RETURNS AND APPENDIX.

VOL. I.

REPORT, INCLUDING ABSTRACTS AND SYNOPTICAL
TABLES, AND APPENDIX.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



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COMMISSION.

VICTORIA R.

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith.

To Our right trusty and right entirely beloved Cousin, Harry George Duke of Cleveland, Knight of Our most Noble Order of the Garter; Our trusty and well-beloved Frederick Charles Cavendish, Esquire (commonly called Lord Frederick Charles Cavendish); Our right trusty and well-beloved Charles Henry Rolle, Baron Clinton; Our trusty and well-beloved John William Strutt, Esquire (commonly called the Honourable John William Strutt); Our trusty and well-beloved William Henry Bateson, Clerk, Doctor in Divinity, Master of St. John's College in Our University of Cambridge; Our trusty and well-beloved Bartholomew Price, Clerk, Master of Arts, Sedleian Professor of Natural Philosophy in Our University of Oxford; and Our trusty and well-beloved Kirkman Daniel Hodgson, Esquire, Greeting :

Whereas We have deemed it expedient for divers good causes and considerations, that a Commission should forthwith issue to inquire into the Property and Income belonging to, administered, or enjoyed by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and the Colleges and Halls therein (whether held or received for their corporate use, or in trust, or in whatsoever other manner), including the prospects of increase or decrease in such property and income; and also to report the uses to which such property and income are applied, together with all matters of fact tending to exhibit the state and circumstances of the same.

Now know ye, that We, reposing great trust and confidence in your knowledge, ability, and discretion, have authorised and appointed, and do by these Presents authorise and appoint you the said Harry George Duke of Cleveland, Frederick Charles Cavendish, Esquire (commonly called Lord Frederick Charles Cavendish), Charles Henry Rolle, Baron Clinton, John William Strutt, Esquire (commonly called the Honourable John William Strutt), William Henry Bateson, Bartholomew Price, and Kirkman Daniel Hodgson, to be Our Commissioners for the purposes aforesaid.

And for the better enabling you to carry these Our Royal intentions into effect, We do by these Presents authorise and empower you, or any three or more of you, to call before you, or any three or more of you, such persons as you may judge necessary, by whom you may be the better informed of the truth in the premises, and on the matters herein submitted for your consideration; also to call for and examine all such books, documents, papers, and records as you shall judge likely to afford you the fullest information on the subject of this Our Commission; and to inquire of and concerning the premises by all other lawful ways and means whatsoever.

Commission for inquiring into the Property
and Income of the Universities of Oxford
and Cambridge.

And it is Our further will and pleasure that you, or any four or more of you, do report to Us in writing under your hands and seals, so soon as the same can reasonably be, using all diligence, your several proceedings by virtue of this Our Commission, together with your opinion touching the condition, management, and custody of the said property and income, hereby referred for your consideration.

And We will and command and by these Presents ordain, that this Our Commission shall continue in full force and virtue, and that you Our said Commissioners, or any three or more of you, may from time to time proceed in the execution thereof, and of every matter and thing therein contained, although the same be not continued from time to time by adjournment.

And for your assistance in the execution of these Presents, We have made choice of Our trusty and well-beloved Charles Savile Roundell, Esquire, to be Secretary to this Our Commission, and to attend you, whose services and assistance We require you to use from time to time as occasion may require.

Given at Our Court at Saint James's, the Fifth day of January 1872, in the Thirty-fifth year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command.

H. A. BRUCE.

In October 1871 the following letter was addressed by Mr. Gladstone to the Vice-Chancellors of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge :

10, Downing Street,
24th October 1871.

REV. SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you that during the discussions of the current year upon the University Tests Act, the advisers of the Crown made known to Parliament their opinion that a complete enquiry ought to be instituted, by a Commission for the purpose, into the revenues and property of the two Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and their intention to take steps with a view to the early appointment of such a Commission.

On the one hand it appeared to be undeniable that the information to be sought through such a Commission would be of great interest and value to the public and to Parliament, as well as to the members of the two distinguished bodies themselves. On the other hand, the Government bore in mind that it had not been in the power of the Royal Commissions of inquiry, appointed more than 20 years ago, to present such information in a complete form even at the period of their investigation ; while the time which has intervened must have greatly altered the facts of the case in a variety of material particulars.

What thus remained wanting could only be supplied either under the authority of a Statutory Commission, or through a Royal Commission, if such Royal Commission should enjoy the free and full assistance of the Universities and Colleges themselves.

Some preliminary inquiries made by me during the summer on the part of the Government, especially, though not exclusively from the Chancellors of Oxford and Cambridge, have led us to suppose that the object in view might be generally approved, and that of the two modes of approaching the investigation which I have mentioned, the latter would be decidedly preferred. When, several years back, a former administration advised the institution of an inquiry into the public schools of the country, it was found, on communication with the governing bodies, that they were all prepared cordially to co-operate with a Commission appointed, without any appeal to Parliament, under the sole authority of the Crown. That mode of appointment was consequently followed ; and the fruits of the examination I believe left nothing to be desired in point of completeness.

The province of that Commission was more extended than that which it is now proposed to assign to a similar organ : and I refer to the precedent solely as bearing upon the choice to be made between proceeding by statute, on the one hand, and inviting the free co-operation of the Universities and Colleges on the other.

With regard to the scope of the inquiry which has been mentioned in Parliament, it ought in our view to embrace the fullest information respecting all matters of fact connected with the property and income either of the Universities themselves, or of the Colleges or Halls therein. In these would be included the prospects of increase or decrease in such property and income, and a statement of the uses to which they are applied. But it would be no part of the duty of the Commission to pass judgment on the present appropriation of these resources, or to recommend alterations in it. For a task thus defined, in the opinion of the Government, a single Commission, composed of a small number of members, would suffice ; and it is to be hoped that the inquiry need not occupy more than a moderate space of time.

What is requisite, however, is that the Government should have reasonable ground to expect such voluntary and general assistance from the numerous societies concerned as would warrant their relying on a process thus conducted for the attainment of complete results.

I venture, then, to ask that in your capacity of chief resident officer of the University of Cambridge you will have the goodness to submit in the proper quarters the question I have brought before you, as to the disposition of the governing authorities of the University, and of the several Colleges and Halls respectively, to prefer, or otherwise, the mode of inquiry by a Royal Commission ; and if preferring it, to lend it the assistance necessary for an efficacious enquiry. I am sensible that, in tendering this request, I am asking you to add for the moment to the duties of an already laborious office ; but I am sure you will believe that I adopt by desire of the Government this method of proceeding only by reason of the desire we entertain to consult to the utmost possible degree, in the prosecution of an important public object, the dignity and the inclinations of those whom we feel to be so well entitled to our cordial respect.

I have only to add that I have addressed a duplicate of this letter to the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford ; and to say that, having postponed our inquiry until the University should be collected in full term, we shall feel much indebted by as early a consideration as may be practicable of the question which has been submitted.

I have the honor to be,
Rev. sir,
Your most obedient and faithful servant,
W. E. GLADSTONE.

The Rev.

The Vice-Chancellor of the University { Oxford.
 { Cambridge.

PRELIMINARY LETTERS.

The following letter was addressed to the Vice-Chancellor of each University, to the Heads of each College and Hall, and to each Professor:—

SIR,

Battle Abbey, Battle,
2nd February 1872.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint a Commission under the Royal Sign manual, directing myself and several others to inquire into the property and income of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and of their several Colleges and Halls, and to report to Her Majesty thereupon.

I venture to hope that my colleagues and myself may have the advantage of your valuable experience and assistance in prosecuting this inquiry.

I beg to transmit herewith a copy of Her Majesty's Commission.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient humble servant,
CLEVELAND.

The following letter and enclosures 1 and 2 were transmitted, along with copies of the Forms of Return marked A. and B., to the Head of each College:

UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION.
A. B.

Universities Commission,
22, Duke Street, Westminster, S.W.
5th March 1872.

SIR,

1. THE Commissioners appointed by Her Majesty to inquire concerning the property and income of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and of the Colleges and Halls therein, respectfully invite the attention of College to the accompanying Forms of Returns.*

2. In order to satisfy the terms of the Commission with which they are entrusted, they think it necessary to ascertain:

First, the nature of the property of the College; the present income derived from it; and its prospective value.

Second, the existing charges upon the income; and any prospective liabilities which may be expected.

Third, the uses to which such property and income are applied.

3. The Commissioners are expressly directed to extend their inquiry to property held by Colleges in trust, as well as to that which is held for their corporate use, or otherwise.

4. Furthermore, they are required to report their opinion touching the condition, management, and custody of the property and income of the several Colleges; together with all matters of fact tending to exhibit the state and circumstances of the same.

5. With a view to the more effectual prosecution of the inquiry on their own part, and also in the hope of facilitating the necessarily laborious duties which they are constrained to ask you and the officers of College to undertake, the Commissioners have prepared Forms of Returns, copies of which I am instructed to forward to you.

6. The forms which accompany this letter relate to the property of the Colleges, and to their income from (a) external, and (b) internal sources. Forms relating to the expenditure of colleges will be transmitted without delay.

Separate forms, it will be observed, have been framed for property and income held in trust.

7. The Commissioners have thought it advisable to classify the several particulars as to which it is their duty to inquire, and in respect of which the forms of returns have been prepared.

8. There are however certain general questions more or less common to all the subjects of inquiry which it will be convenient to specify in the first instance.

9. These general questions are as follows:—†

(I.) Are the several estates, lands, buildings, and premises, held subject to covenants for—

a. The erection of any new buildings.

b. Repairs.

c. Insurance against fire.

d. Cultivation?

(II.) Are new buildings, drainage, or other substantial improvements necessary upon any of the lands or premises? If so, to what extent?

(III.) Are there minerals or other valuable substances under any of the lands? If so, specify the kind, and on what lands? Are they being worked? Is income received in respect of them in the shape of royalties or otherwise?

(IV.) Are any of the lands available for building purposes, or likely to become so? If so, specify which, and to what extent, and near to what town or place of growing population?

General
questions.

* Certain modifications in the returns asked for were subsequently made. See letters from the secretary, dated respectively April 2nd and March 28th, 1872, pp. 19 and 20.

† See note in next page.

(V.) Have you any reason to expect an increase or decrease in value in any of the lands or premises?
If, so, state to what extent, together with your reasons.

10. A few special questions, having exclusive reference to particular forms of returns, will be appended in their proper place.* Special questions.

11. Both classes of questions relate to trust estates, as well as to those which are held by Colleges in the corporate character.

12. The particulars referred to in paragraph 7 are as follows:—

EXTERNAL SOURCES OF INCOME.

EXTERNAL
SOURCES OF
INCOME.

A. 1. A list of estates let on beneficial leases, showing in each case:—

A. 1. Estates
on beneficial
leases.

- a. The county where situated.
- b. The name of the parish.
- c. The acreage.
- d. The description of buildings, if any, such as mansion, dwelling-house, farmhouse, cottage, &c.
- e. The name of the lessee.
- f. The date of the last valuation.
- g. The annual value then reported.
- h. The commencement of the existing lease.
- i. The term of years of the existing lease.
- k. The amount of the reserved rent.
- l. The fine on the last renewal.
- m. The number of years of the previous lease which were then unexpired.
- n. The fixed deductions, such as land tax, insurance against fire, quitrents, &c., and by whom paid.
- o. The estimated net annual value for letting at rackrent.
- p. The poor rate valuation: as regards both the gross estimated rental, and the rateable value.

SPECIAL QUESTION.

Mention the estates or farms, if any, in which the College has not renewed the lease at the ordinary time; and the estates in the leases of which a variation has been made in the rent reserved.

A. 1. Special
question.

A. 2. A list of estates let at rackrent, showing in each case:—

A. 2. Estates
at rackrent.

- a. The county where situated.
- b. The name of the parish.
- c. The acreage.
- d. The description of buildings, if any.
- e. The name of the tenant.
- f. The date of the last valuation.
- g. The commencement of the existing lease, if any.
- h. The term of years of the lease.
- i. The rent.
- k. The fixed deductions, if any.
- l. The poor rate valuation; as regards both the gross estimated rental, and the rateable value.

A. 3. A list of houses let on beneficial leases, showing in each case:—

A. 3. Houses
on beneficial
leases.

- a. The place where situated.
- b. The name of the street, and the number of the house.
- c. The area of garden, orchard, &c., if any.
- d. The description of the house.
- e. The name of the lessee.
- f. The date of the last valuation.
- g. The annual net value then reported.
- h. The commencement of the existing lease.
- i. The term of the existing lease.
- k. The amount of the reserved rent.
- l. The fine on the last renewal.
- m. The number of years of the previous lease which were then unexpired.
- n. The fixed deductions, if any, and by whom paid.
- o. The estimated net annual value for letting at rackrent.
- p. The poor rate valuation—as before.

SPECIAL QUESTIONS.

A. 3. Special
questions.

- a. Mention the cases in which the College has not renewed the lease at the ordinary time; and also the cases in which a variation has been made in the rent reserved by the lease.

* It is suggested that the answers to these questions, so far as they are applicable, should be given separately, under each of the forms of returns hereafter specified, and (if space allows) in the column for Remarks. But, if more convenient, the answers can be given on separate sheets of foolscap. In that case it is requested that each sheet of foolscap be headed with the appropriate letter and figure (A. 1, B. 1, &c.) with which the form of return to which the question belongs is marked.

- β.* What is the condition of the buildings so let on beneficial leases? and have you reason to expect, upon the falling in of the leases, a necessity for any extraordinary outlay on improvements?

A. 4. Houses, &c. let on long leases.

A. 4. A list of houses and sites of houses let on long leases under the Universities and College Estates Act, 1858, and the Universities and College Estates Act Extension, 1860, showing in each case:—

- a.* The place where situated.
- b.* The name of the street, and the number of the house.
- c.* The area of garden, orchard, &c., if any.
- d.* The description of the house.
- e.* The name of the lessee.
- f.* The commencement of the existing lease.
- g.* The term of the lease.
- h.* The amount of the reserved rent.
- i.* The fixed deductions, if any, and by whom paid.
- k.* The poor rate valuation—as before.

A. 5. Houses at rackrent.

A. 5. A list of houses let at rackrent, showing in each case:—

- a.* The place where situated.
- b.* The name of the street, and the number of the house.
- c.* The area of garden, orchard, &c., if any.
- d.* The description of the house.
- e.* The name of the tenant.
- f.* The commencement of the lease, if any.
- g.* The term of the lease.
- h.* The rent.
- i.* The fixed deductions, if any, and by whom paid.
- k.* The poor rate valuation—as before.

A. 6. Copyholds for lives.

A. 6. A list of copyholds for lives, showing in each case:—

- a.* The county where the copyhold is situated.
- b.* The name of the place.
- c.* The name of the manor.
- d.* The name of the copyhold tenant.
- e.* The acreage.
- f.* The names and ages of the lives in each copyhold.
- g.* The estimated annual value of each copyhold.
- h.* Any peculiar rights of the copyholder.

A. 6. Special questions.

SPECIAL QUESTIONS.

- a.* Mention the cases, if any, in which the College has refused to put in new lives, or otherwise taken steps towards enfranchisement?
- b.* Has the College any property let on leases for lives? if so, a special form of return will be sent.

A. 7. Leases for lives.

*A. 7.** Leases for lives.

A. 8. Copyholds of inheritance.

A. 8. A list of copyholds of inheritance, showing in each case:—

- a.* The county where the copyhold is situated.
- b.* The name of the place.
- c.* The name of the manor.
- d.* The name of the copyhold tenant.
- e.* The acreage.
- f.* The quitrents payable, if any.
- g.* The fines, heriots, &c.—their nature and amount.
- h.* The aggregate annual amount of fines, &c. received from copyholds in each manor on an average of the last ten years.
- i.* Any peculiar rights of copyholder.

A. 9. Leaseholds held by the College.

A. 9. A list of leaseholds held by the College, showing in each case:—

- a.* The county where situated.
- b.* The name of the parish.
- c.* The acreage.
- d.* The name of the lessor.
- e.* The description of the estate in lease, and of the buildings, if any.
- f.* The commencement of the existing lease.
- g.* The term of years of the lease.
- h.* The estimated annual value for letting at rackrent.
- i.* The annual payment to the lessor.
- k.* The fixed deductions, if any.
- l.* The net annual receipt by the College.
- m.* The poor rate valuation—as before.

* A form for this return was subsequently furnished when required.

A. 10. A list of tithe rentcharges, showing in each case :—**A. 10. Tithe rentcharges.**

- a. The county where situated.
- b. The parish or place.
- c. The gross awarded rentcharge.
- d. The permanent fixed charges, if any, of what they consist, and their amount.
- e. The average on seven years of (a) the rates; (b) the expenses of collection.
- f. The net annual value.
- g. Whether let on lease, if so, to whom, and the term of lease.
- h. The reserved rent.
- i. The fine, if any, on the grant of the lease.

SPECIAL QUESTIONS.**A. 10. Special questions.**

- a. State whether any tithe rentcharges have been granted to any incumbent or other person, if so, state in what years, and whether upon beneficial or other leases, or for life or lives.
- β. Whether any steps have been taken by the College to run out the leases of its tithe rentcharges?

A. 11. A list of underwoods on woodlands, showing in each case :—**A. 11. Underwoods.**

- a. The county where situated.
- b. The name of the parish.
- c. The acreage.
- d. The average for the last 15 years of the (a) gross receipts; (b) expenses; (c) net receipts.
- e. The poor rate valuation—as before.

A. 12. A list of the receipts from the sale of timber, showing in each case :—**A. 12. Timber.**

- a. The county where situated.
- b. The name of the parish.
- c. The name of the estate or farm.
- d. The average for the last 15 years of the (a) gross receipts; (b) expenses; (c) net receipts.
- e. The mode in which the net receipts have been appropriated.

A. 13. A list of lands let on mining leases, showing in each case :—**A. 13. Minerals.**

- a. The county where situated.
- b. The name of the parish.
- c. The nature of the minerals.
- d. The name of the lessee.
- e. The commencement of the lease.
- f. The term of the lease.
- g. The conditions of the lease.
- h. The annual receipt on an average of the last 15 years.
- i. The receipt in 1871.
- k. The mode in which the net receipts have been appropriated.

SPECIAL QUESTION.**A. 13. Special question.**

Is any of the mineral property held in trust? If so, specify the properties.

A. 14. A list of rentcharges, quitrents, fee farm rents, pensions, and other fixed payments; showing in each case :—**A. 14. Fixed payments.**

- a. The nature of the charge.
- b. The estate or buildings on which charged—the county where situated; the name of the parish or place; and name of the owner.

A. 15. A list of moneys invested in Government or other stocks, funds, shares, or securities, showing in each case :—**A. 15. Moneys invested in Government or other securities.**

- a. The amount of stock, &c.
- b. The description of the stock.
- c. The sources from whence the stock, &c., arises.
- d. The name in which the stock, &c. is standing—whether of the College, the Court of Chancery, the Copyhold Commissioners, &c.
- e. The account to which the stock, &c. belongs—*e.g.*, Caution Fund, Building Fund, Domus Fund, Advowson Fund, Composition of Dues Fund, proceeds of sales, railway compensation moneys, bequests, &c.
- f. The net annual receipts.

A. 16. A list of properties, if any, other than those included in the preceding classes; together with a statement of the average income derived therefrom for the last 15 years.**A. 16. Other properties.****A. 17. A summary of the gross external income for the 10 [5] years ending with the year 1871, received by the College from its corporate property.****A. 17. Summary of gross income from external sources (not including trusts) for the last ten years.****A. 18. A summary of the net external income for the 10 [5] years ending with the year 1871, received by the College from its corporate property.****A. 18. Summary of net external income.**

INTERNAL
SOURCES OF
INCOME.

INTERNAL SOURCES OF INCOME.

A. 19. Room-
rents, fees,
dues, &c.

A. 19. A list of the annual amounts received in each of the last 10 [5] years in respect of room rents, fees, dues, &c., that is to say, in respect of—

- a. Room rents.
- b. Entrance fees.
- c. Graduation fees.
- d. Annual dues of residents.
- e. Annual dues of non-residents.
- f. Profits, if any, on kitchen and buttery, and on the sale of commodities.
- g. Caution Fund, (a) the amount; (b) mode of investment; (c) annual income therefrom; (d) how appropriated.
- h. Other sources of internal annual income, if any, specifying the same.

N.B.—It is requested that, in the case of the dues above specified, particulars may be given of the mode and duration in and for which the same respectively are charged.

A. 20. Sum-
mary of net
income from
internal
sources for the
last ten years.

A. 20. A summary of the net internal income for the ten [five] years ending with the year 1871 received by the College.

13. In submitting to you these numerous forms of returns, and in preferring the request that you will have the goodness to make the desired returns as speedily as may be found consistent with the paramount object of fullness and accuracy, I am directed by the Commissioners to assure you that they are fully sensible of the arduous duties which will be thus imposed upon yourself, as well as upon the bursars and other officers of College; and that they place their reliance upon the spirit of generous promptitude with which the colleges of each university have expressed their readiness to furnish to Her Majesty's Commission all the information in their power.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
CHARLES S. ROUNDELL,
Secretary.

To

College.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

Universities Commission,
22, Duke Street, Westminster, S.W.
March 1872.

THE Duke of Cleveland has the honour, on the part of the Commissioners appointed by Her Majesty to inquire into the property and income of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and of their respective Colleges and Halls, and to report to Her Majesty thereupon, to request you to adopt the necessary means for affording accurate answers to the papers of inquiry which he begs to transmit.

He requests you also to use all necessary dispatch in procuring the requisite answers, and to transmit them to him when received.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

Universities Commission,
22, Duke Street, Westminster, S.W.
March 1872.

SIR,

HEREWITH are transmitted duplicate forms of returns, marked:—

A. 1.—A. 18. Relating to the Corporate property of

College, and

B. 1.—B. 18. Relating to the Trust Property of the same College.

May I request that you will have the goodness to inform me how many copies of each form of return you will be likely to require?

For this purpose the subjoined schedule has been prepared.

I beg to state that further copies of the forms of returns will always be in readiness, and at your disposal.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
CHARLES S. ROUNDELL,
Secretary.

SCHEDULE OF FORMS OF RETURN.
EXTERNAL SOURCES OF INCOME.

CORPORATE PROPERTY.	Number of Copies at present required.	TRUST PROPERTY.	Number of Copies at present required.
A 1. Estates on beneficial leases -		B 1. - - - -	
A 2. Estates at rackrent -		B 2. - - - -	
A 3. Houses on beneficial leases -		B 3. - - - -	
A 4. Houses on long leases -		B 4. - - - -	
A 5. Houses at rackrent -		B 5. - - - -	
A 6. Copyholds for lives -		B 6. - - - -	
A 7. Leases for lives -		B 7. - - - -	
A 8. Copyholds of inheritance -		B 8. - - - -	
A 9. Leaseholds -		B 9. - - - -	
A 10. Tithe rentcharges -		B 10. - - - -	
A 11. Underwoods -		B 11. - - - -	
A 12. Timber -		B 12. - - - -	
A 13. Minerals -		B 13. - - - -	
A 14. Fixed payments -		B 14. - - - -	
A 15. Stocks, funds, &c. -		B 15. - - - -	
A 16. Other properties -		B 16. - - - -	
A 17. Summary of gross external income		B 17. - - - -	
A 18. Summary of net external income		B 18. - - - -	

INTERNAL SOURCES OF INCOME.

- A. 19. Annual amount of room rents, &c.
A. 20. Summary of net internal income.

The following letter, along with Forms of Returns marked C. 1 and C. 2, was transmitted to the Head of each College :—

UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION.
C.

Universities Commission,
22, Duke Street, Westminster, S.W.
30th March 1872.

SIR,

1. THE Commissioners appointed by Her Majesty to inquire concerning the property and income of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and of the Colleges and Halls therein, respectfully request you to furnish them with information as to the mode in which the corporate income of College has been expended or distributed in each of the last five years, viz., 1867-71. I am directed to request you to give this information with special reference to the following particulars,* for which purpose the accompanying forms of return marked C. have been prepared.

I. The payments, fixed and variable, made to the Head of the College.

II. The like payments made to the fellows or senior students, mentioning the different classes of fellows, as to their income, if such there be; the number in each class, and the payments made to each fellow in each class.

III. The payments made to the scholars, minor scholars, demies, postmasters, and junior students, giving particulars similar to those under the preceding head.

IV. The payments made to exhibitioners, Bible or chapel clerks, and sizars, with particulars in like manner.

V. The number and titles of the College officers, not being educational, such as the censors, the deans, the bursars, the stewards, and the salaries paid to them respectively.

VI. The number and titles of the College officers, being educational, such as the prælectors, the lecturers, who are paid out of the corporate revenue, and the salaries paid to each, as distinguished from the sums received from the tuition fund.

VII. The number and titles of professors and public lecturers paid out of the corporate revenue, and the salaries paid to each.

VIII. The amount of contribution, if any, to the Tuition Fund of the College.

IX. The payments made to examiners, and for prizes; and also the amount of contribution, if any, to any other educational or similar fund, either in the College, or the University.

X. The salaries to College servants; specifying their offices, title, number.

XI. The ordinary charges for commons, and fixed allowances, provided for resident members on the foundation; and state particulars.

XII. The charges for extraordinary commons or entertainments.

XIII. Tradesmen's bills for the ordinary maintenance of the College, and for printing and stationery, &c.

* It is requested that the answers with respect to the details inquired after under the first seven heads as to the number and titles of officers, the several classes of fellows, the rate of stipends or salaries payable, &c., be given in the column for remarks in the form of return marked C. 1.

XIV. The fixed payments, such as quitrents and rentcharges, not deducted in the forms marked A., and to which the corporate property is subject.

XV. Pensions to old servants and gratuities.

XVI. Annual subscriptions and donations to churches, schools, charities, &c.

XVII. The rates, taxes, fire insurance on (a) the College; (b) the estates of the College.

XVIII. The payments, not being payments out of a special fund, for ordinary repairs of (a) the College buildings; (b) the estate buildings.

XIX. The payments, not being payments out of a special fund, for extraordinary repairs and new buildings, as regards (a) the College; (b) the estates; and also for improvements on the estates.

XX. Legal expenses.

XXI. The cost of management of estates, so far as charged directly on the corporate fund.

XXII. Charges for the chapel—giving details with respect to chaplains, organist, choir, organ, &c.

XXIII. Charges for the library, if not charged to a separate library fund.

XXIV. Charges for the garden, walks, and such like.

XXV. The payments from the corporate income for (a) the augmentation of benefices, (b) the purchase of advowsons, (c) the erection or improvements of parsonage houses.

XXVI. The payments to a domus fund.

XXVII. The amount invested, on what accounts, and how invested.

XXVIII. Payment of interest on loans.

XXIX. Any other payments not included under the preceding heads, specifying the same.

2. The Commissioners also request you to furnish them with abstracts of the accounts of the following funds, if such there be; showing in each case the amount of the capital, if any, and how the same is invested; together with the receipts and payments in each of the last five years:—

1. The Tuition fund: showing also—

(a.) The number of undergraduates charged with tuition fees, together with the rate of charge, and the length of time over which it is made.

(b.) The amount of the augmentation, if any, from any other source.

(c.) The total amount of the tuition fund in each of the last five years.

(d.) The mode in which the same is distributed among the several tutors and lecturers.

2. The library fund.

3. The domus fund; its origin and appropriation.

4. The dues composition fund; showing also with respect to the future payments of members of the College, whether to the College or to the University, or to both.

(a.) The terms of composition accepted by the College.

(b.) The amount of the fund representing the past receipts on this account.

(c.) How the accruing income is appropriated.

5. The caution fund.

6. The building and repairs fund of the College.

7. The fund for repairs and improvements on estates.

8. The fund for the increase of small livings, the purchase of advowsons, or the improvement of parsonage houses.

9. Any other fund formed by the College for a special purpose.

10. A statement of moneys borrowed and still owing by the College on account of drainage and other permanent improvements, the running out of beneficial leases, the enlargement of or addition to the College buildings, &c.; showing in each case:—

(a.) The year and purpose in and for which the moneys were borrowed.

(b.) The amount borrowed.

(c.) The rate of interest.

(d.) The annual charge incurred.

(e.) How such charge is paid.

3. The Commissioners will be obliged by your also informing them—

A. What is the general system of management of the College estates:—

(a.) Whether by an estate committee, or by one or more bursars or treasurers; and what is the tenure of office, and the salary of such officer or officers.

(b.) Whether agents, stewards, or other sub-officers are employed; if so, how many; their salaries, and how calculated; together with their general duties.

(c.) Whether any and what periodical or other survey or visitation of the estates is made, and by whom.

(d.) What is the aggregate cost of management, survey, &c. on the College estates as a whole; giving the per-centage on the gross receipts.

(e.) In what mode the College accounts are audited.

You are requested to furnish the Commissioners with a copy of the last balance sheet.

B. Whether the College insures the farm buildings on its estates, and if so, whether in a public office, or by means of a private insurance fund.

4. The Commissioners also request you to furnish them with abstracts of the accounts of all funds held in trust by the College for purposes other than the corporate use of the College; showing in each case the income and expenditure in each of the last five years, viz., 1867–71; at the same time stating (a) the name of the trust, (b) the objects of the same; and giving such other particulars as are necessary for the understanding of the same.

They will also be obliged by any information or explanation on any of the preceding heads of inquiry which will enable them to form an opinion on the condition, management, and custody of the property of this College.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
CHARLES S. ROUNDELL,
Secretary.

Addressed to the Head of each College :—

UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION.

D.

Universities Commission,
22, Duke Street, Westminster, S.W.
15th March 1872.

SIR,

THE Commissioners appointed by Her Majesty to inquire concerning the property and income of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and of the Colleges and Halls therein, have directed me to request that you will have the goodness to furnish them with information upon the several matters the particulars of which are hereunder specified, and with which you are specially concerned as the head of College.

You are requested to state—

I. Whether by virtue of your office as head of College you hold or enjoy any canonry, benefice, augmentation, special or other emolument, distinct from and exclusive of the money or other stipend received by or from the said College; and, if so, to state the following particulars; that is to say:—

- a. The date and purport of the deed or instrument of annexation.
- b. The gross annual receipt from each source of emolument in each of the last 10 years (1862-71).
- c. The corresponding deductions } in each of the same years.
- d. The net annual receipt }

II. Whether by yourself, or as trustee with any other person or persons, you hold any property in trust for the College, or for any charitable or other purpose within your own or any other college, or the University; and, if so, your are requested to state—

- a. The purpose of the trust.
- b. The nature and amount of the property.
- c. The income derived therefrom } in each of the last 10 years.
- d. The appropriation of the income }

I am also instructed to add that, if there is any other subject not comprised in the forms of inquiry already prepared by the Commissioners, upon which you are able to give information likely to be of service to them in the work of the Commission with which they are entrusted, they will esteem it a favour if you will make a communication to them accordingly.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
CHARLES S. ROUNDELL,
Secretary.

The Rev.
The

College.

Addressed to the Vice-Chancellor of each University, and to the Head of each College :—

Universities Commission,
22, Duke Street, Westminster, S.W.
26th April 1872.

SIR,

THE Commissioners appointed by Her Majesty to inquire concerning the property and income of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and of the Colleges and Halls therein, have directed me to request that you will have the goodness to furnish them with the following information concerning the ecclesiastical benefices in the gift of ; that is to say:—

1. A list of benefices, showing in each case—
 - a. The county where situated.
 - b. The name of the parish or place.
 - c. The net annual value of each benefice, so nearly as you are able to give it, together with any other particulars which affect the annual value of the benefice.
2. A statement of the augmentations, annual or otherwise, made by the College out of its corporate or trust property to the incumbents of benefices; stating the amount, source, and conditions of such augmentations, and whether the benefices are in the gift of the College or not.
3. A statement of the sums received by the College from the sale of benefices under the Act 23 & 24 Vict. c. 59, or under the previous Acts referred to in the 7th section thereof.
4. A statement of the appropriation of the capital and interest arising from the proceeds of such sales.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
CHARLES S. ROUNDELL,
Secretary.

The Rev.
The

Addressed to the Principal of each of the five Halls in the University of Oxford :—

UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION.

E.

Universities Commission,
22, Duke Street, Westminster, S.W.
15th March 1872.

SIR,

1. THE Commissioners appointed by Her Majesty to inquire concerning the property and income of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and of the Colleges and Halls therein, desire me to submit to you the accompanying form of return, marked E.

2. The form has been prepared with a view to showing in a compendious way the property of Hall; together with its income from all sources, and the mode of appropriation of that income, in each of the ten years 1862-71.

3. There are also some general questions which the Commissioners have drawn up, and to which they respectfully invite your attention.

4. These questions are as follows :—

A. (I.) Are any benefices attached to, or held in trust for the Hall, or any member of the same? If so, be so good as to state what benefices; and where; and the yearly value.

(II.) If the principal holds a benefice by virtue of his office, state where it is situated, and the yearly value.

B. (I.) Are the buildings of the Hall sufficiently insured against fire?

(II.) What is the present state of the buildings of the Hall; and what provision is there, if any, for keeping them in proper repair?

C. Are there any charges upon the property or income of the Hall? If so, state the nature and amount of each charge; together with the mode in which it is proposed to liquidate the same.

D. What sum by way of caution money is paid by each member of the Hall, and what are the conditions under which it is retained?

E. In what manner are the accounts of the Hall audited?

F. Have you any reason to expect any increase or decrease in the property, or the income of the Hall?

5. I am instructed by the Commissioners to request that you will have the goodness to favour them with the information which they are desirous of obtaining with respect to Hall with as little delay as may be consistent with your convenience.

Im, Sir, your obedient Servant,
CHARLES S. ROUNDELL,
Secretary.

The Rev.

The Principal of

Hall, Oxford.

The letters marked F. and G. were addressed to the Vice-Chancellor of each University :—

UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION.

F.

Universities Commission,
22, Duke Street, Westminster, S.W.
28th March 1872.

SIR,

THE Commissioners appointed by Her Majesty to inquire concerning the property and income of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and of the Colleges and Halls therein, respectfully request you to furnish them with the following information relating to the University of ; that is to say,

1. A list of all the properties belonging to or held in trust by the University; showing*

a. The purpose for which they are held, whether for the corporate use of the University, or in trust; and, if held in trust, stating the title and purpose of the trust.

b. The nature of such properties, whether estates in land, houses, tithes, or tithe rentcharges, fixed payments, stocks, shares, stipends, or otherwise, and, if real estate, stating by whom—whether the University, the cestuique trust; or other authority—the same is managed.

c. The income now receivable from such properties, specifying (α) the gross income (β) the net income.

d. The present appropriation of the net income.

2. A statement of the rate of charge for the composition of dues; together with a statement of the aggregate amount in each of the last five years (1867-71), of the several sums charged as fees on matriculation, examinations, graduation, and as annual dues or capitation taxes, and for composition of dues.

* A suitable form of return, marked F., is herewith transmitted. Other forms of return, adapted to the several kinds of property, will be forwarded to you upon your making a requisition for the same in the printed schedule herewith also transmitted.

3. A statement of the aggregate amount of fees and dues charged to unattached—non-collegiate—students, together with the rate of charge, and the length of time for which such charges are made.

4. A statement (a) of the scale of fees charged to candidates for the local examinations of the University; (b) of the aggregate amount received in each of the last five years (1867–71) for such fees; (c) of the appropriation of the same during the same period.

5. A statement of all other sources of income.

6. An account of the income and expenditure in each of the last five years of the general fund of the University; giving the details of the same.

7. An account of the income and expenditure in each of the last five years of every fund held or administered by the University in trust, whether for professorships, lectureships, scholarships, exhibitions, prizes, or for any other purpose; giving the details in each case.

8. Particulars with respect to any special fund created by the University, such as (at Cambridge) the general University building fund, the University Library general fund, and the Museums and Lecture rooms maintenance and building funds.

The Commissioners will also be obliged by your informing them—

I. Whether there is reason to expect any increase or decrease in value in any of the estates or properties of the University; and, if so, to what extent, together with a statement of the reasons for such expectation.

II. What is the system of management of the University estates.

III. In what way and by whom the several receipts and payments are taken and made, and under what control.

IV. In what mode the University accounts are audited.

You are requested to furnish the Commissioners with a copy of the last balance sheet.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

CHARLES S. ROUNDELL,
Secretary.

The Rev.

The Vice-Chancellor of the University of

UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION.

G.

Universities Commission,
22, Duke Street, Westminster, S.W.
28th March 1872.

SIR,

1. THE Commissioners appointed by Her Majesty to inquire concerning the property and income of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and of the Colleges and Halls therein, have directed me to request that you will have the goodness to procure for them, as soon as may be convenient, the following information* respecting the [Taylor Institution, Fitzwilliam Museum, &c.].
that is to say,—

- a. A list of properties, the income or profits of which are enjoyed by the Institution.
- b. The amounts and conditions of grants made by the University, or by any other body or person for the Institution.
- c. An abstract of the accounts of the Institution for the last five years; showing the receipts and expenditure for each year.
- d. Whether there is reason to expect any increase or decrease in value in any of the estates or properties belonging to the Institution; if so, to what extent; and what are the reasons for the expectation.

2. I am also instructed to add that the Commissioners will be glad to receive any other information respecting this Institution which its Managing Boards may be pleased to afford, and which is likely to be of service in the work of the Commission.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

CHARLES S. ROUNDELL,
Secretary.

The Rev.

The Vice-Chancellor of the University of

Addressed to the Trustees of the benefactions of Mr. Worts in the University of Cambridge, and of Dr. Radcliffe and others in the University of Oxford:—

F. 1.

Universities Commission,
22, Duke Street, Westminster, S.W.
23rd March 1872.

SIR,

1. I AM directed by the Universities Commissioners to request that you will have the goodness to furnish them with particulars as to the property and income administered by the Trustees of
stating:—

First, the nature of the property and its prospective value.

Second, the existing charges upon the income, and any prospective liabilities which may be expected.

* If the property is held by the University in trust for the benefit of the Institution, and the particulars are returned to the Commission by the University, no further information will be required under this letter. But if the property is not so held, or if the desired information has not been otherwise furnished, I am instructed to forward to you suitable forms of return, upon your making a requisition for the same in the printed schedule herewith transmitted.

Third, the uses to which such property and income are applied; together with the receipts and payments in each of the last five years, viz., 1867-71.

2. If you will inform me of the general nature of the estate or property belonging to the trust, I will take care that you shall be supplied with suitable forms of returns whereon the information requested may be given. For this purpose I beg to transmit a schedule of documents which have been prepared by the Commissioners.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
CHARLES S. ROUNDELL,
Secretary.

Addressed to each Professor in each University :—

UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION.

H.

Universities Commission,
22, Duke Street, Westminster, S.W.
18th March 1872.

SIR,

THE Commissioners appointed by Her Majesty to inquire concerning the property and income of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and of the colleges and halls therein, have directed me to request that you will have the goodness to furnish them at your earliest convenience with the following information respecting the Professorship of

You are requested to state—

- I. *a.* The income received by you in respect of your Professorship in each of the last 10 years (1862-71), or since your accession to office within that period.
- b.* The sources of that income: whether from the University, any college, any special endowment, as *e.g.*, lands, stocks, &c., fees of students, or otherwise.
- II. The amount of each description of income.

N.B.—If the endowment be real estate, a form of return, applicable to the particular kind of property, *e.g.*, lands, houses, or tithe rentcharge, &c., will be sent to you on your informing me with what kind of property your Professorship is endowed; or upon your filling up the schedule in the accompanying printed form.

III. The names of the persons in whom, if the endowment be real estate, the legal estate is vested, and by whom such lands are managed.

IV. The particulars of any endowment or grant for the provision of assistants, books, apparatus, general expenses, &c. of the work of your department.

A form of return, marked H., adapted to the above inquiries, has been prepared, and is herewith transmitted.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
CHARLES S. ROUNDELL,
Secretary.

Addressed to the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford, and to the Syndicate of the Press in the University of Cambridge :

Universities Commission,
22, Duke Street, Westminster, S.W.
27th April 1872.

SIR,

THE Commissioners appointed by Her Majesty to inquire concerning the property and income of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and of the Colleges and Halls therein, have directed me to request you to lay this letter before the Board of the University Press of your University.

The Commissioners are led to understand that the trade business of your Press is carried on by a firm in which one or more partners are associated with the University. The Commissioners do not inquire into the accounts or the results of this partnership.

They presume, however, that an account, distinct and separate from the general account of the University, is kept of moneys specially arising from and reserved in connection with the printing business, and also of moneys belonging to, or held in trust by, or paid to the University in consequence of its Press. I have therefore to request that the of the Press will furnish the Commissioners with the following information concerning this fund; that is to say:—

1. A statement of the capital sums, as well those held in trust for special purposes, as those held for the general purposes of the Press, the proceeds of which are administered by the of the Press, specifying in each case the objects for which they are held.
2. A statement showing the amount transferred from the Press fund so administered as aforesaid to the general account of the University during each of the ten years, 1862-71.

The Commissioners will be obliged by being furnished with this information as soon as is convenient to the of the Press.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
CHARLES S. ROUNDELL,
Secretary.

Resolutions unanimously agreed to at a meeting of Heads of Colleges and Bursars [in the University of Oxford], on March 19th, 1872, and put into the hands of the Vice-Chancellor to be submitted for consideration to the Commissioners.

I. With respect to estates, &c. :—

1. That it is not necessary to return the valuation of an estate for poors rate, except in cases where there has been no recent valuation on behalf of a college. [See A. 1, A. 2, A. 3, A. 4, A. 5, A. 9.]
2. That the amount of assessment for poors rates on land held on beneficial leases may be stated in gross where the lands are mixed together and not held by the lessees as separate farms. [See A. 1, B. 1.]
3. That agricultural cottage property may be taken in the lump in each parish, and not a statement required for each cottage separately. [See A. 1, A. 2, A. 5, B. 1, &c.]
4. That it would be sufficient to make a return of each lease, whether it comprises one or more houses, and that the column of quantities or acreage may be omitted. [See A. 3, A. 4, B. 3, B. 4.]
5. That it would be sufficient to return the income from the cutting of underwoods according as the same may be cut in due course. [See A. 11, B. 11.]
6. That it would be sufficient to make returns for five years instead of ten. [A. 18.]

II. As to internal economy :—

1. That few, if any, colleges can furnish accounts for ten, or even five, years under this head, for the mode of keeping accounts has been changed in nearly all cases, and in former times the different accounts have not been kept distinct.
2. That the fees and other receipts from the members of a college cannot be regarded as a settled source of income, being dependent on the varying numbers of such members, and subject to the changes in amount of such charges which may be made by a college or by the principal of a hall from year to year.

Universities Commission,
22, Duke Street, Westminster, S.W.
28th March 1872.

SIR,

I BEG to inform you that I submitted to the Commissioners at their meeting on the 21st instant, the resolutions agreed to at a meeting of heads of colleges and bursars at Oxford on the 19th of March, a copy of which you transmitted to me.

The Commissioners being anxious to do all in their power consistently with the execution of their duty, to give effect to the wishes of the representatives of the colleges, have resolved upon making certain modifications in the forms of returns, which they trust will substantially meet the views of those at whose instance the resolutions have been drawn up.

These modifications are as follows :—

I. With respect to estates, &c. :—

Resolution 3. The Commissioners assent to the suggestion that agricultural cottage property should be taken in the lump in each parish, but so that a return be made of the number and aggregate rent of such cottages.

Resolution 4. They also assent to the suggestion that it shall be sufficient to make a return of each lease, whether it comprises one or more houses, so that a statement be made of the aggregate number of such houses. They are, however, of opinion that the column of quantities or acreage should be retained.

Resolution 5. They are willing that the return of the income from the cutting of underwoods should be made according to the period of the cutting of the same in due course.

Resolution 6. They agree to the request that the return in A. 18 should be made for five years instead of ten; it being understood that the curtailment of the period does not extend to any of the preceding forms.

With respect, moreover, to a subject not referred to in the above-mentioned resolutions, I am directed by the Commissioners to state that they have resolved to modify the Form (A. 8) which relates to copyholds of inheritance, by not requiring a return of the "Name of the Copyholder," and also by accepting the aggregate acreage of the copyhold tenements in each manor in place of the acreage of each particular copyhold.

II. With respect to internal economy :—

Resolution 1. The Commissioners are prepared to shorten the period for which the accounts in question are sought, by reducing the same from ten to five years.

They regret, however, that they are unable to assent to the suggestions contained in the first and second resolutions under the first head, or to admit the validity of the objection which is embodied in the second resolution under the second head.

In the former case, they are of opinion that the poors rate valuation is a material element in their inquiry; and they trust that, inasmuch as the information desired may be obtained by a transcript from the rate book, the return in question will be capable of being furnished without the difficulty which seems to be apprehended.

In the latter case, it appears to them that any return of the income of the colleges and halls would be incomplete which did not include so essential a particular as the receipts in the way of fees and otherwise from the members of the society. They entertain, therefore, the hope that this return may be furnished to them for the reduced period of five instead of ten years.

I am instructed by the Commissioners to add that it is their intention to make a formal communication to the authorities of the several societies in each University on the subject of the modifications to which I have adverted.

The Very Reverend
The Dean of Christ Church,
Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
CHARLES S. ROUNDELL,
Secretary.

Addressed to the Head of each College :—

Universities Commission,
22, Duke Street, Westminster, S.W.
2nd April 1872.

SIR,

THE attention of Her Majesty's Universities Commissioners having been called to certain particulars in the Forms of Returns marked A. and B. already issued, in respect of which modifications might be made without detriment to the completeness of the inquiry with which they are charged, I am directed to inform you that they have sanctioned the following alterations; that is to say :—

1. That agricultural cottage property shall be taken in the lump in each parish, a return being made of the number and aggregate rent of such cottages.
 2. That it shall suffice to make a return of each lease, whether it comprises one or more houses; a statement being however made of the aggregate number of such houses.
 3. That the Forms A. 8, B. 8, which relate of copyholds of inheritance, be modified,
 - (a.) By not requiring a return of the "Name of the Copyholder."
 - (b.) By accepting the aggregate acreage of the copyhold tenements in each manor, in place of the acreage of each particular copyhold.
 4. That the return of the income from the cutting of underwoods be made according to the period of the cutting of the same in due course.
 5. That the period for which returns are sought be reduced from ten to five years in the case of each of the following forms; that is to say,

A. 18. (Summary of Net External Income);	
A. 19. }	(Internal Sources of Income);
A. 20. }	
- it being understood that this curtailment^o of the period does not extend to any of the preceding forms in which a longer period is specified.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
CHARLES S. ROUNDELL,
Secretary.

The Rev.
The College.

Prior to the final adoption by the Commissioners of the Abstract of the Returns prepared by them, a letter, in a form similar to the subjoined letter, was addressed to the Vice-Chancellors of the two Universities, and to the Heads of each College and Hall, together with a copy of the Abstract, but without the appended remarks.

SIR,

18th June 1874.

I AM directed by the Universities Commissioners to transmit to you copies of a draft digest (abstract) of the returns from the University of Cambridge which, when finally approved, will form part of their report.

I am to request that, in the event of the authorities of the University being desirous of submitting any observations thereon, you will have the goodness to address them to me at an early date.

For convenience of reference I beg to transmit also a printed proof of the returns.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
CHARLES S. ROUNDELL,
Secretary.

The Rev.
The Vice-Chancellor,
Cambridge.

SUMMARY of the preceding General and other Questions, and of the Particulars inquired after with respect to Colleges.

LETTER A.B.

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

- I. Are the several estates, lands, buildings, and premises held subject to covenants for—
 - (a.) The erection of any new buildings.
 - (b.) Repairs.
 - (c.) Insurance against fire.
 - (d.) Cultivation?
- II. Are new buildings, drainage, or other substantial improvements necessary upon any of the lands or premises? if so, to what extent?
- III. Are there minerals or other valuable substances under any of the lands? if so, specify the kind, and on what lands are they being worked? Is income received in respect of them in the shape of royalties, or otherwise?
- IV. Are any of the lands available for building purposes, or likely to become so? if so, specify which and to what extent, and near to what town, or place of growing population?
- V. Have you any reason to expect an increase or decrease in value in any of the lands or premises? if so, state to what extent, together with your reasons.

FORMS A.B.

EXTERNAL SOURCES OF INCOME.

SPECIAL QUESTIONS.

- A. 1., B. 1. (Estates on beneficial leases.)
Mention the cases in which the College has not renewed the lease at the ordinary time; and also the cases in which a variation has been made in the rent reserved by the lease.
- A. 3., B. 3. (Houses on beneficial leases.)
Mention the estates or farms, if any, in which the College has not renewed the lease at the ordinary time; and the estates in the leases of which a variation has been made in the rent reserved.
- (a.) What is the condition of the buildings so let on beneficial leases? and have you reason to expect upon the falling in of the leases a necessity for any extraordinary outlay on improvements?
- A. 6., B. 6. (Copyholds for lives.)
(a.) Mention the cases, if any, in which the College has refused to put in new lives or otherwise taken steps against enfranchisement.
- A. 10., B. 10. (Tithe rentcharges.)
(a.) State whether any tithe rentcharges have been granted to any incumbent or other person; if so, state in what years, and whether upon beneficial or other leases, or for life or lives.
(b.) Whether any steps have been taken by the College to run out the leases of tithe rentcharges?
- A. 13. (Minerals.)
Is any of the mineral property held in trust? if so, specify the properties.

INTERNAL SOURCES OF INCOME.

A. 19. (Room rents, fees, dues, &c.)

It is requested that, in the case of the dues specified in this Form (viz., annual dues of residents, and of non-residents) particulars may be given of the mode and duration in and for which the same respectively are charged.

LETTER C.

EXPENDITURE OUT OF CORPORATE INCOME.

Paragraph 1. Sections I.-VII.

It is requested that the answers with respect to the details inquired after under the first seven heads as to the number and titles of officers, the several classes of fellows, the rate of stipends or salaries payable, &c., be given in the column for Remarks in the Form of Return marked C. 1.

Paragraph 2.

The Commissioners request you to furnish them with abstracts of the accounts of the following funds, if such there be ; showing in each case the amount of the capital, if any, and how the same is invested ; together with the receipts and payments in each of the last five years ; that is to say,

1. The tuition fund.
2. The library fund.
3. The domus fund.
4. The dues composition fund.
5. The caution fund.
6. The building and repairs fund.
7. The repairs and improvements on estates fund.
8. The fund for the increase of small livings, &c.
9. Any other special fund.
10. A statement of moneys borrowed and still owing by the College on account of drainage, &c.

Paragraph 3.

A. What is the general system of management of the College estates:—

- (a.) Whether by an estates committee, or by one or more bursars or treasurers ; and what is the tenure of office, and the salary of such officer or officers ?
- (b.) Whether agents, stewards, or other sub-officers are employed ; if so, how many ? their salaries, and how calculated ? together with their general duties ?
- (c.) Whether any and what periodical or other survey or visitation of the estates is made, and by whom ?
- (d.) What is the aggregate cost of management, survey, &c. on the College estates as a whole ; giving the per-centage on the gross receipts ?
- (e.) In what mode are the College accounts audited ?

It is requested that the Commissioners be furnished with a copy of the last balance sheet.

B. Whether the College insures the farm buildings on its estates ; and if so, whether in a public office, or by means of a private insurance fund.

Paragraph 4.

The Commissioners request you to furnish them with abstracts of the accounts of all funds held in trust by the College for purposes other than the corporate use of the College ; showing in each case the income and expenditure in each of the last five years, viz., 1867–71, at the same time stating (a) the name of the trust, (b) the objects of the same ; and giving such other particulars as are necessary for the understanding of the same.

Last Paragraph.

The Commissioners will also be obliged by any information or explanation on any of the preceding heads of inquiry which will enable them to form an opinion on the condition, management, and custody of the property of the College.

Letter dated 26th April 1872.

LIST OF ECCLESIASTICAL BENEFICES IN THE GIFT OF THE COLLEGE.

Paragraph 1.

A list of benefices, showing, &c.

Paragraph 2.

A statement of the augmentations, annual or otherwise, made by the College out of its corporate or trust property to the incumbents of benefices, &c.

Paragraph 3.

A statement of the sums received by the College from the sale of benefices, &c.

Paragraph 4.

A statement of the appropriation of the capital and interest arising from the proceeds of such sales.

LETTER D.

Paragraph 1.

Whether any special emolument enjoyed by the head of the College *virtute officii* distinct from the stipend or emolument received from the College.

Paragraph 2.

Whether any property held by the head *virtute officii* in trust for the College, or for any charitable or other purpose.

R E P O R T.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

THE Commissioners appointed by Your Majesty to inquire into the property and income belonging to, administered, or enjoyed by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and the Colleges and Halls therein (whether held or received for their corporate use, or in trust, or in whatsoever other manner), including the prospects of increase or decrease in such property and income; and also to report the uses to which such property and income are applied, and all matters of fact tending to exhibit the state and circumstances of the same, together with the opinion formed by them touching the condition, management, and custody of the said property and income, have the honour to lay before Your Majesty a full report of the result of those inquiries, and trust that its completeness will be an adequate explanation of the time which has elapsed since their first appointment.

Soon after the issue of the Commission, we were informed, through the answers returned by the Vice-Chancellors of the two Universities, and the Heads of the several Colleges to a letter addressed to the Vice-Chancellors by Mr. Gladstone prior to the issue of the Commission, that every facility and assistance would be afforded by them in order to render the inquiry effectual.

At the outset of our proceedings the President of the Commission addressed a circular to the various authorities of the two Universities and the Heads of the Colleges and Halls as well as to the several Professors, sending them a copy of the Royal Commission and requesting their aid and co-operation. METHOD OF
INQUIRY
PURSUED.

We considered that it would be better to conduct our inquiry by means of written rather than oral evidence; but we were quite ready at the same time to receive any verbal statements or explanations which might be offered to us.

In order to obtain the required information, we prepared appropriate Forms of Return, and appended a series of exhaustive Questions under different heads.

The object of these was to obtain an accurate return from each University and each College of all their properties, making up in the aggregate their external corporate income.

These Forms consisted of sixteen heads. It was requested that the answers might be furnished, as far as the cases would admit, under these heads in order to preserve uniformity.

As there is a large amount of property held by the two Universities and the different Colleges on Trust with the most various objects described in the several instruments of foundation, Forms of Return and Questions identical with those relating to the external corporate income were also sent in reference to this class of property. It was moreover requested that in each case as well the property of the trust as its specific appropriation should be given.

In the Returns and the Abstracts which we have prepared from them we have distinguished these properties and the income derived from them by the letters A. and B., according as they are enjoyed for corporate use, or are held subject to special trusts; the letter A. being prefixed to the former class, the letter B. to the latter. These Abstracts form part of our Report; and the Returns will be found in Vols. II. and III.

To complete the information concerning the income of the Colleges, it was necessary to ascertain the internal income which in many Colleges forms an important part of their resources, and in all cases is required for a comparison of the income of the College with the expenditure.

A letter marked C. was then issued, asking for information as to the expenditure of the several Colleges, and enclosing two Forms of Return similarly marked by which the expenditure of the whole corporate income, external as well as internal, might be exhibited under 29 heads.

There were also certain special questions asked on the subject of management and agency, audit, and insurance.

A letter marked D. was addressed to the Head of each College, making inquiry whether, by virtue of his office as Head of the College, he held any canonry, benefice, or other special emolument, distinct from the emolument received by him from the College; and also whether he held any property in trust for the College or for any charitable or other purpose connected with the University.

Letters of inquiry were also addressed to the Vice-Chancellors with respect to the Institutions of the two Universities; to the several Professors with regard to their offices and emoluments; to the Principals of the Halls in the University of Oxford; and to the Heads of Colleges with respect to the Ecclesiastical Benefices in the patronage of their Societies. Copies of all these letters are prefixed to each volume of our Report.

The Universities, the Colleges, and all their Officers, have, with few exceptions, supplied all the information asked for, and generally in the Forms which we had issued.

We regret to say that Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, failed to give the required information. The Fellows of the College indeed expressed their willingness that the information should be given, but as the Master discharges the duties of bursar, and has the College account-books in his custody, the Fellows had not the means which would enable them to make the necessary Returns. The correspondence which passed between the Commission and the College will be found among the Returns of the Colleges.

We adopted the Forms above mentioned, in order that the information might be given on an uniform system and presented in a systematic and intelligible shape. With this object in view, we made three principal divisions, in the order indicated in the Royal Commission, viz., Property, Income, and Expenditure; and each of these was again subdivided, so as to distinguish the College in its corporate and its fiduciary capacity. We have made Abstracts of the property, income, and expenditure of each University, and of every College and Hall therein, under each of the chief heads; and to each of these Abstracts we have appended special Remarks. The circumstances of each body are so various that no general remarks could explain the peculiarities of each, or be applicable to all. We have gathered the results given in these Abstracts into Synoptical Tables, one for the two Universities and two others for the Colleges therein respectively; and on these, in combination with the returns, we have founded the general Report.

The Commission was issued on January 5, 1872, and in the early part of the ensuing month of March the principal Questions and Forms of Return were issued.

It being necessary to consider the circumstances of the properties at a particular date, we chose the 1st of January 1872; and it being also necessary to obtain returns of income and expenditure for a given year, we chose the year last preceding the date of the Royal Commission, viz., the year 1871, or the year ending on some day in that year, according to the date at which the accounts of the University or the College were made up.

We asked at first for returns of income and expenditure, for the ten years preceding 1872, separately for each year; but in consequence of a representation made to us in the form of certain resolutions adopted at a meeting of the Heads of Colleges and Bursars of the University of Oxford, held at Oxford on March 19, 1872, by which various modifications of the inquiries made were suggested, we agreed to the curtailment of five years from the ten. It was urged that, from the alterations which had been made in keeping the accounts of the internal income, and from changes in regard to the external income, it would be difficult to make Returns for so many as ten years; and we considered that returns for the shorter period would sufficiently answer the objects of the Commission.

In consequence of the great variety of forms in which the accounts of the several bodies are kept, and the number of the officers who have taken part in the management of the estates and finance, it is probable that the returns are not strictly exact. In many cases great difficulty has been experienced in reducing them to the adopted form, but we have no reason to doubt their substantial correctness, or their sufficiency for all practical purposes.

Our attention has been especially called to the properties held in trust by the Universities and the Colleges. There are only a very few cases in which the beneficial interest of the trust property is wholly external to the University or College which holds the trust. In almost all cases the trustee-corporation has a beneficial interest either contingent or partial in the trust estate. The objects of these trusts are almost universally one or other of the following:—the maintenance of or aid towards a professorship, teachership, or lectureship, or some institution for the encouragement

PROCEDURE
OF THE
COMMISSIONERS
AND ABSTRACTS OF
THE RETURNS.

MODIFICATION
OF
FIRST INQUIRIES.

SUBSTANTIAL
CORRECTNESS OF
RETURNS
MADE.

TRUSTS.

THEIR NATURE
AND OBJECTS.

of literature, science, or art; scholarships or exhibitions in the Universities or some College, those attached to Colleges being frequently accompanied with a condition of preference for candidates from some school or district, with a power to the College to elect by open competition in case no properly qualified candidate presents himself; prizes; the purchase of ecclesiastical benefices, and the improvement of the benefices which are in the gift of the College. Many benefactions have been made in times past for the common benefit of all or some members of the foundation of a College. Many special foundations for fellowships and scholarships had also been established in all respects similar to the fellows and scholars on the original foundation, with this important exception, viz., that the fellows were not members of the corporation, and generally had no voice in the management of the College. To remedy this disability, and to give to all common interests, the Commissioners appointed under the University Reform Acts of 1854 and 1856, in the exercise of the powers given to them, consolidated these bye-foundations with the original foundations of the College, and fused the property and income. The result of this consolidation was a very large reduction in the number of the trust funds of the Colleges. In some instances, however, trust funds of a mixed character could not be treated in this manner; and they still remain subject to separate and distinct administration and account.

CONSOLIDATION OF TRUST FUNDS SINCE 1854 AND 1856.

It may be observed that though these funds are not divisible among the Head and Fellows of a College, yet in many cases they indirectly increase the divisible revenue, inasmuch as they bear charges for chapel, library, repairs, and the like, which would otherwise fall on the general funds of the College.

We observe that trust funds have on some occasions been borrowed for some general purpose of the College not contemplated by the trust; in many cases when this has been done, interest has been carried to the account of the trust fund, during the term the funds were so employed.

We proceed now to consider the three principal divisions above indicated:—

I.—THE PROPERTY OF THE UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES ON 1ST JANUARY 1872.

THE PROPERTY. PROPERTIES OF THE UNIVERSITIES. SOURCES OF COLLEGIATE PROPERTY.

The properties of the Universities have for the most part arisen from gifts entrusted to them for specific purposes.

The Colleges, which were first established in the 13th century, received from their founders an endowment of manors, lands, and houses, generally to an extent that was barely adequate to provide the payments and expenses of maintenance which were directed to be allowed by the Statutes. Subsequently were added impropriations of rectories, with their tithe property, in some cases for a period of years to meet the first expenses of the College fabric, in others as a permanent annexation to the foundation. The larger Colleges in both Universities were not established until the 14th and 15th centuries, when the suppression of the alien priories offered the means of devoting much ecclesiastical property to academical purposes. It was not an uncommon method of founding a College that a founder should, with the sanction of the Crown and the authorities of the church, acquire both the site and the estates of some religious house in Oxford or Cambridge which had perhaps fallen into disrepute or decay, obtain its formal dissolution, and establish his own College in its stead. The dissolution of the monasteries in the reign of Henry VIII. became the occasion for diverting a still larger amount of ecclesiastical and other property, more particularly of impropriate tithes, to collegiate uses. In the times subsequent to the Reformation considerable accretions of endowment have been made to Colleges which were already founded with the view of promoting the education of future ministers of the church, of furnishing educational encouragement for particular schools, districts, or families, of providing a more liberal maintenance for the members of the society, or generally of expressing the goodwill and affectionate regard of the benefactor for the particular house of which, perhaps, he had himself been a member, it may be a recipient of its bounty.

There are not wanting examples of additions to the several foundations having been occasioned in the earliest times by a desire to encourage special studies and professional pursuits; but when it was the object of the founder to introduce or to promote some new branch of learning or science, it was the more usual practice for him to confide his gift to the care of the University at large, rather than of an individual College.

From these various sources, which we have thus briefly indicated, there has grown up a large mass of property which, for the purposes of our inquiry, we have arranged under six heads, viz.:—(1), Lands, (2), House Property, (3), Tithe Rentcharges,

(4), Other Rentcharges, such as fee farm rents and fixed charges, (5), Stocks, shares, and other securities of a similar kind, and (6), Other properties, such as fines and other profits from copyholds of inheritance, minerals, timber, &c.

LANDS.

The whole of the landed estates, exclusive of copyholds of inheritance, comprises 319,718 acres, distributed throughout the whole of England and Wales, but situated in larger quantities in the southern than in the northern counties. The Synoptical Tables at the end of this volume show that of these lands—

7,683 acres belong to the University of Oxford.

2,445 acres belong to the University of Cambridge.

184,764 acres belong to the Colleges and Halls of Oxford.

124,826 acres belong to the Colleges of Cambridge.

TERMS OF
LETTING
LANDS.

All these lands, except some small quantities of woodland, which are kept in hand, are let, some on beneficial leases, some as copyhold and leasehold for lives, and the remainder at rackrent.

BENEFICIAL
LEASES.

The quantity of land let on beneficial leases* is large, and as this tenure is now not so common as it has been in former years, we have thought it might be convenient to preface our observations on this subject with some explanation as to the origin and character of the system. It has been handed down from the earliest times of the Colleges, and is the same as that which was practised by bishops, deans and chapters, and other ecclesiastical bodies in England and Wales. Its distinctive feature is this, that only a small part, in most cases only a nominal part, of the annual value of the property leased is represented in the form of yearly rent, the remainder being paid for by the lessee in the way of fine, foregift, or premium, and that at fixed periods *in anticipation* of the term in respect of which this peculiar payment is made. Thus the Colleges being restrained either by their own statutes or by Act of Parliament from granting longer leases than for three lives, or 21 years in the case of lands or tithes, and for 40 years in the case of house property, it is the practice on the falling in of one of the three lives to add another life to the remaining two, and on the expiration of seven years of the term of 21 years, and of 14 years of the term of 40 years, to fill up the original terms of 21 and 40 years respectively in consideration of the payment of a fine, the reserved rent and the other covenants of the lease remaining as before. In other words, the leases are at the times indicated restored to the full term of lives or years for which they were originally granted in consideration of a payment (called a fine) which may be regarded as the purchase money of a term in reversion commencing at the expiration of the 14 or 26 years still remaining in the lease, or of the period represented by the two remaining lives. The result of this system is that the yearly income of the College is uncertain and precarious, and that at all times a large part of the fee-simple value of the estate under beneficial lease is the property of the lessee, and must virtually be bought back before the College can enjoy the full annual value. The discontinuance, however, or what is the same thing, the running out of the lease, could not be accomplished without a great loss of income during the time the existing lease lasted, and, consequently, without considerable self-sacrifice on the part of the existing holders of the emoluments of the College.

As this system of beneficial leases is evidently detrimental to the pecuniary interest of the foundations, we are glad to say that much progress has been made during recent years towards a better method of leasing, either by increasing the yearly reserved rent, or by running out the leases and letting the property at rackrent.

TERMS OF
LETTING
LANDS.

Lands let at rackrent are usually let on yearly agreements. In many cases, however, and generally in those of larger holdings, there is a lease. These leases are of terms varying from five to 21 years.

LEASEHOLD
FOR LIVES
AND COPY-
HOLD FOR
LIVES.

The quantity of property let on leases for lives is inconsiderable. There is some considerable extent of manorial property, mainly at Oxford, which is held for lives by copy of court roll,† a method of letting in effect scarcely distinguishable from that of leasing for lives; but for many years past a pretty uniform practice has prevailed throughout the Colleges of declining to admit fresh lives in the case of these copyhold tenures.

We have then in the case of lands and tithe property the following kinds of beneficial tenure.

1. Leases for three lives, in which by usage the full number of lives is reinstated on the occurrence of a death in consideration of the payment of a fine.
2. Copyholds for three lives with the like custom of renewal.

* See Appendix, page xvi.

† See Appendix, page xx.

3. Leases for 20 and 21 years, renewed on the expiration of seven years of the term in consideration of the payment of a fine.

As to the value of the copyholds and leaseholds, and of lands let on beneficial leases, we have given in the Synoptical Tables the estimated annual value for letting at rackrent.

The house property belonging to the Universities and Colleges is let almost wholly in one or other of three ways, either (1), on beneficial leases; or (2), at rackrent; or (3), on leases not exceeding 99 years under the Universities and College Estates Act, 1858. The beneficial leases are of the same general character as those on which lands are let as described above. These leases are for 40 years, the customary time for renewal being at the end of the year, when 26 years are still unexpired, and although several Colleges have determined not to renew beneficial leases of houses, others have continued them. Christ Church is running out the leases of a large quantity of house property of an inferior description in Oxford, so that it may reconstruct the same and improve the class of the dwellings. The second mode of letting calls for no particular remark. The third is the ordinary mode of letting on a building lease, with a reserved ground rent. The usual term varies from 80 to 99 years. These leases are distinguishable from the former by the provision that the full extended rent of the property must be reserved, no fine can at any time be taken, and they are incapable of being renewed or of taking effect in reversion or by way of future interest. These leases are termed by us "long leases," and the expression "beneficial lease" is confined in the case of house property to leases granted for 40 years.

Having now alluded to the Universities and College Estates Act, 1858, it may be useful in this place to enumerate some of the important powers which were granted by that Act, and by the Universities and College Estates' Act Extension, 1860, for dealing with the property of the Universities and Colleges.

1. Lands may be sold, enfranchised, and exchanged, yet so that the full value of the fee simple of the lands demised shall be secured to the College as though the estate were in the possession of the College unencumbered by the grant of any lease.

2. Power is given to purchase the interests of lessees in consideration of a gross sum of money or by an annual charge.

3. Power is given to raise money by mortgage to be applied to such purchases.

4. Power is given to grant mining leases for a term not exceeding 60 years, one-third part only of the rents or royalties being applicable by the College as ordinary revenue, the remainder to be capitalised or bestowed on some prescribed use which shall be permanently beneficial to the foundation.

5. Power is given to raise money by mortgage for the extension or improvement of the building of the College itself or on its estates, or for the drainage or other lasting improvement of its lands.

6. The powers above mentioned are made equally applicable to the general corporate estate of the College, and to lands held in trust for special purposes.

7. The second of the above Acts extends the powers granted by the first, and in particular enables a College to raise money by mortgage as a compensation for the loss of fines on the non-renewal of leases, unless such non-renewal should be occasioned by its own act in refusing to accept a reasonable amount of fine duly tendered by the lessee.

8. It is provided that where any lands shall at any time have been leased at the best yearly rent without fine, no fine or anything in the nature thereof shall thereafter be taken for the grant or renewal of any lease of the same lands.

9. Power is given to sell the patronage of benefices belonging to the Colleges, and rules are laid down by the Act for the application of the purchase money thereof.

With the exception of the powers of leasing, in which the action of the Colleges appears to be unfettered, the other powers above referred to can be exercised only with the express sanction of the Copyhold Commissioners, who are made the recipients of all moneys that may arise upon sales until otherwise invested in accordance with the directions of the Acts. The Acts prescribe that all loans shall be repaid with interest within a limited number of years.

The legislature has on several occasions expressed an opinion unfavourable to the system of levying fines upon the renewal of leases, and has, as may be seen by the enumeration above, granted considerable facilities for the abandonment of the traditional system of beneficial leases. It will be seen from the returns made to us, that many Colleges have spontaneously recurred to the more healthy system of letting at rackrent, without making use of the borrowing powers which the law allows; and we anticipate that the remaining Colleges will probably, with the assistance now afforded

ESTIMATED
ANNUAL
VALUES.

HOUSE PRO-
PERTY.

POLICY OF
RUNNING
OUT BENE-
FICIAL
LEASES.

by the Legislature, adopt the measures which may be necessary for recovering the full possession of their endowment estates.

The Universities and Colleges hold tithe rentcharges to the following amount :

The gross amount awarded * in—

	£	s.	d.
The University of Oxford is -	1,224	10	10
The University of Cambridge is -	1,741	0	9
The Colleges and Halls of Oxford is -	83,238	12	5
The Colleges of Cambridge is -	63,679	9	5

In many cases tithe rentcharges are let on beneficial lease and occasionally are included in the same lease with lands. It appears, however, that in these cases the leases are being run out. In the Synoptical Tables we have entered the gross awarded amount as a measure of the value of the property.

The other rentcharges are generally small in value being fee-farm rents, and some pensions and payments of a fixed amount of money ; and as these are in most cases ancient payments, the value now is much less than it was at the time when they were fixed. As an example of these fixed payments the original salaries (viz. 40*l.* per annum) of the Regius professors of the Faculties, and of Hebrew and Greek at Oxford and Cambridge may be mentioned.

The Universities and Colleges hold stocks and shares, chiefly Government stocks, to a very large amount ; the annual income arising therefrom appears by the Synoptical Tables to be 66,496*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.* Of this sum the annual income belonging to—

	£	s.	d.
The University of Oxford is -	13,068	16	10
The University of Cambridge is -	7,687	5	8
The Colleges and Halls of Oxford is -	26,426	11	6
The Colleges of Cambridge is -	19,314	5	7

The capital of this income has mainly been given or bequeathed by various benefactors. Some, however, has arisen from the enfranchisement of copyholds and from the sale of real estate, and has to be invested in real estate of like description. We have not given the total of the capital stocks, because they consist of securities of various kinds ; but have given the yearly income as affording a practical measure of the value of this property. The increase in the trust property of this description during recent years is very noticeable.

In the class of "other properties," as we have designated them, the chief item is copyhold of inheritance.

We have given in a separate form the acreage of lands held under manors as copyhold of inheritance, and the average receipts in respect of the same, whether in the form of quitrents, fines, heriots, or other emoluments.

Under the same class we have included receipts from the sale of timber : these are, however, but small.

We have endeavoured to obtain a separate statement of woodlands, distinguishing the receipt on account of timber from that for coppice or underwood ; but it will be observed that in many instances separate accounts have not been kept.

In the Abstracts and the Synoptical Tables we have given the rateable values of the buildings and premises in the occupation of the Universities and Colleges at Oxford and Cambridge ; in Oxford, as ascertained for the purposes of the Local Board, and in Cambridge for the purposes of Sir J. Patteson's Award Act.

We have also included the income derived from coal, coprolites, and other minerals. It is by income only that we can estimate the value of these properties. With the exception of coprolites, the receipts from minerals are small. This may be due to the circumstance of the estates lying for the most part in the south of England.

The number of benefices in the gift of the Universities and the Colleges, and the annual net income thereof, is returned or estimated as follows :—

	Number.	Annual net Income.		
		£	s.	d.
In the University of Oxford -	5	1,036	7	0
In the University of Cambridge -	1	394	0	0
In the Colleges and Halls of Oxford	439	187,659	4	3
In the Colleges of Cambridge -	311	135,016	17	11

* We have reason to believe that a deduction of 15 per cent. from the yearly equivalent for the gross amount awarded must be made to allow for parochial rates and costs of collection.

II. INCOME OF THE UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES IN THE YEAR 1871.

The total income of the Universities and Colleges in the year 1871, as shown in the synoptical table, was 754,405*l.* 5*s.* 1½*d.* Of this sum 665,601*l.* 10*s.* 2½*d.* was for corporate use, and 88,803*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.* subject to conditions of trust. This income belonged to the different bodies in the portions shown in the following schedule :—

	A.	B.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
University of Oxford - - -	32,151 1 0	15,437 19 3
University of Cambridge - - -	23,642 19 5	10,407 17 10
Colleges and Halls of Oxford - - -	330,836 16 1	35,417 0 2
Colleges of Cambridge - - -	278,970 13 8½	27,540 17 8
	665,601 10 2½	88,803 14 11

The revenues arise from two different sources, first, the properties, and secondly, the room rents, dues, and fees paid by the members of the University or the Colleges. The former of these we have called external income and the latter internal income.

The external income as entered in the several Abstracts and in the Synoptical Tables is, with few exceptions, that received from the properties, after deducting fixed payments, such as land tax and tithe rentcharge. In some cases property and income tax has also been deducted. But the cost of repairs, of collection of rents and of insurance, has in general not been deducted; but is charged in the expenditure. The income of the trust funds entered is usually the net income after deducting all the above-mentioned items. We have arranged the external income under six different heads, corresponding with those under which the properties have been arranged; and we have added, when necessary, another item containing the amount of income received by the Head or Fellows of a College from a trust fund or other special source. In one or two cases also it has been necessary to introduce the item of loans raised in the year, so that we might obtain the total receipt for the year for the purpose of comparison with the expenditure of the year. Thus we have the following conspectus of the whole external income :—

—	Lands.	Houses.	Tithe Rent-charges.	Other Rent-charges.	Stocks, Shares, &c.	Other Properties.	Special Endowment of Head.	Loans.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
University of Oxford -	12,083 0 4	1,163 14 2	490 19 7	872 6 9	12,939 6 9	1,494 16 2	- - -	- - -	29,043 3 9
University of Cambridge -	3,148 19 8	156 10 0	1,784 14 5	383 16 6	7,848 9 0	844 19 2	- - -	- - -	13,917 8 9
Colleges and Halls of Oxford	170,990 11 7½	26,833 6 3	34,162 15 8	4,092 14 10	24,242 7 10½	13,574 14 3	6,289 0 6	27,194 6 2	307,369 17 2
Colleges of Cambridge	132,671 0 6	25,993 8 2	54,236 1 1	3,943 2 2	16,508 7 5	20,365 8 8½	1,764 9 10	- - -	264,256 17 10½
	318,892 12 1½	54,145 18 7	90,714 10 9	9,242 0 3	61,338 11 0½	36,279 18 3½	8,053 10 4	27,194 6 2	614,587 7 6½

The internal income of the Universities arises almost wholly from taxation, which is levied either at fixed times or on definite occasions.

At Oxford every member of the University pays 1*l.* annually to the University chest, payable in four equal quarterly sums. Those who have been admitted to the degree of M.A., B.C.L., or B.M. have the privilege of compounding for these dues by a single payment. The whole of the sums thus received in composition of dues are invested, and the amount so invested on July 15th, 1871, was 14,900*l.* Consols. Fees are also charged at matriculation, at all examinations, and on graduation. The internal income thus raised in the year ending July 15th, 1871, amounted to 18,066*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*

At Cambridge every member of the University pays annually a capitation charge of 17*s.* The University itself does not undertake any system of composition, and it is understood that an attempt to institute it was abandoned on the ground that it would be inconsistent with the statutes. It is, however, the practice of the several Colleges to accept a composition as a substitute for future payments, both to itself and to the University, to the extent of the existing charges. This system is found in practice to be convenient to all parties concerned, as well as to augment materially the productiveness of the tax; but inasmuch as the amount accepted by the Colleges is based on

* In this amount is included the whole of the apparent revenue of Sidney Sussex College, viz., 8,725*l.*, no information having been rendered as to the receipts from the several external sources, or as to the portion thereof derived from internal sources.

the ordinary calculations of life assurance, and as the University cannot by its statutes increase the capitation payment unless all its members, of whatever standing, be included in the same uniform charge, it has been found that the system presents an obstacle to the increase of the tax, the yearly payment of 17*s.* for each member nearly exhausting the annuity that would be purchaseable with the sum accepted by the College as a composition for future payments. This obstacle would be removed if the University itself conducted the system of compositions without the intervention of the Colleges.

In reference to this point we remark that the majority of the Colleges in Cambridge which undertake this system of composition appear to keep no separate account of the receipts and payments belonging to these compositions. Consequently there is no separate capital, the produce of which would maintain the charge for which the College has rendered itself liable by the acceptance of the composition payment.

The internal income of the Colleges and Halls arises from rents of rooms or chambers occupied by members of the College or Hall; from fees paid on entrance and on graduation; from dues paid by all members, whether resident or non-resident; from profits of the establishment, chiefly in its buttery and kitchen departments; and from small casual payments. The first item, viz., the room rent, is revenue derived from property, and might perhaps on that account be regarded as revenue of a more certain kind than that derived from the other sources grouped with it; but as the persons who pay rent are almost wholly the student members, the receipt is in part due to the circumstance of the College receiving such members within its walls. The other items are entirely due to this circumstance. The rate at which fees and dues are levied, and the time over which they are payable, varies in every College, and in some Colleges varies with the different classes of students. Scholars, exhibitioners, and sizars frequently pay at a reduced rate, and in some cases are excused altogether. The returns generally state the rate at which the dues and fees are charged. Members of Colleges, whether resident or non-resident, with few exceptions, pay annual dues to the College; and in many large Colleges these dues form an income of considerable amount.

In many Colleges profits arising from the establishment form an item of income. This item is the excess of receipts over outlay on the buttery and kitchen account. In respect, however, of the management of these departments there is no uniformity: in some Colleges they are farmed by the butler and cook, respectively, who charge for provisions, &c. supplied in the College according to a tariff fixed by the authority of the College; and these officers are remunerated by the accruing profits. In other Colleges these departments are carried on, as parts of the general College establishment, at the risk and charge of the house, and the College bears the loss or receives the profit. This mode of conducting these departments leads to the item "Profit of Establishment" in the internal income of some Colleges; it is the excess of moneys received on these accounts over moneys paid. In regard to these items again we meet with great diversity of practice: in some cases every expense connected with these departments, including the salaries and wages of all the officers and servants, is charged before the profit is struck; in other cases servants are charged on the corporate income of the College, and their salaries are not included in the outlay before the balance is struck. The case is similar as to other items of outlay. In the latter of these modes the item entered as profit is much larger than it would be if the former mode were adopted. In some cases it appears that a loss accrues to the College on account of the establishment. Thus no reliance can be placed on an inference drawn, as to the economical or profitable working of a College in its internal departments, from a comparison of the profits of the establishment as returned by the several Colleges; because there is no uniformity in the number of charges included in the expenditure before the striking of the balance. A similar remark also applies to other particulars. In many cases graduation fees are brought into account at their full amount; and in other cases after the deduction of certain portions paid to certain officers, or to certain special uses in the College; the salaries of the officers in the former case being entered at their full amount, and in the latter case only the residue paid from the corporate income. The specific mode adopted in each College will be seen in the College returns.

In the matter of internal economy, and consequently in that of internal income, there is no uniformity of practice; and we cannot say with certainty in all cases whether profit, properly so called, accrues to a College from its reception of students or not. In many cases, and notably in some Colleges in Oxford which are poorly endowed, considerable profit accrues, and the revenue thence arising forms a very important part of the whole income of the College, and amply compensates for the

INTERNAL
INCOME
AND ITS
SOURCES.

VARIETY OF
PRACTICE IN
COLLEGES.

insufficiency of the endowment. The prosperity of such Colleges, of course, varies directly with the number of its members ; and its duty and its interest is to enlarge this number so far as its circumstances allow.

One College calls for especial remark, viz., Keble College, which has no endowment, and consequently no external income. Its only real estate is its buildings ; its only income is that derived from internal sources. As to the payments made by its student-members, its practice is unlike that of all other Colleges ; in them, besides dues and fees charged alike to all, charges are made according to the articles supplied from the buttery and the kitchen ; but at Keble College an uniform charge of 81*l.* per annum, divided into three equal terminal payments of 27*l.* each, is imposed on all ; and this includes all charges for maintenance, tuition, fees, rent of rooms and of furniture, and fuel. The conditions and rules under which this College is managed in respect of finance are fully set forth in the returns made by the College. We have not incorporated the returns of its income and expenditure into our general synopsis, because they do not admit of the analysis which is applied elsewhere, and because in the year 1871 the College was in an inchoate state. The accounts however, for the year ending 31st December 1873, have been supplied, and they exhibit a profit of 50*l.* on the year's account.

KEBLE
COLLEGE—
ITS PECU-
LIAR SYSTEM.

The circumstances of the Halls at Oxford are peculiar, and call for special remark. They are not incorporated, and cannot hold property ; certain endowments are held by the University in trust for them, which are explained in the observations appended to the abstracts of their returns. But the chief income arises from internal sources of the same kind as those mentioned above. In St. Alban Hall and St. Mary Hall arrangements are made for receiving students at a fixed inclusive charge, for maintenance, tuition, rent of rooms, &c. At St. Alban Hall students residing within the walls pay sums varying from 45*l.* to 60*l.* per annum. At St. Mary Hall the annual charge is 75*l.* with unfurnished rooms, and 80*l.* with furnished rooms.

THE HALLS
AT OXFORD.

Tuition fees are sums of money paid terminally or quarterly by student-members for tuition and instruction. The system varies at Oxford and Cambridge. In the University of Oxford in some few cases, scholars and exhibitioners are exempted from payment, and frequently a payment is made to the tuition fund on their behalf out of the corporate income of the College. The payment for tuition varies ; it is generally 21*l.* per annum, but we also find 25*l.* and 27*l.* charged on this account. It is generally continued at these rates during three years ; and at reduced rates during the remainder of an undergraduate's course, or during the time of his attendance on lectures. These fees are, with few exceptions, collected by the bursar, being included in the bills which the undergraduates have to pay to the College, being considered a College payment, authorised in all its circumstances by the College, and producing a fund at the disposal of the College. The amount received for these fees in Oxford (exclusive of Keble College) in 1871 was, as shown in the Synopsis of the Colleges and Halls of that University, 30,761*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* To this sum additions are made in some cases out of the corporate and trust funds of the College. These additions in 1871 amounted to 4,227*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*, so that the tutors and lecturers are almost wholly paid by means of fees charged directly on the students for the purpose. The fund is generally kept distinct from other College funds, and is applied to the specific purpose of remunerating the tutors and lecturers. In some Colleges, however, it is blended with the general fund, and the stipends of the tutors and lecturers are charged on that fund. This is the case in the Halls, where the Heads are the sole managers and beneficiaries, and, either by themselves or persons paid by them, provide the instruction for their members. It appears also that the stipends of all the tutors and lecturers in Christ Church are now charged on the general fund, the tuition fees being carried to the credit of that fund. We have received from every College in this University complete information as to the tuition funds.

TUITION
MONEYS,
OXFORD.

In the University of Cambridge the charge for tuition is uniform, being 18*l.* a year, or 6*l.* a term, for an undergraduate pensioner ; 2*l.* a term or 6*l.* a year for a sizar, and 1*l.* 10*s.* a term for every B.A., these payments being made only during residence. The charge is made with the sanction and authority of the College, the moneys are collected by the tutors, and distributed by them among the persons entitled to a share of them. In some cases the fund is treated as a private affair of the tutors, and we have been frequently referred by the College to the tutor for the account of it. The account has been supplied in all cases but two ; those, viz., of Corpus Christi College and of Sidney Sussex College. In the former case the tutor declines, stating that, " he trusts he will be pardoned if he express the opinion that in the detailed inquiries respecting the tuition fund and caution money which the Commissioners " have thought it right to institute, they have transgressed the limit which ought to

TUITION
MONEYS,
CAMBRIDGE.

“ separate matters of a private nature from those which may be the legitimate object of official investigation.” And he adds, “ To many of those inquiries I am unable to furnish replies in justice to myself, or without violating the confidence reposed in me by others.” We are unable to accept the view put forward as to the private character of this fund. It is in its origin and in its destination one of strictly collegiate character; and the tutor must be regarded as a College officer. The returns, as far as made, have been gathered into the Synopsis of the income of the Colleges of Cambridge in the year 1871. It appears that the amount raised by tuition fees in 13 out of the 17 Colleges in 1871 was 26,413*l.* 15*s.*, and that the Colleges contributed to the same fund out of their incomes 1,131*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*, so that the tutors and lecturers are almost wholly paid by means of fees charged directly on the students for the purpose.

The inquiry into the prospects of increase of income is surrounded with difficulties, and the estimates can only be approximate. Some information on this point with reference to specific estates will be found in the Returns from the Colleges. Having no means ourselves of forming a trustworthy opinion as to the probable variation of income arising from lands or other property, we have limited our estimate to the following properties, viz. :—(1.) Lands, houses and tithe rentcharges, let on beneficial leases for certain terms of years; (2.) Leaseholds for lives and Copyholds for lives; (3.) Houses let on long leases under the Universities and College Estates Act, 1858. In respect of these several classes of property we introduced questions into our papers of inquiry for the purpose of enabling us to make the required estimates of prospective increase.

As to (1) we asked for the date of the beginning of the existing lease, the term of the lease, the reserved rent and other receipts by the lessor, the fixed outgoings incidental to the leased property, the estimated annual value for letting at rackrent. We also asked for the amount of fine received on the last renewal of the beneficial lease, and the poor rate valuation, so that, in case the estimated annual value was not given, there might be some data for forming an estimate of the annual rackrent value. These particulars have been very generally supplied, and have doubtless caused great labour to many of the officers of the Colleges. The information thus afforded has been in many ways of great service. It has furnished an estimate, perhaps in many cases only approximate, but the best we could obtain, of the annual rackrent value of the estates, and has led us to the conviction that the estates are generally let at their full values. Taking the figures as given to us in the returns, and on the assumption that the beneficial lease either has not been renewed at the customary time, or will not hereafter be renewed, we have estimated the full rackrent values of the several estates now let on beneficial lease, and deducting from them the reserved rents now accruing to the lessor, we have thus arrived at the prospective increase.

As the determination of a College not to renew a particular lease, or not to renew beneficial leases at all, has been taken at various times, so will the times at which the properties will come into hand be various; but as the immediately available income of the College will depend on the time when the increase takes place, besides taking the aggregate of the whole increase at the amount which it will eventually attain, we have estimated the increase that will accrue in five successive quinquennial periods, ending severally on 31st December in the years 1875, 1880, 1885, 1890. The results are given in the Synoptical Tables for the Colleges of the two Universities, and are as follows :—

—			1875.	1880.	1885.	1895.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
*Oxford	-	-	11,088 13 5	21,921 2 3	39,868 7 2	25,963 2 1
Cambridge	-	-	3,925 6 8	9,034 6 7	12,837 19 1	8,344 17 8

In this estimate we have taken no account of the fine, which would be received were the beneficial lease renewed, in either its capital sum or as distributed throughout the term of the lease. Neither have we taken account of any charge in respect of fine loans which may be raised to compensate existing beneficiaries; nor of any charge in respect of loans for improvements of the estates when they come into hand. In respect of this last subject, it will, no doubt, be found in most cases on the expiration of the leases that the property is in a condition requiring a large outlay to place it in proper order.

* In the case of St. John's College, Oxford, materials were not furnished for the calculation in pecuniary value of the prospective increase of the income.

These loans, as to their amount and the times and terms of repaying them, are too uncertain for any estimate to be formed of the charge which will have to be borne by the estate in respect of them. In very many Colleges, both at Oxford and Cambridge, all the beneficial leases of lands and tithes have been run out, or are in process of being run out; those of houses have been in some cases renewed; but with very few exceptions, Colleges have now determined to run out all their beneficial leases. In many cases the properties have come into hand without the raising of any loan; and there has doubtless been considerable economy of management as well as self-sacrifice on the part of the beneficiaries at the time during which the fines were not taken. In many cases funds within the College have been borrowed for the purpose. Fine-loans raised from persons or bodies external to the College have generally been borrowed on terms favourable to the College. Moreover, in many cases the terms are so arranged that the repayment of the principal of loans raised under the powers of the Universities and College Estates Act does not begin for some years after the lease has run out; so that there will be time to place the estate in proper condition, and the repayment of the loan will not begin until the College is in receipt of the full rent. Thus within a few years, viz., within 30 years from the borrowing the fine-loan, and 31 years from the borrowing of the loan for improvements, all the debt will have been paid off, and the College will be in receipt of the full annual value of the lands and tithe rentcharge let on beneficial lease.

LOANS FOR
IMPROVE-
MENTS.

As the term of a beneficial lease of house property is generally 40 years, a longer time must elapse before it comes into hand, if beneficial leases are not renewed.

(2.) As to the leaseholds and copyholds for lives, the Colleges have almost without an exception resolved not to put in new lives. Very many of the copyholds are now held on only single lives, or during widowhood. Although the names and ages of the lives on which the copyhold is held have been supplied to us, we have not attempted to estimate the expectation of life in each case, but have estimated only the total increase, and given it in the aggregate in the Synoptical Tables.

LEASEHOLDS
AND COPY-
HOLDS FOR
LIVES.

(3.) The increase of income arising from the falling in of leases of houses, built on long leases under the powers of the Universities and College Estates Acts, will not in general accrue before the middle of the next century; and as that time is too remote for the increase to be of any present practical importance, we have not made an estimate of the amount of it.

HOUSES ON
LONG
LEASES.

III.—THE EXPENDITURE OF THE UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES IN THE YEAR 1871.

The third head of the subjects, respecting which we received Your Majesty's Commission to inquire, is the distribution of the revenues of the Universities and Colleges. We have thought it necessary to analyse only the accounts of the last year of the quinquennial period, 1867–71. A comparison however, has been made with the previous years, and any circumstance which appeared exceptional has been specially noted in the remarks appended to the Abstracts of the Returns. As there has been generally during the period a continual growth of income, so there has also been generally continual growth of expenditure for the five years; and we have examined the expenditure in the year 1871, instead of taking an average of the five years.

EXPENDI-
TURE.

The figures in the several Abstracts and Synoptical Tables of expenditure do not in some instances agree with those in the returns made by the Colleges. These differences are caused by our having separated the expenditure from corporate and from trust funds, where such separation had not been made by the College, and also to our having included expenditure charged upon various special funds, such as "Domus," Library, and other funds. The capitation charge payable to the University at Cambridge has also, as far as it came under our notice, been removed from both sides of the account.

The existing incomes of several Colleges are at present encumbered by a charge of another kind, from which in the course of a few years they will be relieved. Colleges have very largely, and with considerable advantage, availed themselves of the powers of sale given by the Universities and College Estates Acts, and in many cases have sold lands subject to beneficial lease. The beneficial interest of such leased lands is evidently divided into two parts, whereof one belongs to the lessor and the other to the lessee. The College, however, is not allowed to waste its corpus or to diminish the value of the fee simple of its estates; and so it can only sell the fee simple at the price which it would fetch, if unencumbered with a lease; and on the Copyhold Commissioners is imposed the duty of seeing that this condition is fully carried out.

ANNUITIES
IN RESPECT
OF SALES OF
LAND ON
BENEFICIAL
LEASE.

Consequently, when a College sells a leased estate of this description, say to the lessee, the full value of the estate as if it were in hand, is paid to the Copyhold Commissioners on the part of the College. The value of the lessee's interest in the estate is raised by loan, and the College liquidates this loan by instalments, or the College for the number of years outstanding on the lease pays to the lessee an annuity corresponding to his beneficial interest in the estate. Several Colleges are under obligation to pay annuities of this character, but will be relieved from the payment in the course of a few years.

EXPENDI-
TURE OF
CORPORATE
INCOME.

We have arranged the corporate expenditure in each of the Colleges under twenty-one heads; whereof the first nine refer to the personnel of the College, the next six to the maintenance of the College establishment, one to augmentation of benefices, two to investments and loans, and three to the expenses incidental to the possession of real estate. As the income of the properties held in trust is generally limited to certain specific objects, a different classification is required of the expenditure thereof.

THE HEADS.

The Heads of the Colleges in the two Universities together receive annually* 50,958*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.*, whereof the Heads of the 19 Colleges in Oxford receive 30,543*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*, and the Heads of the 17 Colleges at Cambridge receive 20,415*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.*

These amounts are for the most part paid out of the proper corporate funds of the Colleges; in some few cases there are special annexations of ecclesiastical preferment; and there are also some specific benefactions from trust funds. As these two latter sources of income are parts of the endowment of the Head of the corporation, we have added them to the proper corporate income, and have entered the full sums received by the Head in the first item of expenditure. All payments for this purpose made from Trust Funds have been deducted in the Abstracts of the Trust income and expenditure.

PAYMENTS
TO THE
FELLOWS.

The whole amount paid to Fellows of Colleges in 1871 was 204,147*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.*, of which the sum of 101,171*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.* was paid to Fellows in Oxford, and the sum of 102,976*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* to Fellows in Cambridge. These amounts do not in all cases include the cost of allowances of various kinds made by the College.

PAYMENTS TO
SCHOLARS
AND EXHI-
BITIONERS.

The sum paid to Scholars and Exhibitioners out of the corporate income of the Colleges is 50,534*l.* 5*s.*, viz., 26,225*l.* 12*s.* by the Colleges and Halls in Oxford, and 24,308*l.* 13*s.* by the Colleges in Cambridge. Large sums are also paid out of the Trust funds in accordance with the instruments of Foundation.

PAYMENTS
TO PRO-
FESSORS.

The payments to the University Professors out of College incomes amount in Oxford to 6,694*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, exclusive of the payments to the canons of Christ Church, who are also professors; and amount in Cambridge to 1,011*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*

AUGMENTA-
TION OF BE-
NEFICES.

The sums charged for the augmentation of benefices in the year 1871 on the corporate revenues of the Colleges in Oxford amounted to 8,772*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*, and on those of the Colleges in Cambridge to 5,253*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*

The circumstances under which this expenditure is incurred vary in different cases. When the College owns the great tithes of a parish, there is power under several Acts of Parliament to make provision for the incumbent by permanent alienation of the Rectorial property to a limited extent. Some addition is also frequently made by annual grants to benefices in the gift of the College, as well as occasionally to other benefices. Augmentations of a substantial character are sometimes made by granting to the incumbent a lease for 21 years, provided he be so long incumbent, at a reduced or nominal rent. In such cases no charge appears in the return of the expenditure, but we have mentioned the fact in our abstracts of the Returns of the Colleges. A large sum also is held by some of the Colleges in trust for the purchase of advowsons and the augmentation of benefices.

COST OF
MANAGE-
MENT OF
ESTATES.

The sums charged for the management of estates in the Colleges at Oxford amounted to 8,801*l.* 18*s.* 0½*d.*, and in the Colleges at Cambridge to 6,906*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*

This expenditure is incurred on estates and other properties in the Colleges of Oxford of the annual value of 305,759*l.*, and of those of Cambridge of the annual value of 257,185*l.*, so that in Oxford the per-centage is 2*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.*, and in Cambridge 2*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*

FORMS OF
ACCOUNTS.

In the mode of keeping the accounts of the Colleges there is no uniformity. We thought it necessary for the purpose of our inquiry to classify the particulars of receipt and expenditure under certain heads, so arranged as to include the receipts and expenditure of every College, and to afford a ready means of comparison. The Colleges have had considerable trouble in supplying the information asked for, because their accounts did not correspond with our forms. Two Colleges in Oxford, viz., New College and Lincoln College, declined to reduce their accounts to the form supplied, and furnished us with copies of their own accounts for the several years over which our inquiries

* This amount is exclusive of the sum of 566*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* paid to the Warden of Keble College in 1871.

extended. The accounts so given of these two Colleges are very different in form, but they are exact, and exhibit intelligible statements of their finances. By reason, however, of technical terms and old Latin nomenclature, we have experienced considerable difficulty in extracting from them the required information.

The accounts of Trust funds are generally kept in a proper and distinct form, but we find some cases where the expenditure is included in the general expenditure of the College. We think it right to notice that there are instances in which balances of Trust accounts receiving no interest appear to be unnecessarily large.

ACCOUNTS
OF TRUST
FUNDS.

In reply to our inquiries for a balance sheet, we have in most cases received an abstract of the income and expenditure on the corporate account for the year 1871; it is only in some few cases that a correctly drawn balance sheet, including all the accounts both corporate and trust, and showing their respective balances, has been sent to us, or indeed appears to be made.

BALANCE
SHEET.

The accounts are usually audited yearly; in one or two of the Colleges the audit is more frequent. It is almost universally made by members of the College, and generally by the head and two or more fellows, or officers specially designated for the purpose. No case of audit by a professional auditor has been brought to our notice. The particular mode in each College has been stated in the remarks appended to the several Abstracts of the returns.

AUDIT.

The Universities and Colleges for the most part insure their buildings in public offices; in some cases they have formed private insurance funds, towards which annual contributions are made from the general funds of the College. The capital of these funds is at present inconsiderable.

INSURANCE.

As to the condition of the landed estates, in respect of farm homesteads, buildings, labourers' cottages, drainage, and other similar particulars we can only speak generally, and according to the reports made by the several bodies in reply to the questions put by us on the subject. More precise information could not have been obtained without minute inspection by professional persons, and we did not think that the purposes of the Commission required the outlay of time and money which such a survey would have involved. It is stated that on the falling in of beneficial leases a large outlay on buildings and other improvements is ordinarily required. The lessees are for the most part under covenants to maintain and repair, but much more is needed at the present time for agricultural estates than what these covenants would enforce. The condition of lands held as copyhold for lives or leasehold for lives is similar to that let on beneficial lease.

CONDITION
OF THE ES-
TATES AND
BUILDINGS.

The estates let at rackrent are reported to be generally in good condition as regards buildings, drainage and cottages. We have no reason to think that they are below the average in these respects, although there is apparently less outlay than is made by private landlords who improve their properties.

ESTATES AT
RACKRENT.

On the subject of Cottages the Commissioners can offer no positive opinion. They are unremunerative in their immediate return, and demand a heavy outlay of money. It is hardly probable, therefore, that in their number and condition they are correspondent to modern views and requirements.

It must, however, be borne in mind that the properties of the Universities and the Colleges often consist of small quantities of land near towns and villages, and that the labour comes from thence. Cottages have been built of late on large estates, and it is stated that others are about to be built.

The subject of management divides itself into two parts, viz., the management of the internal business of the College, and that of the estates. These are functions evidently distinct, and although sometimes discharged by the same officer, are frequently, and in Cambridge generally, discharged by different persons.

MANAGE-
MENT OF THE
COLLEGE
PROPERTY.

The mode of managing the real estate is the same in all cases. The management, including the general care of the property and the collection of rents, is committed to one or more officers. These are generally the bursars of the College, but in a few cases the duty of management is imposed by statute on the head of the College; and in all cases it is his duty to exercise great care and supervision over the property of the College and to see that it is not wasted. The bursars are usually fellows of the College; but it frequently happens that there is no fellow qualified by taste and capacity for business and finance to undertake the office; and it is evident that the prosperity of the College very largely depends on the efficiency with which the duties of it are discharged. At the present time the bursar of the largest College in Cambridge, and the bursars of two of the more richly endowed Colleges in Oxford, are not fellows. The salaries received by bursars, when fellows, are generally very

MANAGE-
MENT OF
EXTERNAL
PROPERTY.

small in proportion to the work and the responsibilities of the office. The head of the College, or the bursars, or whoever are charged with the management and care of the property, are assisted by such professional persons as they require, such as solicitors, land surveyors and valuers, and rent collectors. In some Colleges these persons receive fixed salaries and per-centages; in others they are remunerated according to their services. In many Colleges the bursars collect all the rents, &c., themselves, and employ solicitors and land surveyors only as occasion requires; small rents issuing out of property at a great distance are generally collected by local agents. In some of the more ancient Colleges in Oxford there is an officer called a Steward, frequently appointed under patent by the Head of the College.

COST OF
MANAGE-
MENT.

The cost of management, as presented in the Synoptical Tables, appears to us remarkably low. On the whole external income it averages only 2*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* per cent. It must be borne in mind that the item "charge for management" does not generally include the salaries to the financial officer. If the Head of the College acts as Bursar, he does so because the duty appertains to his office as Head, and he receives no salary *eo nomine*. The Bursars rank as officers of the College, and their salaries are entered under that head in the abstracts of expenditure. Their salaries also are lower than they would otherwise be, by reason of their being Fellows, and having the advantage of the common College establishment; and, moreover, as many Bursars have charge of the internal economy as well as of the estates, and receive one salary in respect of both kinds of service, we are unable to divide it into parts corresponding to each. In the returns made by some Colleges the Bursars have added together all the expenses of management of the estates, including the whole or part of their own salaries, and the cost is still very low.

Of the efficiency of such management we can form no opinion beyond the general results which are exhibited. We must observe, however, that the average lettings, the absence of arrears, and the apparently small amount of losses from tenants, testify to the care and vigilance of the Bursars.

INTERNAL
MANAGE-
MENT, OX-
FORD.

The whole of the internal economy of a College is in Oxford, with very few exceptions, entrusted to the care of the internal Bursar, who is in many cases the same person as the Bursar for the estates. He generally, in conjunction with the Head, superintends and is responsible for all the departments within the College, such as the kitchen, the buttery, the general service, the condition and repairs of the students' rooms. The charges made in these departments are generally under his control. He collects the moneys to be paid for provisions supplied, the room rents, the dues and fees payable to the College, a considerable portion of the servants' wages, and the tuition fees. He also collects the fees on entrance and on graduation. He pays all College bills, the stipends of the tutors and other College officers, and acts in all respects as the general financial College officer. In many cases he is responsible for the collection of the battels, or students' bills; and to secure him or the College against loss, a deposit is ordinarily made by each student on entrance into the College, which stands to his credit in the College books during the whole term of his undergraduate course, being available to liquidate College bills in case of default. This deposit is called Caution money. The usual amount in Oxford is 30*l.*, though in some Colleges it is less. Thus in Balliol it is 21*l.* The total of the money thus deposited in a large College is, as shown by the returns, a large sum. In some Colleges the scholars are exempted from making this deposit. In Keble College, no caution money is demanded, as the fixed sum charged to each student has to be paid each Term in advance. Some part of the caution money is, in some Colleges, returned when a student takes the degree of B.A., as then his liability to the College is much diminished; and the caution money or its residue is brought into current account when the degree of M.A. is taken. After that time, as dues are payable quarterly to the College, and to the University through the College, it is usual for a College still to secure itself against loss by requiring money to be left in its hands to the credit of each member. The total of all these deposit moneys and credit balances constitutes the Caution fund. The College holds these moneys, and is responsible for them when the time for repayment arrives. In the meantime it puts the money to its own use, and has the benefit of any profit derived therefrom. In some cases the moneys have been invested as a declared part of the caution money; in other cases the whole of it has been laid out for general College purposes, and, as there is no property to represent it, it is thus a College debt. Sometimes again the receipts on account of caution money are carried annually to the income of the College, and are treated as ordinary income applicable to the general purposes of the College.

CAUTION
MONEY AT
OXFORD.

In the Colleges at Cambridge, the internal management is different from that at Oxford. In Cambridge an officer of the College generally superintends and directs all the departments, such as the kitchen and the buttery, and takes charge of the College buildings, the gardens and walks. The moneys, however, payable by the student members for their maintenance, their instruction, fees, and room-rents, are not collected by him.

INTERNAL
MANAGE-
MENT, CAM-
BRIDGE.

The Tutor (or the Tutors) of the College collects these, and of the sums so received pays to the officer the portion which he has collected for the College proper, and retains the tuition fees for the remuneration of himself and the lecturers. In the larger colleges there are three or four tutors; in the smaller colleges only one. Here the tutor is, as it appears, responsible for all sums due to the College on account of his pupils, and if he fails to collect them bears the loss. To secure him against loss the College requires a deposit to be made by each student at the time of his admission, and allows the tutor to retain this money and to employ it to his own profit. This deposit at Cambridge is 15*l.* for a pensioner, and 10*l.* for a sizar. The mode of returning the caution money to the student is similar to that usual at Oxford. The sum total of these deposits in a large College amounts to a large sum. The information we have received in respect of the amount of this money and the income derived from it by the tutor has been in many cases very incomplete. The arrangement is often regarded as a private one between a tutor and his pupil, and in some cases information on the subject has been unwillingly given.

We cannot agree with this view, and think that it should be clearly understood that the tutor receives the money solely as the agent of the College, and that the College is responsible for its repayment.

There is one point brought prominently out in the result of this inquiry, the great disparity between the property and income of the several Colleges and the numbers of the members. When that number is small, the expense of the staff and establishment is necessarily large in proportion. We do not, however, consider that it lies within the scope of the commission entrusted to us to enter further upon this subject.

We have now endeavoured to deal with all the subjects referred to us for our consideration, and we beg respectfully to lay before your Majesty the result of our inquiries. It will be seen that, in order adequately to discharge the duty intrusted to us, it has been necessary to require from the Universities and Colleges the compilation of elaborate returns and information in very minute detail, and we cannot conclude our Report without expressing our obligation to the authorities, and especially to the bursars, for the ready assistance they have given us, and for the pains they have taken to investigate and submit for our use accounts of some standing and of many complications. We have been obliged to give much trouble in seeking supplementary information in order to elucidate the inquiries according to the method which has been pursued, and we have met with a spirit of marked courtesy to which we bear most willing testimony.

OBLIGATION
TO THE
AUTHORI-
TIES AND
BURSARS.

All which we humbly submit for Your Majesty's gracious consideration.

Witness our hands and seals, this 31st day of July 1874.

(Signed)	CLEVELAND.	(L.S.)
	FREDERICK CAVENDISH.	(L.S.)
	CLINTON.	(L.S.)
	RAYLEIGH.	(L.S.)
	W. H. BATESON.	(L.S.)
	BARTHOLOMEW PRICE.	(L.S.)
	KIRKMAN DANIEL HODGSON.	(L.S.)

CHARLES S. ROUNDELL,
Secretary.

ABSTRACTS AND SYNOPTICAL TABLES.

The following Abstracts of the Returns from the two Universities and from the several Colleges and Halls, as well as the Synoptical Tables, have been compiled by or under the direction of the Commissioners themselves.

The Abstracts were submitted in draft to the Vice-Chancellors of the two Universities, and to the Heads of the several Colleges and Halls, with an intimation that the Commissioners would be happy to receive and consider any observations thereon which the respective authorities might be desirous of offering. In most cases such observations were made, and thereupon were duly considered before the final settlement of the Abstracts.

The Synoptical Tables have been framed from the Abstracts.

ABSTRACTS OF THE RETURNS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD, AND OF THE COLLEGES AND HALLS THEREIN.

ABSTRACT OF THE RETURNS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

I.—The Property of the University on 1st January 1872.

(1.) Lands belonging to the University :—

		A. R. P.		A. R. P.	
Acreage	A. Lands let on beneficial leases -	-	746 3 11		
"	" Lands let at rackrent -	-	4,604 3 10		
				5,351	2 21
	B. Lands let at rackrent -	-	-	2,331	2 4
				7,683	0 25
<hr/>					
The annual income therefrom is returned as :—				£	s d.
	A. from lands let on beneficial leases -	-	-	364	12 0
	" " lands let at rackrent -	-	-	7,519	11 11
				7,884	3 11
	B. " lands let at rackrent -	-	-	3,540	11 0*
				£11,424	14 11

In the income as here stated, deduction is made for fixed charges paid by the University; but deduction is not made for repairs, insurance, collection of rents, or income tax.

The estimated annual rackrent value of the lands let on beneficial lease is returned at about 1,624*l*.

(2.) House property :—

		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
A.	Let on beneficial lease yielding in annual income -	-	0 18 4		
"	Let on long leases -	-	189 11 6		
"	Let at rackrent -	-	118 3 8		
				308	13 6
	B. Let at rackrent -	-	-	440	0 0

In the income as here stated deduction is made for fixed charges paid by the University, but deduction is not made for repairs, insurance, collection of rents, or income tax.

The estimated annual rackrent value of the houses let on beneficial lease is returned at 138*l*.

(3.) Tithe rentcharges :

		£ s. d.	
A.	Gross amount awarded -	-	1,052 5 10
B.	" " " -	-	172 5 0

(4.) Other rentcharges, quitrents, &c., yielding in annual income—

A.	-	-	-	35	6 9
B.	-	-	-	1,171	3 9

(5.) Stocks, shares, and other investments of the net annual value of—

A.	-	-	-	2,003	19 3
B.	-	-	-	11,064	17 7

(6.) Other properties yielding in annual income—

A.	-	-	-	541	0 0
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(7.) The University holds three houses on a lease which expires in 1886, the net annual receipts from which are 138*l*. 5*s*. 2*d*.

(8.) The University also holds a cottage and garden, containing 1*a*. 3*r*. 11*p*. upon trust for the Professor of Rural Economy, to be used by him as an experimental ground for the objects of the said professorship.

(9.) The University, including the buildings, museums, libraries, park, &c., is assessed to the local rate of Oxford at 3,351*l*. The University press building is assessed at 1,088*l*.

(10.) The University possesses the advowsons of five benefices and the presentation to two lectureships, The net annual value of these benefices and of the lectureships is returned at 1,036*l*. 7*s*.

In respect of these benefices annual augmentations are made out of the funds of the University to the amount of 280*l*.

* This amount includes the rent in respect of the tithe rentcharge (172*l*. 5*s*. 0*d*.) mentioned below (3.) B.

II.—Income of the University in the year ending 15th July 1871.

	A.			B. 18.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
(1.) Net income, derived from external sources:—						
Lands - - - - -	8,797	6	4	3,286	14	0
House property - - - - -	728	3	4	434	10	10
Tithe rentcharges - - - - -	490	19	7	—		
Other rentcharges - - - - -	7	16	11	864	9	10
Stocks, shares, &c. - - - - -	2,086	2	2	10,853	4	7
Other properties - - - - -	1,494	16	2	—		
	13,605	4	6	15,437	19	3
(2.) Income derived from internal sources (A.):—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. Annual dues - - - - -	7,185	2	6			
2. Degree fees - - - - -	6,619	10	0			
3. Matriculation, examination, and other fees - - - - -	4,261	16	0			
4. Miscellaneous - - - - -	479	8	0			
			18,545	16	6	
(3.) Total corporate income (A.):—						
From external sources - - - - -	13,605	4	6			
From internal sources - - - - -	18,545	16	6			
			32,151	1	0	
(4.) Total income (net) from Trust Funds (B. 18) - - - - -				15,437	19	3
(5.) The properties belonging to the University in respect of which an increase of income may be expected are the estates and houses let on beneficial leases (A. 1 and A. 3).						
The estimated increase of income derivable from the falling in of these leases will be:—						
			£	s.	d.	
On or before the 31st December 1876 - - - - -			1,186	7	6	
On the expiration in 1887 of the beneficial lease on which the houses in A. 3 are let - - - - -			137	1	8	
On the death of a lady, stated to have been 65 years of age in 1858, the income of the University will be increased by the sum of 600 <i>l.</i> which is charged upon the Elmley estate during her life.						
On the expiration in 1886 of the beneficial lease granted by Merton College to the University (A. 9), the income of the University will be decreased by about 138 <i>l.</i>						

III.—The Expenditure of the University in the year ending 15th July 1871.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. University Officers, Vice-Chancellor, Proctors, &c. -	3,350	16	9			
2. Professors - - - - -	4,648	15	0			
3. Examiners and Examinations - - - - -	2,397	11	9			
4. Preachers and Sermons - - - - -	512	9	1			
5. Bodleian Library - - - - -	3,615	0	0			
6. Scientific Institutions - - - - -	1,916	0	7			
7. Park and Public Walks - - - - -	399	1	3			
8. Police - - - - -	2,123	9	5			
9. Quitrents, Rates and Taxes - - - - -	405	14	6			
10. Pensions and Annuities - - - - -	918	15	4			
11. Printing - - - - -	1,291	13	5			
12. Law charges - - - - -	161	7	6			
13. Expenses of Curators of University Chest - - - - -	413	14	3			
14. Expenses of Public Offices - - - - -	260	9	0			
15. Grants by Convocation - - - - -	2,357	7	9			
16. Delegacies for lodging houses, and for unattached students - - - - -	779	10	6			
17. Miscellaneous - - - - -	123	5	9			
			25,675	1	10	
18. Investments (purchase of stock) - - - - -			1,877	10	0	
			£27,552	11	10	

**IV.—The Expenditure of the Trust Funds of the University for the
Year ending July 1871.**

	£	s.	d.		
The Bodleian Fund -	- 2,837	3	10	See University Returns, p. 40 and pp. 138 and 139.	
The Laudian Estate Account -	- 53	12	6	"	42
Bampton Lecturers Fund -	- 218	13	0	"	44
The Sedleian Estate Account -	- 195	19	10	"	45
The Savilian Estate Account -	- 715	8	1	"	49
The Aldrichian-Tomlinsian Professor Fund -	- 110	4	3	"	52
The Sibthorpeian Estate Account -	- 247	14	10	"	54
Pusey and Ellerton Scholarship Fund -	- 160	5	1	"	56
The Kirkdale Estate Account (Botanic Garden) -	- 455	2	5	"	59
Whyte's Benefaction Account -	- 334	6	2	"	61
Dr. Heather's Benefaction Account -	- 18	0	0	"	63
The Preaching Fund -	- 19	19	8	"	66
Ellerton Essay Prize Fund -	- 21	0	0	"	66
Anglo-Saxon Professorship Fund -	- 68	12	3	"	67
Crown Benefactions Account -	- 94	15	9	"	68
Lord Crewe's Benefaction Account -	- 200	0	0	"	69
Vinerian Fund -	- 818	7	8	"	71
Reader of Ancient History -	- 207	18	4	"	72
Aldrichian Fund -	- 381	3	8	"	74
Keeper of Ashmole's Museum -	- 302	15	6	"	76
Arnold Prize Fund -	- 61	4	3	"	77
Bird's Benefaction Fund -	- 118	0	11	"	78
Boden Fund -	- 1,081	16	0	"	81
Burdett Coutts Scholarships Fund -	- 212	14	9	"	82
Cryne's Benefaction Account -	- 11	15	0	"	83
Denyer and Johnson Scholarships Fund -	- 118	19	8	"	84
Regius Professor of Divinity Fund -	- 24	13	5	"	85
Exeter, Jesus, and Pembroke Colleges -	- 843	13	7	"	86
Fielding Herbarium Fund -	- 59	0	0	"	86
Ford's Bequest Account -	- 81	5	4	"	87
Gaisford Prize Fund -	- 37	2	6	"	87
Grinfield Lectureship Fund -	- 49	3	4	"	88
Hall and Houghton Prize Fund -	- 138	10	0	"	89
Hertford Scholarship Fund -	- 33	12	8	"	91
Magdalen Hall Fund -	- 49	7	4	"	92
Hope Fund -	- 639	3	4	"	93
Ilchester Fund -	- 40	0	0	"	95
Ireland Professor -	- 311	17	6	"	96
Ireland Scholarship Fund -	- 215	7	6	"	97
Johnson Scholarship Fund -	- 40	19	10	"	98
Johnson Prize Fund -	- 39	15	10	"	99
Kennicott Scholarship Fund -	- 154	18	7	"	100
Macbride Scholarship Fund -	- 33	4	0	"	101
Mathematical Scholarship Fund -	- 275	15	6	"	102
Meeke Scholarship Account -	- 129	0	11	"	103
Newdigate Prize Fund -	- 45	10	6	"	104
Nowell Fund -	- 29	7	6	"	105
Professor of Poetry -	- 78	10	0	"	106
Drummond's Professor of Political Economy -	- 97	18	4	"	107
Rawlinson's Benefaction Account -	- 57	4	1	"	108
Sacred Poem Prize Fund -	-			"	109
Sherard Professor -	- 78	16	3	"	110
Slade Professorship Fund -	- 354	18	11	"	111
Taylor Institution -	- 2,043	6	0	"	111 and 132.
Taylorian Accumulated Fund -	- 2	13	3	"	112
University Galleries Account -	- 326	1	3	"	112
Williams' Benefaction Account -	- 58	3	4	"	114
Dr. Wills' Benefaction Account -	- 429	19	1	"	116
Sheldonian Theatre -	- 18	11	3	"	117 and 140.
	£15,883	4	4		

The University of Oxford holds lands to the extent of 7,683 acres, of which 5,351 acres are held for the corporate use, and 2,331 acres subject to trusts. Of those held for corporate use, 4,604 acres are let at rackrent at an average rental of 1*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* per acre, and the residue, viz. 746, was in 1871 let on beneficial lease. The lease of 503 acres expired at Michaelmas 1873, and that of the remainder will expire on 25th March 1876, so that all the lands either are or will shortly be let at rackrent.

The former estate is situated at Bexley, Kent, and offers many eligible building sites, for which by reason of its nearness to London, and the convenience of a first class railway station there may hereafter be some demand, the other is the rectorial estate at Syston, Leicestershire, and as Syston is a station of importance in the Midland system of railroads, and is near to Leicester, it is probable that the value of the property will much increase.

Two of the estates held for corporate use are subject to the payment of 303*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for certain professorial and other uses within the University. This sum has not been deducted in estimating the rent per acre. The estate at Elmley is also subject to an annuity of 600*l.* to a lady aged about 71 in 1874.

The lands held subject to trusts are all let at rackrent on an average rental of 1*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* per acre.

The estates let at rackrent are reported to be in good condition as to buildings and drainage; some outlay, however, in these respects will be required on the estates now let on beneficial lease, when the leases have run out.

The house property is situated wholly in Oxford; a considerable portion of it in the parish of St. Peter's-in-the-East has lately been purchased with the view of the houses being taken down and new rooms for examination being erected on the site; a large part of this property having been bought at its full value as if it were in hand, when it was out on beneficial lease, the vendors (Magdalen College) have to pay to the University during the period of the leases, interest on the purchase money amounting annually to 356*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*

The University holds tithe rentcharges to the awarded amount of 1,052*l.* With the slight exception of 2*l.* 10*s.*, these issue out of two parishes, one in Cornwall and the other in Cumberland. The rentcharge of the former amounting to 387*l.* is on lease to the vicar at a reserved rent of 130*l.* for a term of 14 years from Michaelmas 1864 if he should continue so long vicar. The University also allows the vicar 60*l.* annually to find a curate for the hamlet of Trewen. The latter comprises a large and widely scattered district, and is now divided into four portions, in each of which there is a separate church. The awarded tithe rentcharge is 662*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*; but as the University makes annual grants to each of the incumbents, and has to bear expense of rates, collection, repairs of chancel of Holme Cultram, the mother church, the net annual receipt does not on the average much exceed 350*l.*

In the hands of the Copyhold Commissioners or of the Accountant General of the Court of Chancery at the end of 1871 was the sum of 7,198*l.* 19*s.* Government stock, which was the proceeds of sale of real property, and had to be invested in like estate. The University had also the sum of 14,900*l.* Consols, the investment of moneys paid in composition of dues, and also 37,800*l.* Government stock, and 3,000*l.* East Indian 5 per cent. stock, investments of surplus income.

These properties, together with some others of small amounts detailed in the returns, are the sources of the external income of the University, of which the amount for the year ending 15th July 1871 was 13,605*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* This sum, however, appears to be by 3,205*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* in excess of the income which ordinarily accrues from these properties as returned in A. 18. This excess is apparently caused by an alteration in the time of collecting the rents, and a consequent addition to the income of the year. The portions of the properties in respect of which an increase of income may be expected are chiefly two estates let on beneficial lease, the increase on which is estimated at 1,186*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* in or before the year 1876. Consequently the net annual income of the University from its properties will be about 11,500*l.* in that year.

The University has no liabilities. In the returns mention is made of a contemplated expenditure on new examination schools, for which a large outlay will be required.

With the exception of a sum paid by licensed victuallers for the privilege of selling wine within the precincts of the University, the annual amount of which is about 200*l.*, taxation of the members is the only other source of income to the University. A fee of 1*l.* is paid annually by every member of the University; those who have been admitted to the degree of M.A., B.C.L., or B.M. having the privilege to compound for the same by a single payment. The capital sum thus raised was on 15th July 1871 invested in the above-mentioned sum of 14,900*l.* Consols. Fees are also levied at matriculation, at all examinations, and on graduation; the several sums received under these heads are given in the Income of the University (II.) as stated above. Proctorial fines and some other small fees make up the internal income. The internal income thus raised in the year ending 15th July 1871 was 18,545*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* In the same year the sum of 1,037*l.* was paid into the general fund of the University from the Clarendon Press; the sums, however, transferred from the Press, are ordered by statute to be treated as capital and invested in Government securities. Accordingly in that year 2,000*l.* Reduced annuities were purchased with this sum and other moneys available out of the balance of the general fund of the University.

It appears from the return A. 19, that the internal income is gradually increasing. This circumstance is due mainly to the increase in the number of matriculations, and in the number of members who retain their names on the books. No returns of these numbers have been sent in.

The total income of the University for its corporate use from all sources amounted for the year ending 15th July 1871 to 32,151*l.* 1*s.*, and deducting 3,205*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* which appears to be an exceptional receipt, the external income proper to the year is 28,945*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.*

In the same year the sum of 10,750*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* was realised by the sale of Government stock, and the sum of 17,691*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* was invested in the purchase of estates, the excess of the latter sum over the former being provided out of the current balance.

The charges on the income are very various, they are classified in (III.) under certain heads. It appears therefrom that in 1871, a sum of 4,648*l.* 15*s.* was paid to Professors out of the corporate income, the sum being additional to the special endowments which are stated below, and that the Bodleian Library receives 3,615*l.* in addition to the income from its special endowment, amounting to about 2,900*l.* The Museum (including the three special departments of physics, chemistry, and physiology), receive 1,916*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.* The special endowments of the several departments of the museum are but of small amount. The charge for police amounted to 2,123*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.*, this sum including the quota paid by the University to the joint police of the University and City, the expenses of the University police proper, and of a police staff appointed specially for the watching of the river Thames, with the view of preventing accidents. Printing cost 1,291*l.* 13*s.*; this sum including the cost of printing the examination papers, of the general printing for the University, and of the University Gazette. Of the grants by Convocation, the sum of 517*l.* was for annual subscriptions, the remainder, viz., 1,840*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.* being extraordinary, of which a part was for scientific objects connected with the University Museum.

The whole expenditure, inclusive of the purchase of 2,000*l.* stock, amounted to 27,557*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*: thus taking the proper income for the year to be 28,945*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.*, the excess of income over expenditure in that year was 1,388*l.* 1*s.*

The University also holds large funds in the capacity of Trustee. The objects of the trusts are, with scarcely any exception, within the University, being institutions for the promotion of letters, arts, and science, professorships, scholarships, prizes. In addition to lands comprising 2,331 acres, and other properties, there are sums of 350,107*l.* 5*s.* Government stock, 5,000*l.* Railway stock, and some shares in the Imperial Gas Company, held by the University on trust conditions.

The net income accruing from these sources in the year ending 15th July 1871, amounted to 15,437*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.*

The continued increase in the annual income for trust purposes is noticeable. In the five years, 1867 to 1871, the incomes are as follows:—

					£	s.	d.
1867	-	-	-	-	-	10,542	9 0
1868	-	-	-	-	-	11,088	7 6
1869	-	-	-	-	-	14,012	3 2
1870	-	-	-	-	-	15,266	13 2
1871	-	-	-	-	-	15,437	19 3

This increase is mainly due (1) to additional gifts and bequests, as shown in the large increase of the receipts from stocks, shares, &c.: (2) to the receipt of higher rents for the landed estates: and (3) to the contributions made by Brasenose and Jesus Colleges for specific professorial purposes, as arranged in the ordinances made for these Colleges by the University Commissioners in 1858. Thus a freer access to the University, and an extension of the subjects of instruction appear to encourage further and more ample endowments for specific purposes. The specific distribution of this income, is given in Table IV. of the preceding summary.

The expenditure may be classified under the following general heads: viz.—

	£	s.	d.
Public Institutions for literature, art, and science	-	6,103	2 3
University Professors and Readers	-	4,883	17 9
Scholarships	-	1,262	7 3
Prizes	-	288	18 4
Miscellaneous, chiefly to the University, Colleges, and			
Halls, out of Trust accounts	-	2,141	6 4
Rates, taxes, management, &c.	-	424	9 8
Investments, &c.	-	779	2 9
		<u>15,883</u>	<u>4 4</u>

The number of the special accounts kept by the University in respect of their several trusts is, as appears by the balance sheet for 1870-71, eighty-nine.

The management of the whole finance of the University, comprising the care of the estates, the collection of the revenue, and the distribution of the same, subject to the control of Convocation, is committed to a financial board of nine persons, styled curators of the University chest, who are the Vice-Chancellor and two proctors for the time being, and six other persons specially appointed to the board. The curators have a public office in the old Clarendon Building, a secretary who is their executive officer, two clerks, and a bailiff or surveyor to inspect from time to time and report as to the condition of the University buildings. The University solicitor and a land surveyor are specially employed from time to time for professional services; all rents are remitted directly to the office of the curators by the persons by whom they are payable; and no per-centage or commission is paid to any agent or collector except in the case of some tithe rentcharges and fee farm rents. All payments are made from the office by cheque signed by two curators and countersigned by the secretary. The curators meet weekly during term, and at frequent intervals in vacation.

Estates, the incomes of which are by trust-deed or otherwise appropriated to specified individuals or bodies, but of which the legal estate is in the University, were formerly managed by the respective beneficiaries, but are now administered in all cases by the curators of the chest.

Abstracts, and in many cases full statements of the accounts of the general fund of the University and of the several trust funds, have been supplied in accordance with the request of the Commissioners, and the balance sheet of all the accounts, correct in form and complete in abstract, for the year 1870-71, has been sent in.

All these accounts are audited by three auditors, members of Convocation and appointed by the same body, who sign the balance sheet when the audit is completed. An abstract is also prepared of the receipts and expenditure of the general fund of the University, and this when signed by the auditors, is published in the University Gazette. Abstracts of the other funds are not published. Those of the general fund for the years 1870-71, and 1871-72, have been sent in, and are printed in the returns.

The University has supplied in a complete and satisfactory form, all the information asked for.

On the Reports made by the Professors.

Questions of inquiry were addressed to the several professors and public readers in the University, as to the properties with which their several offices were endowed, the income derived by them from those properties, other sources of income, if any, and the revenue received by them from fees paid for attendance on their lectures.

With the exception of an endowment to the amount of 250*l.* per annum to the Regius professor of medicine out of Ewelme Hospital, and of an endowment of 100*l.* per annum paid by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to the Regius professor of civil law in lieu of the profits of a lay prebend in the cathedral church of Salisbury, all the properties out of which revenue accrues to the professors and readers are held by the University and Colleges, and are stated in the returns made by those bodies.

The sources of income to the professors are (1.) specific endowments, (2.) payments made by the University, (3.) payments made by Colleges, (4.) payments from external sources, (5.) receipts from fees. These are exhibited in the following Table.

Title of Professorship.	Specific Endowment in the University.	University Endowment.	College Endowment.	Endowment from External Sources.	Fees, &c.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Regius Professor of Divinity	65 0 0	—	1,500 0 0	—	15 0 0	1,580 0 0
Regius Professor of Civil Law.	34 18 0	—	—	100 0 0	—	134 18 0
Regius Professor of Medicine	127 1 3	—	—	285 8 0	40 0 0	452 9 3
Regius Professor of Hebrew	40 0 0	—	1,500 0 0	—	—	1,540 0 0
Regius Professor of Greek -	—	—	500 0 0	—	—	500 0 0
Margaret Professor of Divinity.	—	—	1,500 0 0	11 5 2	—	1,511 5 2
Savilian Professor of Geometry.	294 7 3	—	150 0 0	—	—	444 7 3
Savilian Professor of Astronomy.	294 7 3	—	150 0 0	—	—	444 7 3
Sedleian Professor of Natural Philosophy.	195 0 0	105 0 0	270 0 0	—	—	570 0 0
Whyte's Professor of Moral Philosophy.	100 0 0	300 0 0	—	—	—	400 0 0
Camden Professor of Ancient History.	—	600 0 0	—	—	14 0 0	614 0 0
Professor of Music - -	—	100 0 0	—	30 0 0	—	130 0 0
Laudian Professor of Arabic	55 0 0	245 0 0	—	—	—	300 0 0
Professor of Botany and Rural Economy.	300 8 0	80 0 0	—	—	—	380 8 0
Professor of Poetry -	80 0 0	—	—	20 0 0	—	100 0 0
Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic.	40 10 0	—	—	—	—	40 10 0
Regius Professor of Modern History.	—	362 10 1	277 0 0	—	77 0 0	716 10 1
Professor of Experimental Philosophy.	—	270 0 0	200 0 0	30 0 0	46 0 0	546 0 0
Vinerian Professor of English Law.	200 0 0	—	—	—	—	200 0 0
Professor of Anglo-Saxon -	68 12 3	231 7 9	—	—	—	300 0 0
Professor of Mineralogy -	—	100 0 0	—	—	—	100 0 0
Professor of Geology - -	—	400 0 0	—	—	—	400 0 0
Professor of Political Economy.	100 0 0	300 0 0	—	—	—	400 0 0
Boden Professor of Sanscrit	884 7 10	—	—	—	—	884 7 10
Professor of Logic - -	—	400 0 0	—	—	—	400 0 0
Regius Professor of Pastoral Theology.	—	—	1,500 0 0	—	—	1,500 0 0
Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History.	—	—	1,500 0 0	—	—	1,500 0 0
Ireland Professor of Exegesis	318 10 0	—	—	—	—	318 10 0
Corpus Professor of Latin Literature.	—	—	600 0 0	—	19 0 0	619 0 0
Chichele Professor of International Law.	—	—	856 2 6	—	—	856 2 6
Chichele Professor of Modern History.	—	—	851 5 0	—	—	851 5 0
Waynflete Professor of Moral Philosophy.	—	—	600 0 0	—	—	600 0 0
Carried forward - -	3,198 1 10	3,493 17 10	11,954 7 6	476 13 2	211 0 0	19,334 0 4

Title of Professorship.	Specific Endowment in the University.	University Endowment.	College Endowment.	Endowment from External Sources.	Fees, &c.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward -	3,198 1 10	3,493 17 10	11,954 7 6	476 13 2	211 0 0	19,384 0 4
Waynflete Professor of Chemistry.	—	—	600 0 0	—	100 0 0	700 0 0
Linacre Professor of Physiology.	—	—	783 4 2	—	72 9 0	855 13 2
Hope Professor of Zoology	400 0 0	—	—	—	—	400 0 0
Professor of Comparative Philology.	—	600 0 0	—	—	—	600 0 0
Professor of Jurisprudence	—	—	600 0 0	—	—	600 0 0
Slade Professor of Fine Art	361 17 0	—	—	—	—	361 17 0
Professor of Clinical Medicine.	210 0 0	—	—	—	—	210 0 0
Vinerian Reader in Law -	350 0 0	—	—	—	—	350 0 0
Reader in Ancient History.	8 3 4	—	200 0 0	—	—	208 3 4
Fords Professor of English History.	61 0 0	—	—	—	—	61 0 0
Reader in Indian Law -	—	250 0 0	—	—	—	250 0 0
Reader in Hindustani -	—	220 0 0	—	—	65 19 6	285 19 6
Grinfield Lecturer -	45 0 0	—	—	—	—	45 0 0
The Choragus -	13 6 8	—	—	—	—	13 6 8
Dechester Reader in Slavonic	40 0 0	—	—	—	—	40 0 0
Taylorian Teacher of French	150 0 0	—	—	—	10 0 0	160 0 0
" " German	150 0 0	—	—	—	—	150 0 0
" " Italian	150 0 0	—	—	—	—	150 0 0
" " Spanish	150 0 0	—	—	—	—	150 0 0
	5,287 8 10	4,563 17 10	14,137 11 8	476 13 2	459 8 6	24,925 0 0

The Public Institutions of the University.

Special inquiries were also addressed to the Vice-Chancellor as to the income and expenditure of the great public institutions of the University of Oxford. These are as follows, viz. :—

1. The Bodleian Library.
2. The University Museum.
3. The University Galleries.
4. The Taylor Institution.
5. The Ashmolean Museum.
6. The Botanic Garden.
7. The University Park.

These are supported partly by specific endowments and partly by grants made by Convocation from the general fund of the University. The total income of each institution, as it was in 1871, is exhibited in the following table, and the corresponding expenditure may be seen in the University Returns :—

Institution.	Annual specific Endowment or Income.	University Contribution.	Total Annual Income.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Bodleian Library -	2,907 3 10	3,615 0 0	6,522 3 10
2. University Museum -	—	1,027 18 0	1,027 18 0
(a.) Physical Department -	96 0 0	565 0 0	661 0 0
(b.) Chemical Department -	127 1 2	500 0 0	627 1 2
(c.) Physiological Department -	202 5 6	—	202 5 6
(d.) Zoological Department -	98 6 8	25 0 0	123 6 8
3. University Galleries -	—	326 1 3	326 1 3
4. Taylor Institution -	2,043 6 0	—	2,043 6 0
5. Ashmolean Museum -	367 16 7	130 0 0	497 16 7
6. Botanic Garden -	514 2 5	—	514 2 5
7. University Park -	220 3 9	250 0 0	470 3 9
Total -	6,576 5 11	6,438 19 3	13,015 5 2

In addition to the ordinary income of these institutions as shown in the preceding table, extraordinary grants are frequently made by Convocation for special purposes, such as for making catalogues of the books and MSS. contained in the Bodleian Library; for maintaining collections in the University Museum; for purchasing trees of the rarer kinds for planting in the park. Large capital sums have also been laid out in the buildings, &c. appertaining to these institutions. Thus it appears that upwards of 62,000*l.* had been laid out on the buildings, &c. of the Museum up to 31st May 1866.

The University has also within the last few years purchased of Merton College an estate of about 96 acres lying near to Oxford on the north side, of which about 72 acres are laid down as permanent pasture, the remainder being occupied by walks and plantations. The trees for the latter have been so selected as to represent species of the important botanical orders, and in that way supplement the collection of

herbaceous plants in the botanical garden, which cannot from its size afford much space for the larger kinds of trees.

Extraordinary demands on the capital funds of the University, similar to those made for providing these institutions, will certainly recur, and it is desirable that the University should have means to meet them. The progress of literature and natural science, and the increasing demands for scientific instruction, impose obligations on the University which cannot be discharged except at a large expenditure of capital and at a continually increasing annual charge, and the returns of the University show that large sums have been expended, both from capital and income, in respect of these obligations during the five years over which the inquiries extend.

The Radcliffe Library and the Radcliffe Observatory are also two great institutions within the University, but they entail no charge on its general fund, being munificently supported at the sole expense of the Radcliffe trustees. The building known as the Radcliffe Library, which also belongs to the Radcliffe trustees, is lent by them to the University, and is now used as a reading-room, and for stowage room for books of the Bodleian Library; the books belonging to the trustees, which were formerly placed in these rooms, being transferred to two large rooms at the University Museum. These books for the most part treat of subjects connected with natural science and natural history, and it has been thought that the Museum is the most appropriate depository for them, so that the natural objects and the corresponding treatises may be brought into the nearest local relation.

The Local Examinations.

Returns have been received from the delegates of the local examinations of their income and expenditure in each of the five years 1867–71. These are examinations of persons not members of the University, conducted in various places under the authority of the University and management of a board of delegates specially appointed for the purpose. These examinations are self-supporting and entail no charge on the general funds of the University; fees are paid by the persons to be examined, and from the fund thus formed the stipends of the examiners and of the secretary, the cost of printing, and other expenses of the delegacy are defrayed. The income in the five years for which the returns are made has been as follows:—

			£	s.	d.
In 1867	-	-	-	1,576	0 0
„ 1868	-	-	-	1,759	10 0
„ 1869	-	-	-	1,856	0 0
„ 1870	-	-	-	1,891	10 0
„ 1871	-	-	-	1,973	0 0

The expenditure has in each of the years been within a small margin equal to the income.

The Unattached Students.

Previously to 1868 no person could become or continue a member of the University of Oxford unless he were a member of some College or Hall therein; and to carry this restriction into effect, no one could be matriculated unless he were presented to the Vice-Chancellor by an officer of one of these bodies. In 1868 this restriction was relaxed, and a statute was made for the admission of students without the necessity of membership of a College or Hall. The particular conditions and regulations to which such students are subject are explained at length in the return made by the Censors of Unattached Students. The number on the books of the delegacy at the end of Michaelmas term 1872 was 150. During the years 1868–72 the income received by the University in respect of matriculation fees, fees on migration, and dues paid by these students amounted to 2,232*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, and the expenses of the delegacy in the same period amounted to 1,764*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.*, so that there was an excess of income over expenditure to the amount of 467*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.*

There are also two charities, those namely of Lord Craven and of the Ewelme Hospital, in which the University has a beneficial interest. Information was asked for from the managers of these charities as to their property, income and expenditure, and was supplied with a courtesy which the Commissioners desire to acknowledge.

Lord Craven's Charity.

The trust estates belonging to this charity, which consist of the manor or reputed manor and farm of Cansiron, in the parishes of East Grinstead and Hartfield, in the county of Sussex, devised in the year 1647 by John Lord Craven, the then owner thereof, upon trust for the maintenance of four poor scholars, two at the University of Oxford, and two at the University of Cambridge, and for the redemption of English captives, prisoners in Algiers or other places under the dominion of the Turks. In addition to the real estate, the property subject to the trusts upon which the estate was devised, consists of the sums of the 13,500*l.* Consols, and 20,285*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.* Consols, which respective sums of bank annuities have arisen from the produce of timber cut upon the Cansiron estate, and the accumulation of rents of the estate.

Under several decrees and orders of the Master of the Rolls, in the suits of Attorney General v. Bishop of Llandaff, and Attorney General v. Bishop of London, &c., grounded upon the fact of there not being any object for the trust for the redemption of English captives, the number and annual amount of the scholarships founded by the testator's will have been increased to 12 scholarships of 80*l.* per annum each, viz.: six scholarships to Oxford, and six to Cambridge, and the annual sum of 25*l.* is paid to the national schools of the parish or district of Forest Row, Sussex, and the annual sum of 15*l.* to the treasurer of the national schools of the parish of Hartfield, Sussex, being the two parishes in which the trust property is situate.

The trustees receive from the Paymaster General of the Court of Chancery in the said suits, out of the dividends on the fund in the Court of Chancery, 500*l.* a year, to enable them with the other moneys they receive to make the payments directed.

The trustees annually pass their accounts in the suits, and pay the balances found due from them into court, and the same are invested.

The total net income from this charity in the year 1871 was 1,148*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*, and it appears that as the net receipts from the stock were 846*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* and the payment to the trustees on account of their dividends was 500*l.*, there was an excess of income over expenditure to the amount of 346*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* This sum, with any other surplus, is invested for the benefit of the charity.

The Ewelme Hospital.

The University has, it appears, at present but a small beneficial interest in this charity. The Regius professor of medicine is the master of the hospital, and as such receives from it an annual stipend which is at present fixed at 250*l.* The charity is endowed with an almshouse at Ewelme and upwards of 4,000 acres of land; but almost all these lands have been granted out by copy of court roll and on leases for three lives and for 21 years, renewable from time to time on payment of fines, so that the income is small in proportion to the size of the property. The whole estimated income for the year ending October 1871 was 1,350*l.* It is estimated by the trustees that the gross rental of the estates will be in 1880 1,666*l.*, and in 1890 2,058*l.*

ABSTRACT OF THE RETURNS OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, OXFORD.

I.—The Property of the College on 1st January 1872.

(1.) Lands belonging to the College :—

	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
Acreage of A. Lands let at rackrent - -	5,436	0	0			
B. Lands let at rackrent - -	2,168	0	8			
				7,604	0	8
The annual income therefrom is returned as :—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
A. from lands let at rackrent - -	4,301	19	10			
B. „ lands let at rackrent - -	3,112	10	2			
				£7,414	10	0.

In the income as here stated, deduction is made for fixed charges paid by the College ; but deduction is not made for repairs, insurance, collection of rents, or income tax.

(2.) House property :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
A. Let on beneficial leases, yielding in annual income	179	6	11			
„ „ on long leases - -	343	0	0			
„ „ at rackrent - -	268	12	4			
				790	19	3
B. „ at rackrent - -				63	4	0

In the income as here stated, deduction is made for fixed charges paid by the College ; but deduction is not made for repairs, insurance, collection of rents, or income tax.

The gross annual rackrent value of the houses let on beneficial leases may be estimated at about 2,140*l*.

(3.) Tithe rentcharges :—

	£	s.	d.
A. Gross amount awarded - -	1,012	10	8

(4.) Other rentcharges, quitrents, &c., yielding in annual income :—

A.	£	s.	d.
- - - - -	34	5	6

(5.) Stocks, shares, and other investments, of the net annual value of :—

A.	£	s.	d.
- - - - -	630	14	5
B.	£	s.	d.
- - - - -	608	0	0

(6.) Other properties, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
A. Quitrents, fines, heriots, &c., from copyholds of inheritance (about 50 acres), yielding annually on an average of 10 years - -	16	15	11
„ Proceeds of sale of timber, averaging annually - -	111	13	2
„ Properties entered in A. 16 - -	540	12	3
	669	1	4
B. Proceeds of sale of timber, averaging annually - -	77	16	7

(7.) The College, including the buildings, master's lodgings, the garden, &c., is assessed to the local rate of Oxford at 1,239*l*. 4*s*.

(8.) The sum of 3,735*l*. 8*s*. 5*d*. is held by the College on account of the caution money fund.

(9.) The College possesses the advowsons of nine benefices, the net annual value of which (including augmentations from the corporate property of the College, amounting to 364*l*. a year, and out of the Linton Trust fund amounting to 312*l*. a year) is returned at 4,661*l*. 18*s*. 2*d*.

Dr. Radcliffe devised to certain trustees the advowson of Headbourne Worthly rectory, which is of the net annual value of 328*l*. 18*s*. 7*d*. and directed them to present a member of this College to the living when vacant, and in case of its being refused by the members of this College, to present a Fellow of Lincoln College. An annual augmentation of 135*l*. is also paid to the rector out of the Linton Trust fund by order of the Court of Chancery.

No benefice belonging to the College has been sold.

II.—Income of the College in the Year 1871.

	A. 17. and Re- plies to Letter D.	B. 18.
(1.) Income, after deducting fixed charges, derived from external sources :—		
Lands - - - - -	£ 4,389 0 0	£ 2,440 13 1
House property - - - - -	830 0 0	49 9 6
Tithe rentcharges - - - - -	993 0 0	—
Other rentcharges - - - - -	39 0 0	—
Stocks, shares, &c. - - - - -	622 0 0	512 9 11
Other properties - - - - -	1,636 0 0	20 0 0
	8,509 0 0	3,022 12 6
The Master, from the Linton Trust fund (added to A. 17 and deducted from B. 18).	518 19 2	518 19 2
	9,027 19 2	2,503 13 4
(2.) Income derived from internal sources (A. 20) :—		
Income, (after deducting 120 <i>l.</i> paid for rent of house occupied by undergraduates, and 20 <i>l.</i> paid for rent of rooms appointed to the Radcliffe travelling fellows), from room rents, fees, profits of establishment, and other like sources - - - - -	£ 2,499 0 0	s. d.
(3.) Total corporate income :—		
From external sources (A. 17) - - - - -	9,027 19 2	
From internal sources (A. 20) - - - - -	2,499 0 0	
	11,526 19 2	
(4.) Total income (net) from trust funds - - - - -	2,503 13 4	
(5.) The tuition and education funds :—		
Received from undergraduates - - - - -	1,806 10 6	
„ „ the College - - - - -	*300 0 0	
„ „ dividends on stock - - - - -	20 11 3	
	2,127 1 9	
(6.) Prospective increase of income :—		

The properties belonging to the College in respect of which an increase of income may be expected are the houses let on beneficial leases (A. 3), and the houses let on long leases (A. 4). Most of the beneficial leases on which the houses in A. 3 are let (except the houses in Pontefract), extend nearly to or beyond the end of the present century, after which the College estimates that the annual income will be increased by about 1,600*l.* The leases on which the houses in Pontefract are let expire in 1876, after which it is estimated that the annual income will be increased by about 75*l.*

The difference between the estimated annual rackrent value of the houses let on long leases (A. 4), and the rent reserved by the leases, is about 500*l.*

III.—The Expenditure of the College in the Year 1871.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
(1.) 1. The Master (including income from the Linton Trust)	1,119 19 2	
2. The Fellows (11) and the Stowell bye-Fellow - - - - -	2,924 0 0	
3. The Scholars and Exhibitioners - - - - -	1,191 0 0	
4. Allowances to resident members on the foundation (the master and fellows) - - - - -	159 0 0	
5. University professors - - - - -	—	
6. Tutorial fund and other instruction - - - - -	321 0 0	
7. Examiners and prizes - - - - -	111 0 0	
8. The College officers, dean, bursars, &c. - - - - -	154 0 0	
9. The College servants - - - - -	815 0 0	
10. The Chapel and Chapel services - - - - -	76 0 0	
11. The Library - - - - -	87 0 0	
12. Subscriptions, donations, &c. - - - - -	188 0 0	
13. Maintenance of establishment in College - - - - -	483 0 0	
14. Repairs and improvements on College buildings - - - - -	1,135 0 0	
15. Rates, taxes, insurance, &c., on College buildings - - - - -	315 0 0	
16. Augmentations of benefices - - - - -	344 0 0	
17. Interest on loans, and repayments - - - - -	400 0 0	
	9,822 19 2	
18. Management of estates and law charges - - - - -	207 0 0	
19. Repairs and improvements on estates - - - - -	593 0 0	
20. Rates, taxes, insurance, &c., on estates - - - - -	420 0 0	
	1,220 0 0	
21. Investments (Domus fund) - - - - -	353 0 0	
	£11,395 19 2	

* This sum includes 200*l.* paid to the College out of the Linton Fund for the purposes of tuition, and included in the Income of the College given in II. (1).

- (2.) The annual value of a fellowship appears to be about 270*l.*, exclusive of allowances for rooms, and of 2*s.* 6*d.* for each day on which a fellow dines in hall, and 1*s.* for each day of residence.
- (3.) The annual value of a tutorship varies from 315*l.* to 415*l.*
- (4.) The annual value of a scholarship, of which there are 12, is 80*l.* a year.
- (5.) The average number of undergraduates in residence in this College is stated to be 84.
- (6.) The expenditure in the year 1871 out of the (net) income arising from trust funds (B. 18) was as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
The Radcliffe travelling fellows (2)	587	10	0
Incumbents of College livings	508	18	3
College scholarships	322	10	0
College education fund	200	0	0
College prize fund	100	0	0
College library fund	50	0	0
Balance (excess of income over expenditure)	734	15	1
	<u>2,503</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>4</u>

All the lands, whether corporate or trust, belonging to this College are now let at rackrent, the last of the beneficial leases having been run out in the year 1869. The average rent of all the lands, containing in the aggregate 7,604 acres, is rather less than 19*s.* 6*d.* per acre. This appears a low average; but the acreage above given comprises 2,724 acres in Montgomeryshire, reported to lie at a considerable elevation, and in exposed positions, which are let at an average rent of 8*s.* 7*d.* per acre, and thereby the average rent per acre of the whole is much reduced. The receipts from lands (owing apparently to the falling in of beneficial leases) have steadily increased during the five years 1867–71, as appears from the return A. 17.

The College borrowed in 1857 1,400*l.* from the Radcliffe Benefaction Fund (called the Linton Trust) to recoup the Master and Fellows the fine on the Montgomeryshire estates which was not then taken; and of that sum, on March 25, 1872, 1,000*l.* had been repaid out of current income. No other moneys have been borrowed to cover loss to existing beneficiaries on account of non-receipt of fines.

The lands held by the College subject to trusts, amounting to 2,168 acres, are all on account of the benefaction of Dr. John Radcliffe, and are situated at Linton-upon-Ouse, Yorkshire. The average rent per acre is 1*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*

On the estates which, until lately, were let on beneficial leases, and are now let at rackrent, it is reported that considerable outlay is required on drainage, buildings, and other works of permanent improvement. The College purposed at the date of the returns to borrow moneys for these purposes, and expected to receive corresponding return in the way of increased rent. No such outlay is reported to be needed on the Radcliffe estates.

Many of the beneficial leases on which houses are let have not been renewed when the proper time for renewal arrived, and are in the course of running out. On the renewal of other leases of a similar kind the amount of fine has not been increased, but a higher reserved rent has been fixed.

Thus this College has for many years proceeded in the direction of determining its beneficial leases, whether of lands or houses, with the object of ultimately obtaining the full rackrent value of its properties.

Some estates have been sold either compulsorily or with the consent of the Copyhold Commissioners, under the powers of the Universities and College Estates Acts. At the beginning of 1872 the proceeds of these sales had been invested in 12,668*l.* Consolidated or Reduced Annuities; and these sums of stock had to be reinvested in land or other real estate.

Moneys received for the composition of dues have not been carried to annual revenue, but have been properly invested in a distinct account.

The sum of 3,735*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.* is held by the College on account of caution money. It does not appear that there is any investment on this account; so that the whole sum is chargeable against the current College balances. In the balance sheet of the corporate funds, as given to Lady Day, 1872, the College takes credit for “transmitted liability” on account of caution fund from year 1822, = 3,259*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.* It does not appear that there is any invested sum corresponding to this amount.

On Lady Day, 1872, there was owing by the College 2,758*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*, the residue of a debt contracted for enlarging the buildings of the College, and 400*l.* residue of moneys borrowed to recoup fines not received. These sums were borrowed from the Radcliffe Benefaction Fund, but interest was not paid to that fund on account of them.

In respect of the Radcliffe Benefaction (the Linton trust) Fund, the net income has been taken because in the corresponding expenditure the charges for rates, taxes, repairs, &c., are not entered. It appears that after payment of the authorised charges on this fund, notwithstanding the non-payment of interest on a large balance standing to its credit, there is an annual excess of income over expenditure of about 700*l.*

The objects of the trust were originally limited to the payment of travelling fellows, and the purchase of advowsons for the benefit of the College, but they have been enlarged from time to time by the authority of the Visitor, viz., the Crown acting by the Lord Chancellor, so that of an annual income of about 3,000*l.*, 587*l.* 10*s.* was all that was paid to travelling fellows in the year 1871.

In respect of the Frieston, Lodge, Leicester, Heron, and Gunsley exhibitions, which are not consolidated scholarships of the College, it appears that the several accounts have been blended with the general accounts of the College.

In the balance sheet given us for 25th March 1872, several items are included, relating to accounts of which no copies have been sent. In the case of the Radcliffe Benefaction (Linton Trust fund) the balance is 5,873*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*, of which 399*l.* 11*s.* is stated to be at Messrs. Coutts' bank. This sum, being added to 3,158*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* due by the College, makes a total of 9,031*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*, which represents the balance of a trust fund on which no profit accrues to the trust. It appears, however, that 3,116*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.* has been invested in Government stocks since 25th March 1872. The uninvested balance of the Radcliffe travelling fellowship fund on 25th March 1872 was 126*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.*

We desire to call especial attention to the "general observations" made by the College in their reply to paragraph 3 of our general letter marked C. They are as follows:—

"The College estates are mainly agricultural; a small portion only consists of houses, and no part lies near to any large and improving town. The estates, except those in Wales, are in fair condition, and do not require extraordinary outlay. But the Welsh farms are very backward. Most of the land lies at a considerable elevation and in exposed positions, and a large part of that more favourably situated is very wet. The old beneficial leases, under which the farming was of a rude description, expired in 1870 and 1871. The total outlay in Wales on the works of building and drainage, commenced in 1871 and still in progress, will not fall short of 6,000*l.*, the payment of which, seeing that the resources of the College are limited, will prevent any considerable increase in the income derived from these estates for some years to come. After this, a fair return may be expected for the outlay, as the soil on which it is made is fertile in character. The payment of the above sum need not under proper management check the natural available increase in the corporate revenues from the gradual improvement of its other estates. Such increase, however, it is the opinion of the College, should not as at present fall into the sum which is annually divided among the Master and Fellows whether resident and engaged in College work or not. The prevailing opinion is that non-resident Fellowships, which in all cases coming under the new statutes of the College are already tenable for a limited period only, should also be limited in value to about 200*l.* per annum, and that any surplus due to an increase in the available resources of the College, after providing for the adequate remuneration of College officers, educational and other,* and for any necessary improvements in the College buildings, should be applied towards providing further means of diminishing the expense of a university education in the case of deserving students in need of assistance, and also towards the encouragement of sound learning and of the higher departments of instruction in connexion with the University of Oxford."

Notwithstanding that the pension scheme referred to in the foot note has been disallowed by the Lord Chancellor, acting for the Crown as Visitor, still, inasmuch as this scheme was sent in to us among the returns made by the College, and as, if carried into effect, it would have materially affected the future disposal of the income of the College, we have thought it proper to print it at length among the other returns of the College.

In connexion with this subject, and more immediately with reference to the pecuniary value of the Tutorships in this College, it is material to observe that under the new Statutes of the College (approved by Your Majesty in Council in 1872), a Tutor (in certain cases even when married) is entitled, after he has ceased to act as Tutor, to continue to hold his Fellowship for an additional year, up to the full term of eight years, for every year during which he has served the office of Tutor; and, moreover, that after twenty years' service as Tutor the Fellowship is tenable for life, subject to certain restrictions as to property and income.

The accounts are submitted annually to the College at a Stated General meeting; but it does not appear that any auditor is appointed. The accounts of the Radcliffe Benefaction are audited annually by the Master.

* "In connexion with this subject it should be mentioned that a system of retiring pensions has been for some time under the consideration of the College, but that a pension scheme, lately submitted to the Lord Chancellor as Visitor, has not obtained his approval."

ABSTRACT OF THE RETURNS OF BALLIOL COLLEGE, OXFORD.

I.—The Property of the College on the 1st January 1872.

(1.) Lands belonging to the College :—

	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
Acreage of A. Lands let at rackrent	-	-	-	2,075	0	28
B. Lands let at rackrent	-	-	-	1,507	1	0
„ Woodland	-	-	-	80	1	13
				3,662	3	1

The annual income therefrom is returned as—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
A. from lands let at rackrent	-	-	-	2,665	18	5
B. from lands let at rackrent	-	-	-	1,735	0	0
„ Woodland	-	-	-	30	0	0
				£4,430	18	5

In the income as here stated, deduction is made for fixed charges paid by the College, but deduction is not made for repairs, insurance, collection of rents, or income tax.

(2.) House property :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
A. Let on beneficial leases, yielding in annual income	-	-	-	19	15	0
„ Let on long leases	-	-	-	154	0	0
„ Let at rackrent	-	-	-	92	10	0
				266	5	0

(There are no deductions.)

The net annual rackrent value of the houses let on beneficial leases may be estimated at about 1,400*l*.

(3.) Tithe rentcharges :—

A. Gross amount awarded	-	-	-	-	-	1,631	14	0
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(4.) Other rentcharges, quitrents, &c., yielding in annual income :—

A. (about)	-	-	-	-	-	350	0	0
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(5.) Stocks, shares, and other investments, of the net annual value of :—

A.	-	-	-	-	-	328	15	8
B.	-	-	-	-	-	935	4	10

(6.) Other properties, viz. :—

B. Proceeds of sale of timber, averaging annually	-	-	-	-	-	43	8	6
---	---	---	---	---	---	----	---	---

(7.) The College, including the buildings, the Master's lodgings, and the College gardens, &c., is assessed to the local rate of Oxford at 1,350*l*. 8*s*.

(8.) The sum of 6,957*l*. was in 1871 held by the College on account of caution money fund.

(9.) The College possesses the advowsons of 18 benefices, the net annual value of which is returned as 6490*l*. 5*s*. 10*d*. The Master receives 300*l*. a year from the living of Huntspill in lieu of the right to have a living. The Williams Fund is devoted to the increase and benefit of small livings belonging to the College. There has been no sale of any of the benefices.

II.—Income of the College in the Year 1871.

(1.) Income, after deducting fixed charges, derived from external sources :—

Lands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
House property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tithe rentcharges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other rentcharges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stocks, shares, &c. (A. 15)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other properties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

A. 17.	B. 18.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.
2,553 2 0	1,303 7 4
267 9 0	—
1,691 14 5	—
347 4 10	—
328 10 10	935 4 10
—	—
5,188 1 1	2,238 12 2
300 0 0	—
25 6 3	25 6 3
5,513 7 4	2,213 5 11

Payment to Master from the benefice of Huntspill -
 Payment to Master from the Snell Trust Fund (added to
 A. 17, and deducted from B. 18).

(2.) Income derived from internal sources (A. 20*)	-	-	-	£	s.	d.
				-	2,949	14 0
(3.) Total corporate income:—				£	s.	d.
From external sources (A. 17)	-	-	-	5,513	7 4	
From internal sources (A. 20)	-	-	-	2,949	14 0	
					8,463	1 4
(4.) Total income (net) from Trust Funds (B. 18)	-	-	-	-	2,213	5 11
(5.) The tuition fund:—						
Received from undergraduates	-	-	-	-	2,548	1 4
(6.) Prospective increase of income:—						
The properties belonging to this College, in respect of which an increase of rent may be expected, are those returned in A. 3 and A. 4. Taking the gross estimated rental the increase may be assumed to be—						

				£	s.	d.
During five years ending 31 December 1875	-	-	-	738	19 4	
" " 1880	-	-	-	33	0 0	
" " 1885	-	-	-	63	11 8	
" " 1890	-	-	-	309	15 0	

The lease of the mining property belonging to the College was surrendered in 1873. By a marginal note in return A. 13, it is stated that the mines are exhausted. The lower seams, however, are still unwrought, but being inferior in quality will not pay for working.

III.—The Expenditure of the College in the year 1871.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
(1.) 1. The Master (including 300 <i>l.</i> from the living of Huntspill, and 25 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> from the Snell Trust)	-	-	-	917	8 6	
2. The Fellows (11)	-	-	-	2,339	17 11	
3. The Scholars and Exhibitioners†	-	-	-	1,606	3 0	
4. Allowances to resident members on the foundation	-	-	-	189	0 0	
5. University Professors	-	-	-	—		
6. Tutorial Fund and other instruction	-	-	-	—		
7. Examiners and Prizes	-	-	-	25	0 0	
8. The College Officers. Deans, Bursars, &c.	-	-	-	350	0 0	
9. The College Servants	-	-	-	—		
10. The Chapel and Chapel Services	-	-	-	65	8 8	
11. The Library	-	-	-	48	5 2	
12. Subscriptions, Donations, &c.	-	-	-	135	13 11	
13. Maintenance of Establishment in College	-	-	-	62	9 11	
14. Repairs and improvements on College buildings	-	-	-	405	19 1	
15. Rates, taxes, insurance, &c., on College buildings	-	-	-	318	8 5	
16. Augmentation of Benefices	-	-	-	—		
17. Interest on Loans	-	-	-	—		
					6,463	14 7
18. Management of Estates and Law Charges	-	-	-	190	15 4	
19. Repairs and Improvements on Estates	-	-	-	250	3 7	
20. Rates, taxes, insurance &c., on Estates	-	-	-	314	19 2	
					755	18 1
21. Investments	-	-	-	—		
					£7,219	12 8

- (2.) The annual value (including allowances) of a fellowship in this College in 1871 varied from 264*l.* to 325*l.*
- (3.) The annual value of each of the tutorships and lectureships varies between 333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* and 200*l.*
- (4.) The annual value of an open scholarship is 81*l.*; of a Blundell scholarship is 60*l.*; of an open exhibition is 60*l.*; of the minor and local examination exhibitions is 40*l.*; of a Snell exhibition is 110*l.*
- (5.) The number of undergraduates in this College in 1871 was about 145.
- (6.) The expenditure in the year 1871 of the income arising from the Trust Funds (B. 18) was as follows:—

* The amounts paid for Caution and Tuition are not brought into this account. 175*l.* paid to the Brackenbury fund has been deducted from the sum as returned.

	£	s.	d.
Scholars and Exhibitioners - - - -	1,367	4	4
The College - - - - -	54	3	8
Augmentation of Livings - - - - -	162	16	3
Miscellaneous - - - - -	146	11	6
Balance (excess of income over expenditure) -	482	10	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2,213	5	11

Balliol College holds landed property to the extent of 3,662 acres, of which 2,075 are for the corporate use, and the remainder is held in trust for the Snell Foundation. All, except 80 acres of woodland which are in hand, are let at rackrent; that for the corporate use at an average rent of 1*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* per acre, and that held on trust at 1*l.* 3*s.* per acre.

The land for the corporate use is generally let in small parcels, and on yearly tenancies. It is reported that the buildings are in fair condition, and that drainage has been effected in several instances. Two small estates at Huntspill were sold in 1873.

The land belonging to the Snell Foundation is let in larger parcels, and on leases of 14 years. Large sums of money are being laid out in repairs and improvements, and in the erection of cottages. All the property lies within a ring fence, and a redistribution of it into separate farms has lately been effected. In 1872 the rent was raised from 1,350*l.* to 1,735*l.*

The annual value of the House property let on beneficial leases of 40 years may be estimated at about 1,400*l.* The present annual receipt is 19*l.* 16*s.* Since 1851 the College has declined to renew these leases.

Certain coal mines at Long Benton, in Northumberland, have, during the last 15 years, yielded to the College an average annual receipt of 795*l.* They are not now worked, though lower seams still exist. Two-thirds of the moneys received from these mines have been laid out on buildings and other permanent improvements.

In October 1871 the Copyhold Commissioners held 7,889*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.* Consols on behalf of the College. This sum having arisen from the sale of real estate, had to be invested in property of a like description.

The receipts on account of caution money are carried annually to the general account of the College. The sum held by the College at the end of 1871 was 6,957*l.*, which has been for the most part laid out in the purchase of furniture for the undergraduates' rooms, but the College holds itself liable for the full amount thereof. There does not appear to be any liability on account of loans for improvements or otherwise to any external person or body.

The sums received for composition of dues are carried annually to the general revenue of the College.

It will be observed that the corporate income from external sources has gradually decreased during the period 1867-1871. This circumstance is due to the diminution in the receipts from coal, which was 1,085*l.* 3*s.* in 1867, and in 1871 nil.

As the expenditure includes the payments for rates, taxes, insurance, and repairs on the estates, the gross external income is taken for the purpose of comparison therewith.

In 1871 the College received 2,949*l.* 14*s.* as internal income. Nearly one-half of this amount arose from room rents, the remainder accruing almost wholly from payments made by undergraduates. The undergraduates in that year paid 2,548*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* for tuition fees.

The Building Fund forms part of the general fund of the College. During the last 20 years the College has spent above 40,000*l.* on new College buildings, exclusive of 9,100*l.* given for the same purpose by Miss Brackenbury. In October 1871, a sum of 3,376*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.* stood in the general account to the credit of the Building Fund.

The expenditure as given in C. 1 includes the charges for trademen's bills, for general maintenance of the College and for College servants, but as these are establishment charges, and as the expenditure on account of them has been charged before the abstract of the profits on kitchen, &c., are brought into the accounts of external income, they are not included in the expenditure of the College.

The College has adopted the plan of providing furniture for the rooms of the undergraduates. The excess of outlay over receipts on this account in October 1871 was 3,318*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*

The excess of income over expenditure in the year 1871 was 1,245*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* This sum is passed to the credit of the general fund of the College, which is called the Domus fund. The year 1871 does not appear in this respect to have been exceptional. The large outlay on new buildings, on the purchase of furniture, and on exhibitions of various kinds, has been paid for out of the Domus fund.

As the Domus fund arises from the setting apart for particular purposes a certain portion of the corporate revenue which is included in the income, as given in the preceding abstract, and as the charges on it are generally of a strictly collegiate character, we have included them in the expenditure.

The estates are managed by the senior Bursar who receives a salary of 125*l.*; on the Northumberland estates an agent is employed who receives a commission of 3*l.* per cent. on the gross receipts.

The annual balance sheet shows the balances on the various accounts.

The final annual account of the Bursar is laid before a College meeting.

Full information has been given by this College on the prescribed forms to all our inquiries.

ABSTRACT OF THE RETURNS OF MERTON COLLEGE, OXFORD.

I.—The Property of the College on 1st January 1872.

(1.) Lands belonging to the College:—

	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
Acreeage of A. Lands let on beneficial leases -	5,473	3	1			
„ Lands let at rackrent -	4,970	1	28			
„ Copyholds for lives -	42	0	33			
„ Copyholds for years -	698	3	37			
				11,185	1	19
B. Lands let on beneficial leases -	645	3	17			
„ Lands let at rackrent -	659	0	30			
				1,305	0	7
				12,490	1	26
The annual income therefrom is returned as—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
A. from Lands let on beneficial leases -	1,337	14	3			
„ „ Lands let at rackrent -	7,001	3	10			
„ „ Copyhold for lives -	2	10	4			
„ „ Copyhold for years -	20	4	7			
				8,361	13	0
B. „ Lands let on beneficial leases -	243	14	5			
„ „ Lands let at rackrent -	1,091	13	0			
				1,335	7	5
				£9,697	0	5

In the income as here stated deduction is made for fixed charges, paid by the College; but deduction is not made for repairs, insurance, collection of rents, or income tax.

The annual rackrent value of the lands (A.) let on beneficial leases may be estimated at about 8,138*l.*

The annual rackrent value of the copyholds for lives is estimated at 90*l.* 11*s.* 0*d.*

The annual rackrent value of the copyholds for years may be estimated at about 1,820*l.*

The annual rackrent value of the lands (B.) let on beneficial leases may be estimated at about 1,396*l.*

(2.) House property—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
A. Let on beneficial leases, yielding in annual income -	84	7	5			
„ Let on long leases -	486	12	0			
„ Let at rackrent -	197	8	6			
				768	7	11
B. Let on beneficial leases -				2	11	4

In the income as here stated deduction is made for fixed charges paid by the College, but deduction is not made for repairs, insurance, collection of rents, or income tax.

The annual rackrent value, after deducting fixed charges, of the houses (A.) let on beneficial lease, may be estimated at about 4,775*l.*, and of houses (B.) similarly let, at about 166*l.*

(3.) Tithe rentcharges—

	£	s.	d.
A. Gross amount awarded -	6,587	7	8½

(4.) Other rentcharges, quitrents, &c., yielding in annual income—

A.	£	s.	d.
-	15	1	2
B.	£	s.	d.
-	30	0	0

(5.) Stocks, shares, and other investments, of the net annual value of—

A.	£	s.	d.
-	1,142	2	8
B.	£	s.	d.
-	212	14	2

(6.) Other properties, viz.—

	£	s.	d.
A. Quitrents, fines, heriots, &c. from copyholds of inheritance (about 245 acres), yielding annually on an average of 10 years -	77	19	5
„ Proceeds of sale of timber, averaging annually -	391	17	0
	469	16	5

- (7.) The College has received from lands let for coprolite digging the sum of 120*l.* in each of the last five years.
- (8.) The College also possesses two houses held on lease from Magdalen College, expiring on the 6th December 1877, the net annual receipt from which is about 40*l.*, and the lease of a tithe rentcharge of 70*l.* 8*s.*, which expires on the 29th September 1883. This rentcharge is underlet at a rent of 5*l.* per annum, which is included in the rent of the lands let on beneficial leases (A.)
- (9.) The College, including the buildings, warden's lodgings, and the College garden, &c., is assessed to the local rate of Oxford at 1,190*l.*
- (10.) The sum of 3,322*l.* was held by the College on account of the Caution money fund at Michaelmas 1871. This sum has been invested with other College money.
- (11.) The College possesses the advowsons of 15 benefices, of which the net income is returned at 4,676*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*, and the alternate presentation to one living, the net annual income of which is returned at 227*l.* 15*s.*

In respect of three of these benefices, annual augmentations are made out of the funds of the College to the value of 150*l.* To the incumbents of three of the livings the College has granted leases of tithe rentcharges to the amount (gross) of 724*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*, and 37*s.* 2*r.* 13*p.* of land, at very small rents in augmentation of their livings. The College has also granted to the vicar of Elham, the presentation to which is not in the gift of the College, a lease of 7*a.* 0*r.* 4*p.* of land, and a gross awarded rentcharge amounting to 498*l.* 0*s.* 4½*d.*, at the nominal rent of 16*l.*

No advowson has been sold.

II.—Income of the College in the Year 1871.

	A. 18.			B. 18.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
(1.) Income, after deducting fixed charges, derived from external sources :—						
Lands	8,043	17	1	1,212	18	11
House property	806	13	10	2	12	4
Tithe rentcharges	5,019	2	11	—		
Other rentcharges	15	1	2	29	8	4
Stocks, shares, &c.	1,133	2	9	216	13	8
Other properties	419	8	6	—		
	15,437	6	3	1,461	13	3
(2.) Income derived from internal sources (A. 20) :—						
Income from room rents, fees, profits of establishment, and other like sources				2,313	5	6
(3.) Total corporate income :—						
From external income (A. 18)	15,437	6	3			
From internal income (A. 20)	2,313	5	6			
				17,750	11	9
(4.) Total income (net) from Trust Funds (B. 18)				1,461	13	3
(5.) The tuition fund :—						
Received from undergraduates	953	8	0			
„ „ the College	300	0	0			
				1,253	8	0
(6.) Prospective increase of income :—						

The properties belonging to this College, in respect of which an increase of income may be expected, are the estates let on beneficial leases (A. 1), the houses let on beneficial leases (A. 3), the houses let on long leases (A. 4), the copyholds let on leases for lives (A. 6), and the copyholds let for terms of years (A. 6A).

An increase of income to the Trust property may also be expected in respects of the estates let on beneficial leases (B. 1), and the houses let on beneficial leases (B. 3).

Assuming that none of the leases are renewed, the estimated increased of income from the falling in of the beneficial leases on which the lands in A. 1, and the copyholds for years in A. 6*a.*, are held will be—

	£	s.	d.
On or before the 31st December 1875	—	28	14
During five years ending 31st December 1880	—	717	5
„ „ „ 1885	—	1,240	7
„ „ „ 1890	—	6,608	14

These several sums are cumulative.

The difference between the estimated annual rackrent value of the houses let on beneficial leases, and the amount actually derived therefrom by the College in the year 1,871 is about 4,691*l.*

The difference between the estimated annual rackrent value of the houses let on long leases, and the amount actually derived therefrom by the College in the year 1871 is about 872*l*.

The difference between the estimated annual rackrent value of the copyholds for lives and the amount actually derived therefrom by the College in 1871 is about 88*l*.

The estimated increase of income from the falling in of the beneficial leases on which the trust properties in B. 1 and B. 3 are let, assuming that none of them are renewed, will be in 1882 about 350*l*., in 1889 about 785*l*., and in 1893, about 187*l*., these sums being cumulative.

III.—The Expenditure of the College in the Year 1871.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
(1.) 1. The Warden - - - - -	1,300	0	0			
2. The Fellows (23) - - - - -	6,725	0	0			
3. The Scholars and Exhibitioners - - - - -	330	8	1			
4. Allowances to resident members on the foundation - - - - -	69	3	7			
5. University professors - - - - -	783	6	8			
6. Tutorial Fund and other instruction - - - - -	350	0	0			
7. Examiners and Prizes - - - - -	-	-	-			
8. The College Officers, sub-warden, bursars, &c. - - - - -	406	6	0			
9. The College Servants - - - - -	1,527	16	0			
10. The Chapel and Chapel Services - - - - -	140	0	0			
11. The Library - - - - -	74	0	0			
12. Subscriptions, Donations, &c. - - - - -	557	1	6			
13. Maintenance of Establishment in College - - - - -	1,060	19	8			
14. Repairs and improvements on College buildings - - - - -	867	7	6			
15. Rates, Taxes, Insurance, &c. on College Buildings - - - - -	246	12	0			
16. Augmentation of Benefices - - - - -	367	0	0			
17. Interest on loans - - - - -	-	-	-			
				14,805	0	0
18. Management of Estates and Law charges - - - - -	503	6	1			
19. Repairs and Improvements on Estates - - - - -	2,273	16	11			
20. Rates, taxes, insurance, &c. on Estates - - - - -	989	16	3			
				3,776	19	3
21. Investments - - - - -	-	-	-			
				£18,572	0	3

(2.) The annual value of every fellowship in the College is alike and is 300*l*., together with certain small allowances for dinner.

(3.) The average annual value of the tutorships (3) varies from about 250*l*. to about 330*l*.; the annual value of the lectureships is 200*l*. and 250*l*. respectively.

(4.) The numbers of undergraduates paying tuition fees in the year 1871 was 54.

(5.) The annual value of an exhibition is 25*l*.

(6.) The expenditure in the year 1871 of the net income arising from Trust funds (B 18) was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Postmasters, scholars, &c. - - - - -	1,358	6	8
Law expenses - - - - -	11	7	8
Miscellaneous - - - - -	8	0	0
Balance (excess of income over expenditure) - - - - -	83	18	11
	1,461	13	3

There are 16 postmasters, some of whom receive 88*l*. per annum, and the others 80*l*. per annum. The scholars (four in number) receive 50*l*. per annum each.

This College holds lands to the extent of 12,490 acres, of which 11,185 are held for the corporate use and 1,305 subject to Trusts. Of the lands held for the corporate use, 4,970 acres are let on rackrent, partly on yearly tenancies and partly on leases of from 6 to 21 years, at an average net rental of 1*l*. 8*s*. 2*d*. per acre. Of those held for Trust purposes and similarly let, amounting to 659 acres, the average rent per acre is 1*l*. 13*s*. The lands let on beneficial lease comprise 5,473 acres, of which the annual rackrent value may be estimated at about 8,138*l*., while the present annual receipt without fines is 1,337*l*. There are 699 acres let as copyholds for years, a somewhat unusual mode of letting lands, from which the annual income in 1871 was 20*l*. 4*s*. 7*d*., but of which the annual rackrent value may be estimated at about 1,820*l*.

The College has not passed any general resolution in favour of the non-renewal of beneficial leases on lands, although it appears that no fines have been received since 1867. In eight cases wherein beneficial leases have been continued, the rents have been increased, in lieu of taking fines.

The receipts from lands let at rackrent (owing chiefly to the running out of beneficial leases) have increased from 4,885*l.* in 1867 to 6,830*l.* in 1871.

All the beneficial leases of houses are in the course of running out; and all the similar leases of tithes have run out, except those which have been granted to incumbents with the object of increasing the value of their benefices.

The buildings on the estates on beneficial leases are reported to be in many cases old and worn out; those on the estates at rackrent to be in fair condition; but many cottages are required. The sum of 9,237*l.* is reported to have been spent on repairs during the five years 1867–1871.

The College has for many years declined to put new lives into the copyholds for lives. No copyhold is full, and the lives are for the most part far advanced in years. The leases of the copyholds for terms of years were renewed in 1868, when fines were taken to the amount of 3,959*l.* The late Bursar informed the Commissioners that the College had not as yet taken formal steps for running out these leases, but that probably they would not be renewed again. It holds tithe rentcharges to the awarded amount of 6,587*l.*, of which 1,222*l.* are granted to incumbents of certain benefices on leases at reserved rents amounting to 80*l.*

At the end of 1871 the College held 25,494*l.* Consols in the hands of the Copyhold Commissioners, which had arisen from the sale of real estate, and had to be invested in property of the same description.

No moneys are due by the College on account of fine-loans, or for outlay on buildings, drainage, or improvements on estates.

The balance of caution money held by the College at Michaelmas 1871, was 3,322*l.*, and was invested with other College moneys.

The expenditure in the year 1871 was in excess of the income for that year by 821*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* This deficiency appears to have been supplied out of the current balances.

The internal income of the College in 1871 amounted to 2,313*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*, but the wages, &c., of the College servants, to the amount of 1,527*l.* 16*s.*, were charged on the general fund of the College, to the credit of which this amount is carried; so that the net income of the College derived from this source is much less than that sum.

One of the Fellowships, viz., that founded by Mr. Chambers, appears to be endowed out of certain moneys left to the College for that purpose, as also for founding two Postmasterships. The accounts of these trust foundations do not exhibit the payments to the Fellow or to the Postmasters. Moreover, the interest on a capital sum of 5,678*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.* is charged on corporate income and is annually brought into account. The College does not appear to have derived any pecuniary advantage from the trust funds thus administered, but rather to have aided the Postmasters and the scholars who are beneficiaries of these trusts out of its corporate revenue.

The College estates are managed by the senior Bursar under the Warden's superintendence; he is appointed annually, and receives a salary of 200*l.* a year. He is assisted by local agents, who are paid either by a percentage not exceeding 5 per cent. on the rents, or by an annual salary.

We have received an abstract of the income and expenditure of the College for the year ending Michaelmas 1871.

The accounts are audited every half year by the Warden and two Fellows appointed for the purpose.

The College has supplied all the information on the forms transmitted for the purpose.

ABSTRACT OF THE RETURNS OF EXETER COLLEGE, OXFORD.

I.—The Property of the College on 1st January 1872.

(1.) Lands belonging to the College:—	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
Acreage of A. Lands let at rackrent - -	2,163	2	0			
B. Lands let at rackrent - -	45	3	6			
				2,209	1	6
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
The annual income therefrom is returned as—						
A. from lands let at rackrent - -	3,922	10	2			
B. „ lands let at rackrent - -	86	11	6			
				£4,009	1	8

In the income as here stated, deduction is made for fixed charges paid by the College; but deduction is not made for repairs, insurance, collection of rents, or income tax.

(2.) House property:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
A. Let on beneficial leases yielding in						
annual income - - -	22	19	0			
„ Let at rackrent - - -	185	19	8			
				208	18	8
B. Let at rackrent - - -	-	-	-	17	10	0

In the income, as here stated, deduction is made for fixed charges paid by the College; but deduction is not made for repairs, insurance, collection of rents, or income tax.

The estimated net annual rackrent value of the houses let on beneficial leases is returned at 192*l*.

A. includes rent in respect of land comprising 30*A.* 0*R.* 30*P.*, let with the houses, and not included in the acreage given above.

(3.) Tithe rentcharges:—

	£	s.	d.
A. Gross amount awarded - - -	806	2	10

(4.) Other rentcharges, quitrents, &c., yielding in annual income—

A. - - - - -	534	13	10
B. - - - - -	32	0	0

(5.) Stocks, shares, and other investments, of the net annual value of—

A. - - - - -	364	2	2
B. - - - - -	454	9	10

(6.) Other properties, viz., a long lease 8*A.* 1*R.* 15*P.*, on which the annual net receipt is 5*l.* 17*s.*(7.) The College, including the buildings, the Rector's lodgings, and the college garden, &c., is assessed to the local rate of Oxford at 1,460*l.* 16*s.*(8.) The sum of 8,871*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* is held by the College on account of caution money. The College holds funds sufficient to discharge this liability, and set apart for the purpose.(9.) The College possesses the advowsons of 13 benefices, of which the net annual income is returned at 5,782*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* Augmentations are made annually by the College out of its corporate funds of—

130*l.* to the incumbent of Merton;

7*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* to the incumbent of South Newington;

the College holding an estate in lieu of rectorial tithes in each parish.

The College also holds the benefice of Kidlington, Oxfordshire. This living forms part of the endowment of the rectorship of the College.

One advowson has been sold, and the proceeds of sale were invested in 2,614*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* Consols. This sum of stock is included in (5.) A. above.

II.—Income of the College in the Year 1871.

(1.) Income, after deducting fixed charges, derived from external sources:—	A. 17. and Rector's Return.			B. 18.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Lands - - - - -	3,999	10	5	56	10	0
House property - - - - -	194	5	0	12	16	2
Tithe rentcharges - - - - -	844	9	7	—		
Other rentcharges, &c. - - - - -	524	6	4	30	0	0
Stocks, shares, &c. - - - - -	193	3	1	454	9	10
Other properties - - - - -	9	5	0	72	12	0
	5,764	19	5	—		
The vicarage of Kidlington, annexed to the rectorship (Rector's Return).	120	7	0	—		
	5,885	6	5	626	8	0
(2.) Income derived from internal sources (A. 20):—	£ s. d.					
Income from room rents, fees, profits of establishment, and other like sources - - - - -	8,653	9	7			
(3.) Total corporate income:—	£ s. d.					
From external sources (A. 17, and Rector's Return) - - - - -	5,885	6	5			
From internal sources (A. 20) - - - - -	8,653	9	7			
	14,538	16	0			
(4.) Total income (net) from Trust Funds (B. 18) - - - - -	626	8	0			
(5.) The tuition fund:—						
Received from undergraduates - - - - -	2,923	4	0			
„ „ the College - - - - -	55	15	0			
	2,978	19	0			
(8.) Prospective increase of income:—						

The only property in respect of which an increase of rent may be expected is the house property held under beneficial leases, as returned in A. 3. The estimated increase will be—

	£	s.	d.
On or before 31st December 1875 - - - - -	92	6	8
During five years ending 31st December 1880 - - - - -	9	15	0
„ „ 1885 - - - - -	67	18	2

These several sums are cumulative.

III.—The Expenditure of the College in the Year 1871.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
(1.) 1. The Rector (the benefice of Kidlington included) - - - - -	1,344	14	7			
2. The Fellows (15) - - - - -	4,197	19	4			
3. The Scholars and Exhibitioners - - - - -	1,678	19	4			
4. Allowances to resident members on the foundation - - - - -	—					
5. University Professors - - - - -	—					
6. Tutorial Fund, and other instruction - - - - -	55	15	0			
7. Examiners and Prizes - - - - -	115	13	0			
8. The College Officers, Sub-Rector, dean, &c. - - - - -	410	0	0			
9. The College Servants - - - - -	1,966	10	0			
10. The Chapel and Chapel Services - - - - -	265	10	8			
11. The Library - - - - -	—					
12. Subscriptions, donations, &c. - - - - -	479	5	0			
13. Maintenance of Establishment in College - - - - -	949	2	0			
14. Repairs and improvements on College buildings - - - - -	502	2	0			
15. Rates, taxes, insurance, &c. on College buildings - - - - -	440	6	3			
16. Augmentations of Benefices - - - - -	207	17	4			
17. Interest on Loans - - - - -	—					
	12,613	14	6			
18. Management of Estates and Law charges - - - - -	74	10	9			
19. Repairs and improvements on Estates - - - - -	404	5	1			
20. Rates, taxes, insurance, &c. on Estates - - - - -	197	12	2			
	676	8	10			
21. Investments - - - - -	835	0	4			
	£14,125	3	8			

- (2.) The annual value of a fellowship in this College to a resident fellow, room rent and allowances included, appears to be about 290*l.*, and to a non-resident fellow about 255*l.*
- (3.) The annual value of a tutorship varies from 300*l.* to 400*l.*
- (4.) The annual value of a scholarship (22) varies from 60*l.* to 96*l.* 16*s.*
- (5.) The number of undergraduates in 1871 appears to have varied from about 170 to 180.
- (6.) The expenditure in the year 1871 of the net income arising from Trust Funds (B. 18) was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Exhibitioners	-	250	13 6
Library	-	215	0 1
Catechist and Hebrew Lecturer	-	32	0 0
Investments	-	13	14 0
Balance (excess of income over expenditure)	-	115	0 5
	£626	8	5 0

- (7.) The annual value of the Trust Exhibitions varies from 30*l.* to 60*l.*

All the lands belonging to the College, amounting to 2,209 acres, are let at rackrent, and appear to be let at full rents; the average rent per acre being 1*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* The estates are reported to be in good condition, and to require but little outlay on buildings, drainage, or permanent improvements. The houses are almost all let at rackrent.

The lands are almost all let on yearly tenancies.

The amount of the internal Income during the five years included in the Returns has been nearly stationary. That of the external Income has considerably increased. There is no prospect of any large increase in the revenue to be derived from the Properties of the College.

In this College the internal income largely exceeds that derived from external sources. In 1871 the income derived from the properties of the College was 5,885*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*; while that arising from Room Rents, Dues, Fees, &c., paid chiefly by the members not on the Foundation, amounted to 8,653*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* The latter sum represents the income accruing from the working of the College as an Educational Establishment. In addition to this sum, 2,923*l.* 4*s.* was received from the Undergraduates in the same year for tuition fees.

It will be observed that the stipends of the Rector, Fellows, and Scholars more than exhaust the Income derived from the Properties of the College; the charges under these several heads in 1871 having amounted to 7,221*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.* Accordingly a part of these charges, as well as the expenses of all College Officers and Servants, of the Chapel, and of the general Establishment, has to be defrayed out of the internal Income. Moreover, the debt which the College recently contracted for the erection of extensive new Buildings has also been defrayed from the same source.

Owing to the form in which the Accounts are kept, and to the circumstance of there being no one officer taking charge of all, and making up his accounts to a fixed day, there is no general Balance Sheet. It appears, however, from the returns of the Corporate Income and Expenditure that in the year 1871 the income exceeded the expenditure by 413*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* There is no reason to suppose that either the Income or the Expenditure of that year was exceptional.

The principal College accounts are audited by the Rector and three Fellows appointed by the College for the purpose.

The College has made complete Returns in the prescribed Forms to all our inquiries.

ABSTRACT OF THE RETURNS OF ORIEL COLLEGE, OXFORD.

I.—The Property of the College on 1st January 1872.

(1.) Lands belonging to the College :—

	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
Acreage of A. lands let on beneficial leases -	-	943	3 14			
„ lands at rackrent -	-	5,050	2 33*			
„ copyholds for lives -	-	34	0 2			
				6,028	2 9	
B. lands let at rackrent -	-	-	-	157	3 18	
				6,186	1 27	

The annual income therefrom is returned as:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
A. from lands let on beneficial leases -	1,164	10	6			
„ „ lands let at rackrent -	8,255	14	9†			
„ „ copyholds for lives -	5	15	0			
				9,426	0 3	
B. „ lands let at rackrent -	-	-	-	178	8 0	
				£9,604	8 3	

In the income as here stated, deduction is made for fixed charges paid by the College ; but deduction is not made for repairs, insurance, collection of rents, or income tax.

The net annual rackrent value, after deducting fixed charges, of the lands let on beneficial leases is estimated at about 2,513*l*.

(2.) House property :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
A. let on long leases, yielding in annual income -	630	0	0			
„ let at rackrent -	887	7	0			
				1,517	7 0	
B. let at rackrent -	-	-	-	50	0 0	

In the income as here stated, deduction is made for fixed charges paid by the College ; but deduction is not made for repairs, insurance, collection of rents, or income tax.

(3.) Tithe rentcharges :—

	£	s.	d.
A. Gross amount awarded -	1,294	7 11	

(4.) Other rentcharges, quitrents, &c., yielding in annual income :—

A. -	8	5 8
B. -	129	8 0

(5.) Stocks, shares, and other investments of the net annual value of :—

A. -	115	2 7
B. -	275	3 4

(6.) The College, including the buildings, the Provost's lodgings, &c., is assessed to the local rate of Oxford, at 957*l*. 10*s*.(7.) The sum of 3,657*l*. 8*s*. 7*d*. is held by the College on account of the Caution Money Fund, after deducting the amount of arrears due to the College for battels, &c. Of this sum the College has borrowed 3,642*l*. 14*s*. without interest, chiefly for the purpose of compensating for the fines which, as the College ran out its beneficial leases, were lost to the existing Provost and Fellows.(8.) The College holds the advowsons of 12 benefices, besides the Rectory of Purleigh annexed to the provostship, and also has the alternate presentation to the Curacy of Littlemore, Oxfordshire, the net annual income of which is 40*l*. The net annual income of the 12 benefices is returned at 4,240*l*. 8*s*. 10*d*. Annual augmentations are made out of the funds of the College to the amount of 649*l*. 8*s*. 10*d*. In 1863 tithes to the amount of 245*l*. 14*s*. 5*d*. were annexed by deed of grant to the Rectory of Cholderton, Wilts, and in 1864 tithes amounting to 50*l*. 1*s*. were annexed to Holy Trinity Church, Eltham. The average net annual income of the Rectory of Purleigh, during the five years ending 1871, was 1,089*l*. 16*s*.(9.) A canonry in the Cathedral Church of Rochester is annexed to the provostship, of which the average annual income, during the five years ending 1871, was 921*l*. 15*s*. 8*d*.

* This includes 20 acres of woodland in hand and 11*A*. 2*R*. 16*P*., let to Rector of Swanswick, rent-free, in augmentation of benefice.

† Of this sum 213*l*. 1*s*. 10½*d*. is attributable to Trust property.

II.—Income of the College in the Year 1871.

	A. 18, and Provost's Return.			B. 18.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
(1.) Income, after deducting fixed charges, derived from external sources :—						
Lands - - - - -	8,224	14	7	387	5	4½
House property - - - - -	1,093	13	3	49	3	4
Tithe rentcharges - - - - -	1,224	6	2	—		
Other rentcharges, &c. - - - - -	9	16	8	2	4	6
Stocks, shares, &c. - - - - -	13	13	5	279	2	0½
Other properties - - - - -	26	10	0	126	5	6
	10,592	14	1	844	0	9
The Canonry of Rochester annexed to the provostship (Provost's return) - - - - -	948	8	10	—		
The Rectory of Purleigh annexed to the provostship (Provost's return) - - - - -	932	18	6	—		
	12,474	1	5			
Loan for improvements on Estates - - - - -	3,067	10	0	—		
	15,541	11	5	—		
(2.) Income derived from internal sources :—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Room rents for 1871 - - - - -	591	14	0			
Entrance fees - - - - -	90	0	0			
Graduation fees - - - - -	109	8	0			
Miscellaneous from Junior Treasurer - - - - -	316	18	6			
				1,108	0	6
(3.) Total corporate income :—	£	s.	d.			
From external sources (A. 18 and Provost's return) - - - - -	15,541	11	5			
From internal sources - - - - -	1,108	0	6			
	16,649	11	11			
(4.) Total income (net) from Trust funds (B. 18) - - - - -				844	0	9
(5.) The Tuition fund :—						
Received from undergraduates - - - - -				1,081	10	0
(6.) Prospective increase of income :—						

The properties belonging to this College in respect of which an increase of income may be expected are the estates let on beneficial leases (A. 1), the sites of houses let on long leases (A. 4), and the copyholds let on leases for lives (A. 7).

Assuming that none of the beneficial leases are renewed, the estimated increase of income derivable from the falling-in of these leases and the increase of the reserved rents will be :—

			£	s.	d.
On or before 31st December 1875	-	-	about	35	12 0
During 5 years ending 31st December 1880	-	-	"	474	15 0
" " " 1885	-	-	"	306	15 0
" " " 1890	-	-	"	—	
" " " 1895	-	-	"	694	0 0

These several sums are cumulative.

There will be a small increase of income on the falling-in of the copyholds let on leases for lives. The leases on which the sites of houses in A. 4 are let will not expire until 1971.

III.—The Expenditure of the College in the Year 1871.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
(1) 1. The Provost (the canonry of Rochester and rectory of Purleigh included) - - -	2,339	10	6			
2. The Fellows (17) allowances included - - -	4,680	13	3			
3. The Scholars and Exhibitioners - - -	921	19	6			
4. Allowances to resident members on the foundation - - -	—					
5. University professors - - -	—*					
6. Tutorial Fund, and other instruction - - -	120	0	0			
7. Examiners and Prizes - - -	—					
8. The College Officers, dean, treasurer, &c. - - -	188	15	8			
9. The College Servants - - -	20	11	6			
10. The Chapel and Chapel Services - - -	8	0	0			
11. The Library - - -	30	0	0			
12. Subscriptions, donations, &c. - - -	632	13	3			
13. Maintenance of Establishment in College - - -	687	4	5			
14. Repairs and improvements on College buildings - - -	542	5	3			
15. Rates, taxes, insurance, &c. on College Buildings - - -	75	6	9			
16. Augmentation of Benefices - - -	505	0	0			
17. Interest on Loans and repayments - - -	1,798	13	0			
				12,550	13	1
18. Management of Estates and Law Charges - - -	†1,157	1	7			
19. Repairs and Improvements on Estates - - -	2,925	6	0½			
20. Rates, taxes, insurance, &c., on Estates (insurance only) - - -	76	17	9			
				4,159	5	4½
21. Investments - - -	—					
				£16,709	18	5½

(2.) The average annual value of a fellowship is about 289*l.* 18*s.*, with certain allowances during residence.

(3.) The annual value of a tutorship is 200*l.*, and of a lectureship from 50*l.* to 200*l.*

(4.) The annual value of a scholarship is 80*l.*, or 60*l.* with rooms rent-free.

(5.) In 1871 there were in this College 46 Scholars and Commoners, and 3 Bible Clerks, paying tuition fees.

(6.) The expenditure in the year 1871 of the net income arising from Trust Funds (B. 18) was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Scholars, Exhibitioners, &c. - - -	394	13	0
The College - - -	53	0	0
The Treasurers - - -	6	4	0
Divinity Lecturer - - -	12	10	0
Easter Preacher - - -	4	6	0
Book Fund - - -	19	16	0
Porter - - -	7	0	0
Extraneous Charities - - -	49	2	10
Rates, taxes, insurance, &c. - - -	50	0	5½
Repairs - - -	24	3	8
Balance (excess of income over expenditure) - - -	223	4	9½
	844	0	9

The landed estates of Oriel College comprise 6,186 acres, of which 6,028 are held for the corporate use. Of these 5,019 are let at rackrent, at an average rent of 1*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* per acre, and 943 acres are let on beneficial leases, the reserved rents on which in 1872 amounted to 1,164*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*, the College having taken the course, on the renewal of a lease, of increasing the reserved rent. All the beneficial leases, except five, are in the course of running out; four of the excepted five are leases of house or mill property, near Bath, and the other is the case of a mansion, farm buildings, &c., where the College recognises an equitable claim for renewal on the part of the lessee. All the houses that were let on beneficial lease are at present in hand. No new lives have been for some years past put into the copyholds for lives, and all the copyholds but one are now held on single lives. The College holds tithe rentcharge to the awarded amount of 1,294*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.* It has permanently

* The Regius Professor of Modern History was elected a fellow in 1867, and receives the same emoluments and allowances as other fellows of the College.

† In this sum was included 687*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for extraordinary costs.

annexed to benefices tithe rentcharge to the amount of 295*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*, which issues out of one of the parishes in which the residue of the rentcharge belongs to the College. A considerable change in the house property in Oxford belonging to this College has lately taken place, several old tenements having been pulled down, and a new street lined with houses of a higher class having been made in their place.

Of the estates let at rackrent only one is let on lease, all the others being let on yearly tenancies.

Extensive repairs have been made of the buildings on the estates which have come into hand after having been let on beneficial leases, a sum of 14,390*l.* having been laid out on such improvements during the five years, 1867-71. It is reported that large repairs are still required on farm buildings, on cottages, and, at an estimated outlay, of 10,000*l.* on the buildings of the College.

In the hands of the Copyhold Commissioners, or of the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery, in July 1872, was 4,153*l.* Consols, which had arisen from the sale of real property and had to be invested in similar estate.

The money held by the College on account of the caution fund at the end of 1871 was 3,657*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.*, of which sum it has taken 3,614*l.* 14*s.* to replace fine loans. The College also in September 1872 owed 20,704*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, borrowed for the purpose of erecting new buildings, and for other improvements on estates. This sum was borrowed under the authority of the Copyhold Commissioners, and is charged in the way of mortgages on certain estates. Also at the same date the sum of 8,800*l.*, was due for moneys borrowed partly for fine-loans, partly to defray outlay on estates. This sum was raised by bonds. The College has also appropriated to similar purposes 5,780*l.* consols, being capital sums formed by its own act.

A statement has been forwarded of the income and expenditure for the year 1870-71.

The estates are managed by the senior treasurer who is elected annually with a salary of 152*l.* Fortnightly meetings of the resident Fellows are held during term time to which the treasurer can refer any question which he may think desirable. Larger questions are referred to the two annual stated general meetings. Most of the College property is situated within 25 miles of Oxford. An agent resident in Oxford is employed who receives a retainer of 50*l.* per annum for general services and the usual professional fees. It is stated that there is no periodical survey or visitation of the estates; but that the treasurer visits them as occasion requires.

The accounts are audited annually by two auditors, who are not necessarily Fellows of the College.

All the information asked for has been furnished, but not in the forms prescribed by the Commissioners.

ABSTRACT OF THE RETURNS OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD.

I.—The Property of the College on 1st January 1872.

(1.) Lands belonging to the College:—

	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
Acreage of A. lands let on beneficial leases -	1,041	0	1			
„ „ lands let at rackrent (about) -	7,801	3	12			
„ „ copyholds for lives -	320	0	13			
„ „ lands let on leases for lives -	304	2	19			
„ „ woodlands -	578	0	35			
				10,045	3	0
„ B. lands let at rackrent -				485	0	3
				10,530	3	3
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
The annual income therefrom is returned as:—						
A. from lands let on beneficial leases (about) -	318	3	7*			
„ „ lands let at rackrent -	8,843	9	11			
„ „ copyholds for lives (not including heriots) -	11	15	10			
„ „ lands let on leases for lives (about) -	65	17	0			
„ „ woodlands (on an average) -	275	13	0			
				9,514	19	4
B. „ lands let at rackrent -				579	12	3
				£10,094	11	7

In the income as here stated deduction is made for fixed charges paid by the College; but deduction is not made for repairs, insurance, collection of rents, or income tax, except as regards woodlands, the net income from which is given.

The annual rackrent value of the lands let on beneficial leases may be estimated at about 1,474*l*.

The estimated annual value of the copyholds for lives is returned at 674*l*. The annual rackrent value of the lands let on leases for lives is estimated at about 472*l*.

(2.) House property:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
A. let on beneficial leases, yielding in annual income -	326	12	2			
„ let on long leases -	67	10	0			
„ let at rackrent -	173	7	1			
				567	9	3

In the income as here stated deduction is made for fixed charges paid by the College; but deduction is not made for repairs, insurance, collection of rents, or income tax.

The net annual value of the houses let on beneficial leases is reported as about 13,104*l*.

The gross estimated rental according to the poor rate valuation of the houses let on long leases amounts to the sum of 441*l*.

(3.) Tithe rentcharges:—

	£	s.	d.
A. Gross amount awarded -	3,361	7	11

(4.) Other rentcharges, &c.

A. -	52	3	2
B. -	137	0	0

(5.) Stocks, shares and other investments, of the net annual value of:—

A. -	182	10	7
B. -	692	6	2

(6.) Other properties, viz.:—

	£	s.	d.
A. Quitrents, fines, heriots, &c. from copyholds of inheritance on an average of 10 years -	12	11	4
„ Proceeds of sale of timber on an average of 8 years -	582	12	6
„ Royalty on bricks on an average of 15 years -	22	8	6
	617	12	4
B. Average receipts from minerals -	191	15	0

* This amount includes the rent reserved in respect of rectorial tithes commuted at 3,090*l*. 2*s*. 4*d*. which are let on lease with lands.

- (7.) A. The College holds a lease of 23A. 2R. 20P. of land expiring in 1887 the net annual receipt from which is 32*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.* and a lease of two houses in Oxford expiring in 1905, the net annual receipt from which is 50*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*
- (8.) A. The College has received annually from a coal mine on an average of 15 years the sum of 16*l.* 16*s.* 0*d.* It also receives the interest on a loan of 103*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.* (which is being paid off by annual instalments, and will expire in 1889), and the rent of two cottages attached to the Rectory of Holwell.
- (9.) The College, including the buildings, the Provost's lodgings, and the College garden, &c., is assessed to the local rate of Oxford at 1,577*l.* 12*s.*
- (10.) The sum of 5,912*l.* 18*s.* is held by the College on account of the Caution money fund. The Caution money forms the floating capital of the College, and it is mainly by means of this money that the College is enabled to run out leases of estates, and when they fall in, the increased rent is not carried to divisible account until the capital expended in running out the leases has been replaced.
- (11.) The College holds the advowsons of 26 benefices, the net annual value of which is returned at about 13,265*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*, (including the augmentations made by the College), and has the alternate presentation to the vicarage of Lydbrook, Gloucestershire, of the net annual value of 121*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* There is at present an annual charge of 117*l.* on one benefice payable to Queen Anne's Bounty in repayment of a loan to be paid off in 30 years. The average net value of the augmentations made by the College are stated to amount to the sum of 3,039*l.* 9*s.*

The advowson of South Weston rectory was sold in 1858 for 2,000*l.*, which was invested and the dividends applied to the support of the choir. In 1862 the stock was sold out and the proceeds applied towards the purchase money of the Wendlebury Estate, and a proportionate charge was made upon the rents of the estate for the benefit of the choir fund. This amounted in the year 1870-71 to the sum of 37*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*

In 1866 the vicarage of Godshill and perpetual curacy of Whitwell which were holden with the rectory of Niton, were sold for 3,005*l.*, which was invested in 3,235*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* consols for the benefit of the rector of Niton, to whom the dividends were paid. In 1868-9, 2,199*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* of this stock was sold out to purchase certain tithes in the Isle of Wight, which are collected by the rector of Niton, and the dividends on the remainder of the stock are received by the College in trust for him.

II.—Income of the College in the Year 1871.

	A. 17.	B. 17.
(1.) Income derived from external sources:—		
Lands	£ 9,795 16 8	£ 583 5 3
House property	663 14 3	—
Tithe rentcharges	260 11 7	—
Other rentcharges, &c.	95 9 2	147 17 0
Stock, shares, &c.	228 8 7	656 11 0
Other properties	786 11 9	412 19 0
	11,830 12 0	1,800 12 3
(2.) Income derived from internal sources:—		
Income from room rents, fees, dues, profits of establishment and other like sources (A. 19)	£ 3,456 6 10	
(3.) Total corporate income:—		
From external sources (A. 17)	£ 11,830 12 0	
From internal sources (A. 19)	3,456 6 10	
	15,286 18 10	
(4.) Total income from Trust Funds (B. 17)	—	1,800 12 3
(5.) The Tuition fund:—		
Received from undergraduates	2,127 13 0	
„ „ the College	122 10 0	
	2,250 3 0	

(6.) Prospective increase of income:—

The properties in respect of which an increase of income may be expected are the lands let on beneficial leases (A. 1), the houses let on beneficial leases (A. 3), the houses let on long leases (A. 4), the copyholds let on leases for lives (A. 6), and the lands let on leases for lives (A. 7), and on the termination of the leases on which tithe rentcharges are leased to College incumbents (A. 10), there may be an increase of income from the falling in of these leases.

The estimated increase of income from the falling in of the beneficial leases for terms of years (A. 1 and A. 3) will be—

		£	s.	d.
On or before the 31st day of December 1875	-	-	-	Nil.
During the five years ending 31st day of December 1880	about	265	0	0
"	"	1885	"	347 0 0
"	"	1890	"	Nil.
"	"	1895	about	87 0 0
"	"	1900	"	160 0 0

The difference between the estimated annual value of the lands and tithes let on beneficial leases to vicars during their incumbency, and the amount derived therefrom in 1871 is about 3,053*l*.

The difference between the net annual value of the houses let on beneficial leases, the leases of which expire between the 1st January 1901 and the 1st January 1912, and the amount derived therefrom in 1871 is about 12,364*l*.

The difference between the estimated annual value of the houses let on long leases (A. 4) and the amount derived therefrom in 1871 is about 370*l*.

The difference between the annual value of the copyholds for lives (A. 6) and the amount actually derived therefrom in 1871 is estimated at about 662*l*.

The difference between the annual value of the lands let on leases for lives (A. 7) and the amount actually derived therefrom in 1871 is estimated at about 400*l*.

Upon the expiration of the lease granted by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster (A. 9) in 1887 there will be a diminution of income of about 33*l*, and in 1905 a further diminution of about 50*l* on the expiration of the lease granted by Magdalen College (A. 9).

III.—The Expenditure of the College in the year 1871.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
(1.) 1. The Provost - - - - -	887	17	4*			
2. The Fellows (18½) including allowances - - -	4,212	5	3			
3. The Scholars and Exhibitioners - - - - -	1,511	10	0			
4. Allowances to resident members on the foundation	-	-	-			
5. University Professors - - - - -	270	0	0			
6. Tutorial Fund, and other instruction - - -	122	10	0			
7. Examiners and Prizes - - - - -	35	0	0			
8. The College Officers, dean, bursars, &c. - -	408	5	0			
9. The College Servants - - - - -	976	0	10			
10. The Chapel and Chapel Services - - - - -	401	0	10			
11. The Library - - - - -	202	6	8			
12. Subscriptions, donations, &c. - - - - -	205	19	9			
13. Maintenance of Establishment in College -	1,034	2	9½			
14. Repairs and improvements on College buildings -	360	14	9			
15. Rates, taxes, insurance, &c. on College buildings -	42	3	10			
16. Augmentation of Benefices - - - - -	-	-	†			
17. Interest on Loans and repayment - - - -	566	18	7			
				11,236	15	7½
18. Management of Estates and Law Charges -	325	5	5†			
19. Repairs and Improvements on Estates - -	2,718	19	0			
20. Rates, taxes, insurance, &c., on Estates -	1,077	6	11½			
				4,121	11	4½
21. Investments - - - - -	-	-	-			
				£15,358	6	11½

* The provost has also lodgings within the College rated at 160*l*. a year.

† The College has granted beneficial leases to incumbents of College livings in augmentation of their benefices, the average net annual value of such augmentations amounting to 3,039*l*. 9*s*.

‡ From 1866 to the end of 1871 the College was involved in a Chancery suit to defend certain of its rights as lord of the manor of Plumstead. It is estimated that the costs of the suit and contingent expenses will amount to between 5,000*l*. and 6,000*l*., to meet which the College has set apart the revenues of the property affected by the suit, and it is probable that the whole will be defrayed in four or five years.

(2.) The average annual value for the 5 years 1867-71 of a fellowship on the old foundation was about 374*l.*; of a fellowship on the Michel foundation about 133*l.*; and of a fellowship on the consolidated foundation about 294*l.* The fellows are besides entitled to certain allowances for commons, rooms, &c., or rooms rent free.

(3.) The value of a tutorship in the year 1871 was about 396*l.*

(4.) The annual value of a scholarship is 75*l.*

(5.) The number of undergraduates paying tuition fees in this College in 1871 is stated to have varied from 113 to 118.

(6.) The expenditure in the year 1871 of the income arising from Trust Funds (B. 17.) was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Exhibitions - - - - -	1,676	8	8
Tithe rentcharge - - - - -	26	16	4
Salaries and incidental expenses - - - - -	25	18	11
Bramshott School trust - - - - -	86	15	10
	<hr/>		
	£1,815	19	9

The annual value of the Trust Exhibitions varies from 4*l.* to 100*l.* each.

This College holds lands to the extent of 10,530 acres, of which 485 acres are subject to trusts. 7,801 acres held for the corporate use are let at rackrent at a rental of 8,843*l.*, being an average of 1*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* per acre; the greater part of these lands are let on leases of from 12 to 21 years. The annual rackrent value of 1,041 acres let on beneficial leases may be estimated at about 1,474*l.* The College has not renewed the leases at the ordinary time in the case of any of these estates with the exception of those granted to the incumbents of College livings, when the rectorial tithes are included in the same beneficial lease with lands and buildings. It appears that lands estimated at the annual value of 858*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* and rectorial tithes to the amount of 3,090*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.* are leased to the incumbents of College livings at a reserved rent of about 205*l.* The reserved rent paid by all the lessees, including the rent of rectorial tithes, amounts to about 318*l.* This amount is approximate only, the rent being payable partly in money and partly in grain.

The lands held as copyhold for lives amount to 320 acres, the estimated annual value of which is 674*l.*, or about 2*l.* 2*s.* per acre; the College has for many years refused to put in new lives.

The house property held by the College and situated chiefly in the town of Southampton, is very large. The greater portion of it is let on beneficial leases, the net annual value of which is reported as about 12,786*l.* These leases appear as a rule to be renewed as they expire, the net amount received as fines on renewal in the five years, 1867-71, having been 12,599*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* It is stated that it is the practice of the College to keep itself informed through its agents as to the condition of these tenements and the lessees covenant in all cases to keep them and deliver them up at the termination of the lease in proper repair.

The house property at Southampton in one respect calls for special remark, and is a signal instance of the inconvenience of the system of beneficial leases. It was originally let on building leases for 40 years, but these leases at the expiration of 14 years from the beginning of them were renewed on the payment of a large fine without any increase of reserved rent, the reserved rent remaining at the same nominal amount at which it was fixed on the granting of the building lease. The estimated net annual value of the property, for letting at rackrent is 12,240*l.* 10*s.*, and the amount of the whole reserved rent is 230*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* On one part of this property, of which the estimated annual net value is 5,655*l.*, the reserved rent is 10*l.*, and the fine for renewal in 1870 (the second fine, as the lease was first renewed in 1856) was set at 8,467*l.* 10*s.* The effect of this large receipt was to raise exceptionally the income of the College in the year in which it was received, for it does not appear that the fine is distributed equally over the years until the next receipt, but it is placed to the current income of the year in which it is received, and is treated as divisible revenue for that year. Thus, in 1870, the receipt from fines on renewal of lease of house property was 9,006*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, whereas the average receipt for each of the other four years was about 900*l.* In this year we find the following variation of income:—

	In 1870.				On average of four other years.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
The income of the Provost - - - - -	1,983	13	8	-	1,045	17	6
„ a Fellow on old Foundation - - - - -	629	8	1	-	310	2	0
„ a recent Foundation - - - - -	483	3	5	-	247	4	0

Of the trust lands in the hands of this College, 485 acres are let on leases for 21 years, at a rental of 583*l.*, or about 1*l.* 4*s.* per acre; there are, in addition, lands let on mining leases and held for the Hastings trust, of which the annual receipts on an average of seven years, have been about 191*l.* 15*s.* In accordance with the provisions of clause 21 of the Universities and College Estates Act, 1858, two thirds of the proceeds of each year are capitalised.

A full statement is given of the objects and conditions of the various trusts administered by the College for the support of exhibitioners; the exhibitions, 32 in number, are tenable for five years, and vary in annual value from 4*l.* to 100*l.* each. The principal trust administered by the College is that founded by Lady Elizabeth Hastings in the year 1789 for poor scholars who have been educated at one of certain schools in Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Yorkshire. The conditions of tenure are that they be well grounded in the principles of the Church of England, and that they devote the fifth year of their residence to the study of divinity. The abstract of the receipts and expenditure of this trust for the year 1871 shows a balance in hand of 4,354*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.*, which is apparently uninvested.

On a comparison of the gross income of the College (A. 17 and A. 19), with the expenditure, it appears that the expenditure for the year 1871 was slightly in excess of the income.

Considerable sums have been spent by the College on drainage and other improvements on their estates, upon which interest is paid by the tenants; the funds for these purposes have been derived partly from the proceeds of the annual sales of timber, and partly from loans, upon which in 1871 the annual interest amounted to 254*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*

In 1869 the College borrowed the sum of 3,588*l.* at 4 per cent., for the purpose of erecting farm buildings and cottages, the interest on which is paid out of the annual revenues, and the capital sum is to be paid off by the annual investment of 75*l.* 10*s.* in consols, which is to accumulate at compound interest. In 1870 the College borrowed a further sum of 3,825*l.*, at 4 per cent., for estate improvements; the interest is paid out of the annual revenues, and the capital is to be paid off in 30 years by a sinking fund formed by the annual investment of 80*l.* In addition to these liabilities, 5,912*l.* 18*s.* is held by the College on account of the Caution fund.

The College estates are managed by the Senior Bursar, who is appointed annually, and the rents are collected by local agents, who are paid a percentage on the sums collected and according to work done. It is stated that farms are always surveyed on the termination of a lease, and that, as a general rule, they are valued at least once in 14 years. •

The Tuition fund of the College is derived from fees of undergraduates, from the amount of certain ancient prælectorships charged upon the revenues of the College, and the balance of entrance fees.

Abstracts of the receipts and disbursements for 1871, which are stated to form the balance sheet of the College, have been furnished. The accounts are audited by the College (Provost and Fellows), vouchers, &c. being produced by the Bursars for all payments and receipts.

Full information has been given by this College in the prescribed forms in answer to the inquiries of the Commissioners.

ABSTRACT OF THE RETURNS OF NEW COLLEGE, OXFORD.

I.—The Property of the College on 1st January 1872.

(1.) Lands belonging to the College:—

	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
Acreage of A. Lands let on beneficial leases	-	6,182	0 38			
„ Lands let at rackrent	-	7,287	0 33			
„ Copyholds for lives	-	2,657	2 21			
„ Woodland	-	659	3 37			
				16,787	0	9
B. Lands let on beneficial lease	-	156	2 0			
„ Lands let at rackrent	-	113	3 11			
				270	1	11
				17,057	1	20
The annual income therefrom is returned as:—						
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
A. from lands let on beneficial leases	-	1,668	15 6			
„ „ lands let at rackrent	-	12,232	16 1			
„ „ copyholds for lives	-	116	19 6			
„ „ woodland	-	230	15 5			
				14,249	6	6
B. from lands let on beneficial lease	-	83	6 0			
„ „ lands let at rackrent	-	152	16 10			
				236	2	10
				£14,485	9	4

In the income as here stated, deduction is made for fixed charges paid by the College; but deduction is not made for repairs, insurance, collection of rents, or income tax. In the case of copyholds for lives and woodland, the average net income is given.

The estimated net annual rackrent value of the lands A. let on beneficial leases is estimated at about 9,660*l.*, and of lands B. similarly let at 261*l.*

The estimated annual value of the copyholds for lives is returned at about 4,705*l.*

(2.) House property:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
A. Let on beneficial leases yielding in annual income	-	51	10 2			
„ Let on long leases	-	285	0 0			
„ Let at rackrent	-	155	7 9			
				491	17	11

In the income as here stated, deduction is made for fixed charges paid by the College; but deduction is not made for repairs, insurance, collection of rents, or income tax.

The estimated net annual rackrent value of the houses let on beneficial leases is returned at about 2,116*l.*

(3.) Tithe rentcharges:—

	£	s.	d.
A. Gross amount awarded	-	9,825	7 0

(4.) Other rentcharges, quitrents, &c., yielding in annual income:—

A.	-	93	4 11
B.	-	7	3 6

(5.) Stocks, shares, and other investments of the net annual value of:—

A.	-	1,048	9 7
B.	-	564	1 1

(6.) Other properties, yielding in annual income, viz.:—

A. Quitrents and fines, &c. on copyholds of inheritance (about 4,040 acres) on an average of 10 years	-	565	7 3
„ Other properties	-	34	10 6
		599	17 9
B. Do. do.	-	1	14 3

- (7.) The College also holds a house on a lease for 40 years from 1852, on which the annual net receipt is 49*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*
- (8.) The Warden as Warden also enjoys the income arising from the following properties:—
- (1.) The rectory of Colerne, of the net annual value of about 260*l.*
 - (2.) Four houses in Gerrard Street, London, of the estimated annual value of 485*l.*; three of which are let on beneficial leases now running out, the other being let at rackrent. The income at present received therefrom by the Warden is 158*l.*, together with the moneys which have been borrowed to recoup the fines.
 - (3.) 2,861*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.* Consols, the dividends on which are 85*l.* 16*s.* per annum.
- (9.) The College, including the buildings, the Warden's lodgings, the gardens, &c. is assessed to the local rate of Oxford at 1,424*l.* 16*s.*
- (10.) The sum of 28,336*l.* was due by the College at the beginning of 1872 for moneys borrowed to recoup losses on account of fines not received.
- (11.) The sum of 2,552*l.* is held by the College on account of the Caution money fund. Of this sum 1,850*l.* has been borrowed by the College for paying the fines on leases not renewed. The residue, after deducting 250*l.* for unpaid battels and dues, is in the floating balance.
- (12.) The College possesses the advowsons of 41 benefices, of which the net annual value is returned at 20,331*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* This sum includes 3,085*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* granted by the College in augmentation of benefices.

II.—Income of the College in the Year 1871.

	A. and Warden's Return.	B. 18.
(1.) Income, after deducting fixed charges, derived from external sources:—		
Lands (including proceeds of sale of timber) - - -	£ 15,003 17 11	£ 434 4 4
House property - - - - -	502 4 3	—
Tithe rentcharges - - - - -	8,322 3 4	—
Other rentcharges, &c. - - - - -	93 4 11	7 3 6
Stocks, shares, &c. - - - - -	1,530 12 5	564 1 1
Other properties and sundries - - - - -	730 13 0	1 14 3
	26,182 15 10	—
Loans raised in lieu of fines - - - - -	2,369 0 0	—
Income received by the Warden (Warden's Return) - - -	512 0 0	—
	29,063 15 10	1,007 3 2
(2.) Income derived from internal sources (A. 20):—	£ 1,378 1 7	
Income from room rents, fees, profits of Establishment, and other like sources - - - - -		
(3.) Total corporate income:—	£ 29,063 15 10	
From external sources (A. 18) - - - - -	1,378 1 7	
From internal sources (A. 20) - - - - -	30,441 17 5	
(4.) Total net income from Trust funds (B. 18) - - - - -	1,007 3 2	
(5.) The Tuition fund:—		
Received from undergraduates - - - - -	1,457 16 8	
„ „ the College - - - - -	633 6 8	
„ „ other sources - - - - -	129 1 8	
	2,220 5 0	

(6.) Prospective increase of income:—

A. The properties belonging to this College, in respect of which an increase of income may be expected, are the estates let on beneficial leases (A. 1), the houses let on beneficial leases (A. 3), the houses let on long leases (A. 4), and the copyholds let on leases for lives (A. 6).

Assuming that none of the beneficial leases (A. 1. and A. 3) are renewed, the estimated increase of income derivable from the falling in of these leases will be:—

On or before 31st December 1875 - - - About	£ 1,755 0 0
During 5 years ending 31st December 1880 - - - „	3,232 0 0
„ „ 1885 - - - „	3,980 0 0
„ „ 1890 - - - „	64 0 0
„ „ 1895 - - - „	120 0 0
„ „ 1900 - - - „	800 0 0

These several sums are cumulative.

The difference between the annual value of the houses let on long leases and the amount actually derived therefrom by the College in 1871 is about 280*l*.

The difference between the annual value of the copyholds for lives and the amount actually derived therefrom in 1871 is about 4,629*l*.

The annual charge for interest on loans and for annuities, amounting at the beginning of 1872 to 1,730*l*. 10*s*. 2*d*., will cease in a few years, and there will consequently be an available increase of revenue to that extent.

There will be a diminution of income of the College of about 50*l*. on the termination of a lease granted by Merton College, which expires in 1892.

B. Of the properties held in trust an increase of income may be expected on the termination of the beneficial lease on which the property in B. 1 is held at Michaelmas 1878, of about 177*l*. 10*s*.

III.—The Expenditure of the College in the Year 1871.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
(1.) 1. The Warden (including his separate income)	-	2,112	0	0		
2. The Fellows (39)	-	9,382	4	4		
3. The Scholars and Exhibitioners	-	3,000	0	0		
4. Allowances to resident members on the foundation	-	521	4	6		
5. University Professors	-	295	0	0		
6. Tutorial Fund, and other instruction	-	490	6	0		
7. Examiners and Prizes	-	150	6	1		
8. The College Officers, Sub-Warden, Bursars, &c.	-	464	17	0		
9. The College Servants	-	1,171	8	7		
10. The Chapel and Chapel Services	-	2,004	12	6		
11. The Library	-	128	15	0		
12. Subscriptions, donations, &c.	-	961	18	9		
13. Maintenance of Establishment in College	-	1,491	8	2		
14. Repairs and improvements on College buildings*	-					
15. Rates, taxes, insurances, &c. on College buildings	-	400	18	6		
16. Vicars and Augmentations of Benefices	-	3,115	12	6		
17. Interest on Loans and Annuities	-	1,730	10	2		
				27,421	2	1
18. Management of Estates and Law Charges	-	1,048	6	0		
19. Repairs and Improvements on estates, and Building Repair and Improvement Fund	-	1,625	5	4		
20. Rates, taxes, insurance, &c. on Estates	-	82	2	10		
				2,755	14	2
21. Investments in purchase of furniture	-			200	0	0
				£30,376	16	3

(2.) The annual value of a fellowship appears to vary from about 230*l*. to 260*l*., together with allowances.

(3.) In 1871 the senior tutor received 534*l*.; the second tutor, 349*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*.; and the third tutor, 261*l*. 10*s*.

(4.) The annual value of a scholarship, of which there are 30, is 100*l*.

(5.) The number of undergraduates in this College in 1871 was about 75.

(6.) The expenditure in the year 1871 of the income arising from Trust Funds (B. 18) was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Thame Trust	-	226	18 2
Vicar of Bodicote	-	7	6 8
Rector of Newnton	-	3	5 8
Rector of Alton Barnes	-	146	17 6
Charities	-	10	10 0
Exhibitions	-	68	16 5
Books to Undergraduates	-	4	10 0
Adderbury School	-	63	5 10
Annuity to Middleton	-	11	15 0
Library	-	8	1 9
Building Fund	-	6	17 9
College Account	-	295	8 7
Miscellaneous charges	-	27	4 0
Balance	-	126	5 10
		<hr/>	
		1,007	3 2

* The sum of money expended on these objects is included in 13.

This College declined to furnish the Commissioners in the prescribed forms with much of the information necessary for the ascertainment of its property, income, and expenditure. At a later stage in the inquiry, it further declined to verify the summaries which had been consequently compiled under the direction of the Commissioners themselves. The replies moreover of the College to the various questions addressed to it for the proper explanation of the returns were scanty and unsatisfactory.

Owing to these circumstances, the Commissioners have experienced unusual difficulty in eliciting the information contained in the preceding abstracts of the property, income, and expenditure of this College; and these abstracts have been reduced to the forms issued by the Commissioners for one year only, viz. 1871. It does not, however, appear on a comparison of the several years 1867-71 that there has been any extraordinary variation in the financial circumstances of the College.

New College is largely endowed with real estates. It holds for its corporate use 16,787 acres of land. Of this aggregate quantity 7,287 acres were, at the beginning of 1872, let at rackrent, at an average rent of 1*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* per acre; 6,182 acres were let on beneficial leases, the whole of which, in consequence of the non-renewal by the College of any lease since 1862, were in course of being run out; 2,657 acres were copyhold for lives, all of which, in consequence of the refusal of the College to put in new lives, will within a few years be available for letting at rackrent; the residue, viz. 659 acres, is woodland and is in hand, portions of which were in the beginning of 1872 being prepared for ordinary agricultural use.

Of the farms let at rent, some are let on yearly tenancies, others, including many of the larger ones, are let on leases from 9 to 16 years.

The College also holds, subject to trusts, 270 acres of land, of which 113 are let at rackrent, at 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* an acre; the residue is let on a beneficial lease, which has not been renewed at the customary times and expires in 1878.

As to the houses, which are let on beneficial lease, none of the leases have been renewed at the customary times, so that a considerable increase of income will in time accrue to the College from this source.

Tithes are held by the College, for which the gross awarded rentcharge is 9,825*l.*, and the gross receipt in 1871 was 10,159*l.*

Charges to the following amount are made on this revenue for the benefit of the incumbents of the parishes out of which the tithes issue, viz.:—

	£	s.	d.
To the Vicars of Writtle and Roxwell - - -	965	12	8
" " Hornchurch and Romford - - -	1,388	0	0
" " Marshfield - - -	100	0	0
	<hr/>		
	2,453	12	8

The obligation to make these payments to the Vicars of Writtle and of Hornchurch and Romford is stated to arise from the possession by the College of both the vicarial and rectorial tithes. There is no obligation to make the payment to the Vicar of Marshfield.

Also augmentations to the amount of 881*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.* are made to other livings out of the income of the College.

It appears that the following sums have been borrowed for the purpose of recouping existing beneficiaries for fines receivable on renewals of leases, but not received, viz.:—

	£	s.	d.
1862 - - -	1,000	0	0
1863 - - -	2,200	0	0
1864 - - -	1,800	0	0
1865 - - -	3,760	0	0
1866 - - -	2,700	0	0
1867 - - -	4,200	0	0
1868 - - -	5,000	0	0
1869 - - -	1,850	0	0
1870 - - -	3,400	0	0
1871 - - -	2,425	0	0
	<hr/>		
	28,335	0	0

The College has made arrangements in the mode prescribed by the Copyhold Commissioners for the repayment of these loans.

From the items of income on stocks belonging to the College, it appears that at the beginning of 1872, 40,555*l.* Government stock, the proceeds of sale of real estate, were held by the Copyhold Commissioners on behalf of this College for its corporate use. At that time, however, annuities to the amount of 306*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.* had to be charged against the interest on this sum. Also 3,040*l.* Consols, accruing from the sale of lands held upon trusts, was invested in the name of the Copyhold Commissioners. It appears, also, from the Warden's return, that he and another held as trustees the following stocks on the accounts given, viz.:—

	£	s.	d.	
Moneys on redemption of tithes - - -	245	0	0	Reduced Annuities.
" for enfranchisement of copyholds - - -	2,367	0	0	"

so that altogether at the beginning of 1872 there was stock to the amount of 46,007*l.* which had to be invested in land or other real estate.

The College has made no returns as to the sale and purchase of estates during the five years over which our inquiries have extended. In A. 1, however, it appears that an estate at Chiselhurst, Kent, subject to a beneficial lease, had been freed therefrom at a cost to the College of 6,000*l.*, which had been raised by mortgage, and that the estate thus freed had been sold for 23,000*l.*, a sinking fund having been formed from the interest on the purchase money (1) to repay the mortgage (purchase money of the lease) and (2) to pay to the College the reserved rent which it would have received during the continuance of the beneficial lease. Another estate at Kirtlington in Oxfordshire subject to a beneficial lease has also been sold for 6,220*l.*, subject to the payment to the purchaser of an annuity of 160*l.* 10*s.* as long as the beneficial lease would have lasted. It appears, also, that there has been a purchase of the lease of the Colerne Manor Farm for 3,000*l.*

No report has been made as to the condition of the farms belonging to the College in respect of drainage, buildings, and other works of permanent improvement. In the case of estates let on beneficial leases the lessees are under covenants to keep in repair existing buildings; but it is expected that on the expiry of the leases considerable outlay will be required on cottages, farm buildings, and drainage, so as to place the tenants in a position to occupy the lands with advantage. No estimate, however, can be formed of the outlay that will be required for these purposes. As to the estates let at rackrent, it may be presumed that in respect of cottages, farm buildings, and drainage they are in fair condition; for it has been customary with the College to charge all the ordinary annual repairs against the income accruing from the estates before that income is brought into net account, and moreover, of the revenue accruing from the estates after payment of fixed charges, rates, taxes, and repairs, five per cent. is carried to a building repair and improvement fund before the income is brought into divisible revenue. To this fund are also paid all the rents of rooms occupied in College, and the interest of certain capital sums belonging to it and amounting in 1871 to 1,234*l.* By these means it is reported that during the last ten years 19,980*l.* has been expended on cottages, farm buildings, drainage, and other permanent improvements of properties let at rackrent; and also 952*l.* on repairs of chancels in places where the College owns the rectorial tithes. In page 379, paragraph 3 B., the bursar reports as follows:—

“These charges, together with the payments of interest on moneys borrowed for the running out of leases, form a heavy burden upon the divisible corporate revenues. There will be a very large additional expenditure incurred for many years to come, both on account of the sums required for the repayment of the fine loans borrowed, none of which are as yet in process of being paid off, and also for the purpose of putting into a proper state of repair the estates which will fall into hand. Many of these, especially the copyhold cottages, will require a very large outlay in order to bring them up to the modern standard in such matters, so that the average expenditure for building and repairs will certainly not be less during the next ten years in proportion to the rackrent income, than it has been during the past ten, and will probably be considerably more. The timber has almost wholly disappeared from the woodlands, and it will become necessary, in order to obtain any adequate return from that description of property, to grub and drain extensively. The produce of the sale of timber on the land will possibly pay one tenth of the necessary expenses, the remaining nine parts will have to be provided from other sources.

“It will be obvious from the accounts laid before the Commissioners that many years must elapse before the property can be freed from the heavy burden, both present and prospective, with which it has been charged, both for the raising of fine loans, and also for the extension and improvement of the buildings of the College.”

It is also reported that a loan of 25,000*l.* has been raised for the extension of the College buildings. The new buildings are not yet occupied.

The balance of Caution money held by the College at the beginning of 1872 was about 2,250*l.* Of this sum 1,850*l.* has been borrowed by the College for paying fines on leases not renewed. The residue of the Caution money is in the floating balance.

The undergraduate members in 1871 paid 1,457*l.* for tuition fees; the College in that year directly, and by means of a suppressed fellowship, contributed 633*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to the tuition fund.

The sum charged in the annual expenditure for endowments and augmentations of incumbents of benefices is unusually large; but in the supplemental information (see letter from the Warden, dated 18 April 1874) circumstances of an unusual character calling for exceptional assistance are explained.

In the accounts for each year rent rolls are presented correctly exhibiting the rents, charges, repairs, rates, and other expenses, incidental to the several farms and houses. From the omission of the item “arrears,” it may be presumed that the rents are punctually paid.

The estates are managed by the bursar, with the occasional assistance of a land agent. It is stated also that there is a steward who holds his office by patent, and receives a salary of 300*l.* a year, in addition to manorial fees, and who is also paid for all legal work which he has to undertake as solicitor to the College.

The accounts are audited by the Warden and three Fellows appointed by the College.

ABSTRACT OF THE RETURNS OF LINCOLN COLLEGE, OXFORD.

I.—The Property of the College on the 1st January 1872.

(1.) Lands belonging to the College:—

	A.	B.	P.	A.	B.	P.
Acreage of A. Lands let on beneficial leases - -	139	0	3			
„ Lands let at rackrent (including 695 acres held by the Rector for his own benefit) 3,198	2	3				
„ Copyholds for lives - -	33	1	0			
„ Woodland - -	14	1	29			
				3,385	0	35
B. Lands let at rackrent - -				374	3	6
				3,760	0	1

The annual income therefrom is returned as:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
A. from lands let on beneficial leases - -	17	0	0			
„ „ lands let at rackrent (including 839 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> rent of Rector's land) - -	5,004	3	0			
„ „ copyholds for lives - -	1	1	0			
„ „ woodlands - -	3	12	0			
				5,025	16	0
B. „ from lands let at rackrent - -				700	0	0
				£5,725	16	0

The estimated net annual rackrent value of the lands let on beneficial leases is 211*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*The estimated annual rackrent value of the copyholds for lives is returned at 56*l.*

In the income, as here stated, deduction is made for fixed charges paid by the College; but deduction is not made for repairs, insurance, collection of rents, or income tax.

(2.) House property:—

	£	s.	d.
A. Let on beneficial leases, yielding in annual income - -	164	8	0
„ „ on long leases - -	32	15	0
„ „ at rackrent - -	426	16	0

The net annual rackrent value of the houses let on beneficial leases may be estimated at about 1,294*l.*

In the income, as here stated, deduction is made for fixed charges paid by the College; but deduction is not made for repairs, insurance, collection of rents, or income tax.

(3.) Tithe rentcharges:—

	£	s.	d.
A. Net annual value - -	324	15	10

(4.) Other rentcharges, quitrents, &c., yielding in annual income:—

A. - -	*191	15	0
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(5.) Stocks, shares, and other investments of the net value of:—

A. - -	373	8	3
B. - -	668	10	3

(6.) Other properties, viz.:—

A. Quitrents, fines, heriots, &c., from copyholds of inheritance or customary freeholds, yielding annually on an average of 10 years - -	£	s.	d.
	0	2	10
„ Proceeds of sale of timber averaging annually - -	14	2	2
„ Properties entered in A. 16 - -	8	6	8
	22	11	8

(7.) The College, including the buildings, the rector's lodgings, and the College garden, &c., is assessed to the local rate of Oxford at 807*l.* 4*s.*(8.) The caution money held by the College on 31st December 1871 was 3,985*l.* This amount is not invested, so as to give any definite income. It is employed in various ways for carrying on the business of the College.

* These rentcharges are not the property of the College, but the rector and each fellow is the owner of a distinct rentcharge, and is entitled to Parliamentary franchise in virtue thereof.

(9.) The College possesses the advowsons of eight benefices, the net annual income of which is returned as about 3,225*l*. Of these two are in the gift of the Rector of the College.

The advowsons of two benefices have been sold, one for 3,500*l*., invested in 3 per cents, and the other for 2,800*l*., invested in New 3 per cents, producing together 7,069*l*. 3*s*. 8*d*. stock, in the hands of the Copyhold Commissioners. The accruing income is carried to the credit of the Living fund and is reinvested. These sums of stock are included in B. 15.

(10.) The Rector enjoys *pro officio suo* the emoluments of the impropriate rectory of Twyford in Buckinghamshire, the tithes of which have been commuted into lands. There are also 20 acres of glebe, and some lands purchased out of a gift of money by a former Rector. These lands now comprise 695 acres, and are let at a rackrent of 839*l*. 6*s*. The Rector is the patron of the vicarage of Twyford and also of Combe.

The outgoings in the year 1871 returned by the Rector amounted to 273*l*. 15*s*. 9*d*.; so that the net income in that year was 565*l*. 10*s*. 3*d*.

II.—Income of the College in the Year 1871.

	A. 17, and Rector's Return.	B. 17.
(1.) Income, after deducting fixed charges, derived from external sources :—		
Lands - - - - -	£ 4,433 14 10	£ 700 0 0
House property - - - - -	655 16 0	—
Tithe rentcharges - - - - -	315 4 3	—
Other rentcharges - - - - -	191 15 0	331 13 4
Stocks, shares, &c. - - - - -	380 11 8	668 10 3
Other properties - - - - -	2 2 10	—
	5,979 4 7	
Receipt from Twyford by the Rector (Rector's return) -	565 10 3	
	6,544 14 10	1,700 3 7

(2.) Income derived from internal sources :—

Income from room rents, fees, profits of establishment, and other like sources	£ 1,243 8 5
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(3.) Total corporate income :—

	£	s.	d.
From external sources (A. 17), -	6,544	14	10
From internal sources -	1,243	8	5
	7,788	3	3

(4.) Total income from trust funds (B. 17) -	1,700	3	7
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(5.) The tuition fund :—

Received from undergraduates -	1,133	0	0
„ „ the College -	238	4	3
„ „ Hutchins trust fund -	48	0	0
	1,419	4	3

(6.) Prospective increase of income :—

The estates on beneficial leases in respect of which an increase of income may be expected are two : one, on or before 31st December 1875, will yield an increase of 168*l*., the other is leased on two lives, aged respectively 53 and 55 years, and let at a reserved rent of 5*l*., the estimated net annual rackrent value being 40*l*.

From house property let on beneficial leases :—

	£	s.	d.
5 years ending 31 December 1875 -	106	0	0
„ „ 1880 -	90	0	0
„ „ 1885 -	214	0	0
„ „ 1895 -	503	10	0
„ „ 1900 -	93	0	0

The difference between the estimated annual value of the copyholds for lives and the amount derived therefrom in 1871 is about 55*l*.

III.—The Expenditure of the College in the Year 1871.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
(1.) 1. The Rector (including receipt from Twyford)	-	1,164	15	9		
2. The Fellows (10)	-	3,088	7	0		
3. The Scholars and Exhibitioners	-	325	15	5		
4. Allowances to resident members on the foundation	-	—				
5. University professors	-	—				
6. Tutorial fund and other instruction	-	238	4	3		
7. Examiners and Prizes	-	35	0	0		
8. The College Officers, Sub-Rector, Bursar, &c.	-	245	0	0		
9. The College Servants	-	289	0	0		
10. The Chapel and Chapel Services	-	75	0	0		
11. The Library	-	30	0	0		
12. Subscriptions, donations, &c.	-	20	6	0		
13. Maintenance of establishment in College	-	443	12	11		
14. Repairs and improvements in College	-	35	13	3		
15. Rates, taxes, insurance, &c., on College buildings	-	218	4	2		
16. Augmentation of Benefices	-	—				
17. Interest on loans and repayments	-	1,248	16	4	7,457	15 1
18. Management of estates and law charges	-	166	10	1		
19. Repairs and improvements on estates	-	174	9	1		
20. Rates, taxes, insurance, &c., on estates	-	213	16	9	554	15 11
21. Investments	-	—				
					<u>£8,012</u>	<u>11 0</u>

(2.) The annual value of a fellowship in 1871 varied from 325*l.* to 300*l.*

(3.) The value of the senior tutorship in 1871 was 462*l.*, and of the classical lectureship 328*l.*

(4.) The annual value of a scholarship varies from 100*l.* to 50*l.*

(5.) The number of undergraduates paying tuition fees in 1871 varied from 51 to 53.

(6.) The expenditure in the year 1871 of the income arising from the trust funds (B. 17) was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
To Scholars and Exhibitioners	-	1,045	4 7
„ Tuition fund	-	48	0 0
„ Bursar	-	20	0 0
„ Sub-Rector	-	25	0 0
„ Rates, insurance, &c.	-	80	5 6
„ Balances and investments	-	481	13 6
		<u>£1,700</u>	<u>3 7</u>

While the College has furnished to the Commissioners complete information as to its property in the forms supplied to it, it declined in the first instance to give any account of the income and expenditure, except for the year 1871; but subsequently, on application from the Commissioners, sent copies of the various accounts in the form in which the College kept them, but not in the forms adopted by the Commissioners, as necessary for the complete exhibition in uniform shape of the property, income and expenditure of all the Colleges. The examination of these accounts does not exhibit any great variation from those of 1871, and the Commissioners have consequently drawn out only those of that year for the detailed accounts of the income and expenditure of the College.

Great difficulty has, however, been found in extracting from them the results corresponding with those supplied by the other Colleges.

The College holds 3,760 acres of land, of which 374 are held subject to special trusts. Of the lands held for corporate use, the beneficial leases have been run out on all except 139 acres, and the leases on these have not been renewed at the customary times. Of 3,198 acres let at rackrent, the average rent per acre is 1*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*; and of 700 acres held subject to trusts, and similarly let at rackrent, the average rent per acre is 1*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.*

The farms are generally let on yearly tenancies and without leases.

No report is made as to the condition of the lands in respect of drainage, buildings, &c. Considerable sums, however, appear to have been spent on these objects.

The beneficial leases of houses, with a few exceptions, appear to be in the course of being run out.

No new lives have been for some years past put into the copyholds for lives.

It results, therefore, that the College is taking effectual measures for bringing its property in general into hand.

A sum of 11,921*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* in different stocks, arising from the sale of lands, is held for re-investment in real estate.

The balance of caution money held by the College at the beginning of 1872 was 3,985*l.* No moneys have been invested on this account, but it is part of the current balance, and is employed as such for the general benefit of the College; the balance sheet shows every two years the amount of the sum due.

At the beginning of 1872 a sum of 6,552*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.* was owing by the College; having been borrowed partly to provide against loss accruing from fines not received, and partly for a fire insurance fund. This sum has been borrowed partly from a trust fund within the College, and partly from an insurance office and from strangers, but it does not appear to have raised any money under the powers of the Universities and College Estates Acts.

The expenditure for the year 1871 is in excess of the corresponding income by 224*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*, this excess is nearly in accordance with the results shown in the "Calculus" for that year. The excess is supplied out of the current balances.

The Rector is liable for repairs of the chancel, vicarage house, farm buildings, and for other incidental expenses on the estate at Twyford. During ten years ending with 1872 these have amounted to 2,337*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*, or to upwards of 230*l.* per annum. This sum has not been deducted from the rector's income returned above.

The estates are managed by the Bursar with such assistance of professional solicitors and surveyors as he requires from time to time.

The accounts of the College are kept partly in Latin. The form of them is correct, and exhibits the balances. The balance sheet, which is drawn every two years, shows the general balance of all the College accounts. The accounts are audited by the Rector and Fellows, at an annual stated general meeting.

ABSTRACT OF THE RETURNS OF ALL SOULS COLLEGE, OXFORD.

I.—The Property of the College on the 1st January 1872.

(1.) Lands belonging to the College:—

		A.	B.	P.	A.	B.	P.
Acreage of A.	Lands let on beneficial leases	-	-	2,622 3 7			
	„ Lands let at rackrent	-	-	6,632 3 28			
	„ Woodlands	-	-	66 2 37½			
					9,322	1	32½
B.	Lands let on beneficial leases	-	-	169 0 19			
	„ Lands let at rackrent	-	-	727 1 26			
					896	2	5
					10,218	3	37½

The annual income therefrom is returned as:—

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
A.	from lands let on beneficial leases	-	-	500 18 0			
„	„ lands let at rackrent	-	-	13,910 2 1			
„	„ woodland	-	-	17 8 4			
					14,428	8	5
B.	from lands let on beneficial leases	-	-	9 11 0			
„	„ lands let at rackrent	-	-	*915 12 6			
					925	3	6
					£15,353	11	11

In the income as here stated, deduction is made for fixed charges paid by the College; but deduction is not made for repairs, insurance, collection of rents, or income tax.

The estimated net annual rackrent value of the lands (A.) let on beneficial leases is returned at about 5,350*l.*, and of lands (B.) similarly let at about 250*l.*

(2.) House property:—

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
A.	Let on beneficial lease, yielding in annual income	-	-	5 0 0			
„	Let on long leases	-	-	16 0 0			
					21	0	0

In the income as here stated, deduction is made for fixed charges paid by the College; but deduction is not made for repairs, insurance, collection of rents, or income tax.

The estimated net annual rackrent value of the houses let on beneficial leases is returned at about 80*l.*; and the gross annual value of those on long leases is estimated at about 100*l.*

(3.) Tithe rentcharges:—

		£	s.	d.
A.	Gross amount awarded	-	-	2,287 14 7
B.	„ „ „	-	-	21 2 7

The College also holds in fee simple, with a beneficial interest amounting to 15*l.* 1*s.*, tithe rentcharges of which the awarded amount is 1,690*l.*

(4.) Other rentcharges, quitrents, &c., yielding in annual income:—

A.	-	-	-	-	-	5	8	6
----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

(5.) Stocks, shares, and other investments of the net annual value of:—

A.	-	-	-	-	-	1,333	4	7
B.	-	-	-	-	-	27	15	11

(6.) Other properties, viz.:—

A.	Quitrents, fines, heriots, &c., from copyholds of inheritance (about 858 acres), yielding annually on an average of 10 years	-	-	-	-	392	19	11
„	Proceeds of sale of timber annually on an average of 15 years	-	-	-	-	47	17	9
						440	17	8

(7.) The College, including the buildings, the Warden's lodgings, and the College garden, &c., is assessed to the local rate of Oxford at 1,196*l.*

(8.) No Caution money is held by the College.

* Of this sum 188*l.* 16*s.* belongs to the College as corporate property.

- (9.) The College holds the advowsons of 17 benefices, the net annual value of which is returned as about 7,030*l.* The College also holds the benefice of East Lookinge, of the net annual value of 430*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* This living, which has been hitherto attached to the Wardenship, has been sold under a recent resolution of the College, and will be disannexed from the Wardenship on the next avoidance of the living. One benefice has been sold for the sum of 2,500*l.*, and of this sum 600*l.* has been paid towards the augmentation of the perpetual curacy of Saint Swithin, Kennington, 1,000*l.* has been granted towards the building of a parsonage house at Ilford, and 500*l.* towards the rebuilding of Alberbury vicarage. The balance, 400*l.*, has been placed to the general account of the College for ecclesiastical purposes only.

II.—Income of the College in the Year 1871.

	A. 17 and Warden's Return.			B. 18.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
(1.) Income derived from external sources:—						
Lands (including fines and timber) - - -	12,190	5	4	925	3	6
House property - - -	21	0	0	—		
Tithe rentcharges - - -	2,218	6	2	21	19	11
Other rentcharges, &c. - - -	5	8	6	—		
Stocks, shares, &c. - - -	1,732	4	4	62	10	11
Other properties - - -	1,488	19	9	—		
	17,656	4	1	—		
The rectory of East Lockinge, annexed to the Wardenship (Warden's Return) - - -	430	14	8	—		
	18,086	18	9	1,009	14	4

- (2) This College does not derive any income from internal sources.
- (3) The net income derived from Trust Funds (B. 18.) in 1871 was 1,009*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*
- (4) Prospective increase of income:—

The properties belonging to this College, in respect of which an increase of income may be expected, are estates let on beneficial leases as returned in A. 1, and houses let on beneficial leases, A. 3.

Assuming that none of the beneficial leases are renewed, the estimated increase of income over that received from reserved rents, and exclusive of fines, derivable from the falling in of these leases will be—

				£	s.	d.
On or before 31st December 1875	-	-	-	1,718	4	11
During five years ending 31st December 1880	-	-	-	1,751	3	0
1885	-	-	-	238	8	0
1895	-	-	-	1,216	6	4

There will also be a diminution of annual charge to the extent of 1,739*l.* on the cessation of certain annuities outstanding in respect of certain interests on the sale of properties subject to beneficial leases.

An increase of income from Trust Property may be expected on the termination of a beneficial lease (B. 1), which expires on the 3rd November 1875, amounting to 240*l.* 9*s.* A further increase of income of 317*l.* 15*s.* will accrue to the Trust Property (B. 2) on the termination of Building and Drainage charges in 1894.

III.—The Expenditure of the College in the Year 1871.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
(1.) 1. The Warden (including income from the Rectory of East Lockinge) - - - -	1,401	3	6			
2. The Fellows (27) - - - -	6,037	1	6			
3. The Scholars and Exhibitioners - - - -	42	19	8			
4. Allowances to resident members on the foundation - - - -	662	5	8			
5. University Professors - - - -	1,699	10	0			
6. Tutorial Fund, and other instruction - - - -	73	18	0			
7. Examiners and Prizes - - - -	25	0	0			
8. The College Officers, Sub-Warden, &c. - - - -	431	11	8			
9. The College Servants - - - -	918	2	11			
10. The Chapel and Chapel Services - - - -	152	16	8			
11. The Library - - - -	100	0	0			
12. Subscriptions, donations, &c. - - - -	293	17	0			
13. Maintenance of Establishment in College - - - -	676	17	6			
14. Repairs and improvements on College buildings - - - -	246	19	10			
15. Rates, taxes, insurance, &c., on College buildings - - - -	289	17	6			
16. Augmentations of Benefices - - - -	200	0	0			
17. Interest on Loans - - - -	1,739	5	4			
				14,991	6	9

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	-	-	-	-	14,991	6	9
18. Management of estates and law charges	-	505	17	9			
19. Repairs and Improvements on estates	-	367	6	8			
20. Rates, taxes, insurance, &c., on estates	-	503	6	1			
					1,376	10	6
21. Investments on account of Sinking Fund	-	-	-	-	1,725	0	0
					£18,092	17	3

- (2.) The annual value of a fellowship, exclusive of allowances for dinner in Hall, but inclusive of allocations, was in 1871 to a Doctor Fellow, 413*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*, to an M.A. Fellow, 273*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*, to a B.A. Fellow, 213*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*
- (3.) The annual value of a bible clerkship far exceeds the dividends on the funds bequeathed for the purpose. The bible clerks are, in fact, maintained and instructed at the corporate expense.
- (4.) The undergraduates in this College are the four bible clerks.
- (5.) The expenditure in the year 1871 of the net income arising from Trust Funds (B. 18) was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Rates and Taxes	23	15	4
Repairs	8	6	0
Sundries	11	3	6
To the College	186	11	4
Building and Drainage charges	317	15	0
For Library purposes	500	0	0
	1,047	11	2

Of the estates in land belonging to this College, and held for its corporate use, comprising 9,322 acres, 6,632 acres, or rather more than two-thirds of the whole, are let at rackrent; and of those let on beneficial leases, comprising 2,622 acres, the leases on all, except on 932 acres, are being run out, not having been renewed at the customary times. Of the estates held subject to trusts, comprising 696 acres, 527 acres are let at rackrent, and the beneficial lease of the remainder expires in 1875. Thus, if the College declines to renew its remaining beneficial leases, within a few years all its lands will be let at rackrent, and the full annual value will accrue to the College.

The rent per acre of the lands (A.) let at rackrent is 2*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*; an unusually high average. This is due to the fact of some of the lands being near to London, and others being parts of Romney Marsh. Of the lands (B.) let at rackrent, the average rent is 1*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.* per acre.

A large outlay is reported to have been recently made in drainage works, and on new farm-houses, buildings, and cottages. The cost of these operations has been defrayed partly from the College balances, partly from the accumulations of the Penhow Estate and its revenue, and partly out of borrowed moneys. In respect of the lands (A.) let at rackrent, the annual charge on the revenues of the College on account of repayment of these borrowed moneys amounts to 789*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* This sum is payable by the tenants. All these charges are annuities for certain periods of years, and mostly run to 1901, although some will expire before that time. In respect of lands (B.) let at rackrent, an annual charge of 317*l.* 15*s.* has arisen on account of drainage and other works. This is rightly charged in the account of the Codrington Trust against the income of that trust. The buildings in general are reported to be in fair condition; and in several cases large and important buildings are in course of erection.

Some of the farms are let on yearly tenancies. Others, however, are let on leases of 14 years, and a few on leases of 21 years.

The College has enfranchised several copyholds of inheritance. The proceeds have been invested in 10,375*l.* New 3 per cent. annuities. At the end of 1871 there were about 860 acres of copyhold not enfranchised. Up to that time the amount received by the College for copyholds enfranchised was represented by a sum of 10,375*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.*, New 3*l.* per cent. annuities.

The money represented by the above-mentioned sum of Stock has to be re-invested in real estate. There is a further sum of 26,240*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* Consols and Reduced annuities arising from the sale of real estate, the produce of which has to be re-invested in land; making an aggregate of 36,615*l.* stock, for re-investment in land.

The sum of money due by the College at the beginning of 1872 was 48,186*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.* Of this sum 7,761*l.* was borrowed to recoup existing beneficiaries for fines receivable for renewal of leases but not received; the residue was borrowed for drainage and improvements of estates, and for buildings in College. The sum of 4,400*l.* was engaged to be repaid in the year 1873 by means of a sinking fund provided for the purpose; also 3,300*l.* in the year 1877, and 4,761*l.* in the year 1880, by similar means. The sinking fund consisted of a sum of 1,725*l.* set apart for that purpose, and invested in the year 1871, and also of the sums of stock mentioned in the letter of the Warden and the Bursar dated 24th January 1873, as having been carried to the Sinking Fund account.

No income accrues to the College from any internal source. It has no undergraduate members, save four bible-clerks, whose tuition is paid for by the College.

The College has been unable to supply to the Commissioners a statement of the income of the College in the years 1867 and 1868; but the income in each of the three following years was 15,272*l*, 17,030*l*, 17,656*l* respectively. The expenditures for the years 1867, 1868, are similarly not given, but those for the following three years were respectively 14,341*l*, 15,191*l*, and 17,662*l*. On examining the details of these expenditures it appears that the payments to the fellows have increased from 2,933*l* in 1867 to 6,037*l* in 1871, and the payments to the two professors divisible between them, from 915*l* in 1867 to 1,699*l* in 1871.

The College gives no account of the income of its benefices besides that which is supplied by the Reports of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

The accounts of the College are audited annually by two persons, generally Fellows, appointed for the purpose at the preceding Stated general meeting.

Two balance sheets of the total annual receipts and expenditure of the College for the years 1870 and 1871 have been transmitted, showing an excess of income over expenditure, and certifying the balances in the hands of the bankers. The accounts appear to be kept in conformity with the recommendations of a Committee of the College appointed in 1869 to examine its affairs, a copy of which is printed along with the College Returns.

The estates are managed by the Estates Bursar, who is elected annually. He is assisted by a land agent at a salary of 190*l*, and also by other stewards and agents for the outlying properties. The total payments to these agents in 1871 amounted to 558*l*.

ABSTRACT OF THE RETURNS OF MAGDALEN COLLEGE, OXFORD.

I.—The Property of the College on 1st January 1872.

(1.) Lands belonging to the College:—

	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
Acreage of A. Lands let on beneficial leases (about)	16,917	2	3			
„ Lands let at rackrent - -	6,925	0	35			
„ Copyholds for lives (about) - -	3,001	1	28			
„ Woodlands (about) - -	328	0	12			
				27,172	0	38
B. Lands let at rackrent - -	-	-	-	518	1	3
				27,690	2	1
The annual income therefrom is returned as—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
A. from lands let on beneficial leases -	6,981	12	7			
„ „ lands let at rackrent -	7,836	19	1			
„ „ copyholds for lives (on an average of five years) -	1,220	18	0			
„ „ woodlands (on an average of five years) -	88	6	7			
				16,127	16	3
B. Lands let at rackrent - -	-	-	-	854	0	10
				£16,981	17	1

In the income as here stated, deduction is made for fixed charges paid by the College; but deduction is not made for repairs, insurance, collection of rents, or income tax.

The net annual rackrent value of the lands let on beneficial leases is estimated at about 23,495*l*.

The annual value of the copyholds for lives (exclusive of 127*A.* 0*R.* 19*P.*, of which the annual value is not given, and of two properties of which neither the acreage nor the annual value is given) is estimated at about 4,582*l*.

(2.) House property:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
A. Let on beneficial leases, yielding in						
annual income - -	2,871	2	0			
„ Let at rackrent - -	2,652	19	9			
				5,524	1	9
B. Let on long leases - -	360	10	7			
„ Let at rackrent - -	599	10	0			
				960	0	7

In the income as here stated, deduction is made for fixed charges paid by the College; but deduction is not made for repairs, insurance, collection of rents, or income tax.

The annual rackrent value of the houses let on beneficial leases is estimated at about 11,100*l*.

(3.) Tithe rentcharges:—

	£	s.	d.
A. Gross amount awarded - -	7,405	18	7

(4.) Stocks, shares, and other investments, of the net annual value of:—

A.	£	s.	d.
- - - - -	1,663	9	0
B.	£	s.	d.
- - - - -	1,846	7	9

(5.) Other properties, viz.:—

A. Quitrents, fines, &c., from copyholds of inheritance (about 2,035 acres) yielding annually (on an average of 10 years) - -	2,253	0	2
„ Proceeds of sale of timber annually (on an average of five years) - -	765	14	9
	3,018	14	11

(6.) The College, including the buildings, the President's lodgings, and the College Grove, &c., is assessed to the local rate of Oxford at 1,970*l.* 12*s.*

(7.) The sum of 3,640*l.* is held by the College on account of caution money. The amount of fine-loans and other moneys due by the College at the end of 1871, was 58,525*l.* The capital of a building and repair fund at the same date was 36,864*l.*

- (8.) The College holds the advowsons of 42 benefices, of which the net annual value is returned at 20,460*l*. This amount includes the rent of rectorial farm at Evenley, Northampton, and the sum of 4,906*l* 9*s*. 6*d*., being the net receipt from tithe rentcharges let on beneficial leases to incumbents (A. 10), except the tithes let on lease to the incumbent of West Tisted, the net annual receipt from which is 207*l* 16*s*. 3*d*. Augmentations are made annually by the College out of its corporate funds, amounting to 167*l* 10*s*., and from the living fund amounting to 917*l* 2*s*. 6*d*. The sum of 600*l* is paid annually to incumbents from the Sheppard fund.

II.—Income of the College in the Year 1871.

		A. 17.	B. 18.
(1.) Income after deducting fixed charges, derived from external sources:—			
Lands - - - - -		£ s. d. 13,920 18 8	£ s. d. 946 16 0
House property - - - - -		5,537 6 7	852 15 1
Tithe rentcharges - - - - -		1,907 8 8	—
Other rentcharges, &c. - - - - -		14 0 0	—
Stocks, shares, &c. - - - - -		1,643 19 6	1,879 12 9
Other properties - - - - -		1,058 2 7	—
		24,081 16 0	—
Loans raised to meet current expenditure - - - - -		10,392 11 2	—
		34,474 7 2	3,679 3 10
(2.) Income derived from internal sources (A. 20):—			
Income from room rents, fees, profits of establishment, and other like sources - - - - -		£ s. d. 1,211 10 3	
(3.) Total corporate income:—		£ s. d.	
From external sources (A. 17 and loans)		34,474 7 2	
From internal sources (A. 20) - - - - -		1,211 10 3	
		35,685 17 5	
(4.) Total income (net) from trust funds (B. 18) - - - - -		3,679 3 10	
(5.) The tuition fund:—			
Received from undergraduates - - - - -		1,404 13 0	
Received from College - - - - -		111 0 0	
		1,515 13 0	
(6.) Prospective increase of income:—			

The properties belonging to this College, in respect of which an increase of income may be expected, are the estates let on beneficial leases (A. 1), the houses let on beneficial leases (A. 3), and the copyholds for lives (A. 6), and also the tithe rentcharges (A. 10) in the event of the beneficial leases granted to incumbents being allowed to run out.

There will also be an increase of income from the trust property upon the expiration of the long leases (B. 4) about the middle of the next century.

The estimated increase of income from the falling in of the beneficial leases on which the lands in A. 1 and the houses in A. 3 are let, will be:—

		£	s.	d.
On or before 31st December 1875 (about) - - - - -		908	0	0
During the five years ending 31st December 1880 (about)		3,179	0	0
" " " 1885 " "		8,854	0	0
" " " 1890 " "		6,521	0	0
" " " 1895 " "		3,425	0	0
" " " 1900 " "		1,253	0	0

These several sums are cumulative.

The estimated increase of income from the falling in of beneficial leases on which houses are let which expire after the year 1900 will be about 1,600*l*.

The estimated annual value of the copyholds for lives (exclusive of 127*A*. 0*R*. 19*P*., of which the annual value is not given, and of two properties of which neither the acreage nor the annual value is given) is about 4,582*l*. The average annual amount derived from copyholds for lives for the five years ending 1871 was 1,264*l* 19*s*.

The estimated increase of income from the falling in of the beneficial leases on which tithe rentcharges are let to incumbents will be about 4,170*l*.

III.—The Expenditure of the College in the Year 1871.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
(1.) 1. The President - - - - -	2,594	18	10			
2. The Fellows (30) - - - - -	12,400	5	3			
3. The Demies, Exhibitioners, &c. - - - - -	2,825	18	4			
4. Allowances to resident members on the foundation - - - - -	475	9	9			
5. University Professors - - - - -	1,200	0	0			
6. Tutorial Fund and other instruction - - - - -	213	8	5			
7. Examiners and Prizes - - - - -	113	0	0			
8. The College officers, vice-president, deans, &c. - - - - -	554	6	4			
9. The College Servants - - - - -	341	18	2			
10. The Chapel and Chapel Services - - - - -	1,694	8	4			
11. The Library - - - - -	138	4	6			
12. Subscriptions, donations, &c. - - - - -	1,042	10	10			
13. Maintenance of establishment in College - - - - -	1,172	19	4			
14. Repairs and improvements on College buildings - - - - -	2,140	7	0			
15. Rates, taxes, insurance, &c. on College buildings - - - - -	275	15	0			
16. Augmentation of benefices - - - - -	17	10	0			
17. Interest on loans, &c. - - - - -	1,066	7	4			
				28,267	7	5
18. Management of estates and law charges - - - - -	973	6	2			
19. Repairs and improvements on estates - - - - -	603	4	6			
20. Rates, taxes, insurance, &c. on estates - - - - -	530	1	4			
				2,106	12	0
21. Investments and fund for running out leases, &c. - - - - -	-	-	-	3,549	1	1
				£ 33,923	0	6

- (2.) The value of a fellowship on the old foundation in 1871, in Class I., was 601*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, in Class II., 555*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, and in Class III., 511*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* Fellows in residence on the old foundation, who have held the office of vice-president, are also allowed about 1*s.* 6½*d.* per diem, and those who have not held the office about 10½*d.* per diem. The whole of these allowances amounted in 1871 to 475*l.*

The annual value of a fellowship on the new foundation is 230*l.*

- (3.) The annual value of a tutorship is 350*l.*
 (4.) The annual value of a demyship (scholarship) is 95*l.* The annual value of an exhibition is 75*l.*
 (5.) The number of undergraduates in this College in 1871 was 91.
 (6.) The expenditure in the year 1871 of the (net) income arising from Trust Funds (B. 18.) was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
The Fellows - - - - -	76	6	8
Demies and exhibitioners - - - - -	290	16	4
Foundation members - - - - -	3	6	8
Prizes - - - - -	21	0	0
The Deans of art - - - - -	20	0	0
The Library - - - - -	91	13	10
Choristers and ex-choristers - - - - -	109	0	0
Pensions, subscriptions, &c. - - - - -	468	7	6
Augmentation of benefices and repair of parson- ages - - - - -	726	4	4
Costs of management - - - - -	155	12	1
Living fund - - - - -	722	2	11
Interest - - - - -	140	11	1
Preacher on St. Mark's Day - - - - -	2	0	0
Restoration of Barcheston Church - - - - -	10	0	0
Amport Charities Trust - - - - -	299	17	6
Magdalen College School, Brackley School, and Waynflete School - - - - -	542	16	7
	3,679	15	6

The landed estate belonging to this College consists of 27,690 acres, of which 27,172 are held for the corporate use, and the remainder, viz. 518 acres, are held subject to trusts.

Of the lands held for the corporate use, 16,917 acres were, at the end of 1871, let on beneficial lease, 6,925 acres were agricultural lands let at rackrent, at an average rent of 1*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* per acre; upwards of 3,000 acres are copyhold for lives; and about 328 were woodland in hand, on which there is a considerable amount of timber. The net annual value of the lands on beneficial lease is estimated at about 23,500*l.*, and the sum of the reserved rents, quitrents, and corn rents received therefrom in 1871 was 6,828*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.*

All the lands held for trust purposes are let at rackrent, at an average rental of 1*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.* per acre.

The College has a large house property let on beneficial leases, of which a considerable part is situated in Oxford, but a much larger part in London and Southwark. The amount of reserved rents received from these houses in 1871 was 2,871*l.*, and the estimated rackrent value is 11,100*l.* The College holds house property let at rackrent to the annual amount of 2,653*l.*

The College owns tithe rentcharges to the awarded amount of 7,405*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.*, the whole of which is on lease to the incumbents of the parishes out of which they issue. The benefices of all these parishes are in the presentation of the College. The reserved rents amount to 954*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* No steps have been taken to run out these leases, and it does not appear that the College has passed any resolution not to renew them to the future incumbents. In the case of Basing, Hants, one half of the rentcharge is reserved by the College, and appropriated to the Living fund.

Some of the beneficial leases of land are in course of running out from the lessees having failed to pay the fine set on renewal; but in the year 1864 the College began to refuse renewals, and in the year 1870 it was ordered that no beneficial lease should be for the future renewed. This order is general, and includes house property as well as lands.

The College has also since 1850 refused to put in any new lives into copyholds for lives, except in cases where the property was estimated to produce a rent not exceeding 5*l.*

It is reported that drainage and improvements have already been to a considerable extent carried out on lands let at rackrent. Many new buildings requiring large outlay will have to be erected when lands now let on beneficial lease come into hand.

The property of the College at Wandsworth will probably, to a considerable extent, become available for building purposes.

At the beginning of 1872 there was in the hands of the Copyhold Commissioners or of the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery the sum of 51,056*l.* Government stock, which had arisen from the sale of real estate, and had to be invested in property of like description. There was also a sum of 3,305*l.* Government stock similarly held on trust account.

At the beginning of 1872 the sum of 3,640*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.* was held by the College on account of caution money. The College borrows this money, and pays 3 per cent. on it to the caution money fund.

The College holds itself liable for the repayment of loans to the total amount of 58,525*l.* Of this sum 25,787*l.* has been borrowed for building, draining, and other permanent improvements on the estates; 18,520*l.* are fine-loans on the non-renewal of beneficial leases of lands; and 14,217*l.* has been borrowed to replace fines receivable, but not received, for putting new lives into the copyholds for lives. The first of these sums was borrowed wholly from funds of the College, and chiefly from an accumulated building fund; interest is paid on it to the several funds at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, and the debt is in course of liquidation by an annual repayment of 10 per cent. Of the second and third sums, together amounting to 32,738*l.*, 22,118*l.* has been borrowed from College funds, which are credited with interest at the rate of 3½ per cent., and 10,620*l.* was borrowed from parties external to the College at the rate of 4 per cent. The mode adopted for paying off these fine-loans is as follows:—"That at the expiration of each lease, the amount of each loan raised in respect thereof, together with all interest due thereon, shall be separately ascertained, and shall be deemed to be a debt charged upon the land comprised in such lease; and each such separate debt shall be paid off by means of an annual deduction from the rent of the said land within a period not exceeding 30 years from the time when the principal thereof was first raised." The debt incurred from the non-receipt of the copyhold fines is to be liquidated by a due proportion of the rent when the copyhold falls in. The College expenditure in 1871 includes the payment of 764*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* for interest on loans for College purposes, of 302*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* for interest on a portion of the moneys received for sale of properties subject to beneficial leases and sold at rackrent value, and of 3,076*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.* towards repayment of fine-loans.

The capital of the building fund of the College at the end of 1871 was 36,864*l.*, of which the main part was on loan to the College. The fund was originally created for the purpose of rebuilding any part of the College; but its objects have been extended to repairs and improvements on the estates.

The objects of the Living fund of the College are the augmentation of livings and the improvement of parsonage houses. It has a capital sum of 18,469*l.* government stock and also some canal shares. The College increases the annual income of the fund by the sum it receives from tithes from Basing, and other moneys. The total income of the fund in 1871 was 2,419*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*

There is in the College a benefaction called the Sheppard fund, arising out of the properties bequeathed by the late Mrs. Sophia Sheppard, of Ampport, Hants, widow of Dr. Sheppard, formerly a fellow of the College. The gift is subject to no specific conditions, except that the interest of 10,208*l.* reduced three per cents. is assigned to charitable purposes at Ampport and Quarley, and that the College is enjoined to appropriate the annual receipts "to such uses as are likely to promote piety and learning in their own or other College." The College has always kept this fund distinct, and dealt with it in

the light of a trust. The benefaction consists of 30,208*l.* government stock, and of a considerable house property at Wandsworth, Surrey. The income in 1871 was 2,383*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.* The expenditure was as follows:—

	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Amport Charities - - - -	299	17	6
Pensions, subscriptions, &c. - - -	468	7	6
Augmentation of benefices and repair of parsonages, &c. -	726	4	4
Magdalen College and other schools - - -	542	18	7
Rates, management, repairs, &c. - - -	296	18	11
	<hr/>		
	2,334	4	10

As the College had ceased previously to 1871, to renew beneficial leases and to put new lives into the copyholds, it appears that the sums entered in A. 18. as receipts from fines in that year amounting to 10,392*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* were the sums that would have been received if the leases had been renewed or new lives had been put in, but were actually loans raised in that year. The sum is accordingly entered as such in the abstract above given of the income of the College for that year.

The internal income of the College in the year 1871 amounted to 1,211*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* This arises from fees, dues, room rents, &c. The undergraduates also paid for tuition fees, 1,404*l.* 13*s.*

The College insures a considerable portion of its property in public offices; it has moreover an insurance fund of which the capital at the beginning of 1872 was 1,062*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.*

The information as to the property, income and expenditure of the College has been supplied in a clear and intelligible form. We have not, however, received any balance sheet of the several accounts.

The College accounts are audited by the president, the vice-president, the steward, the three deans, and the 13 senior fellows.

ABSTRACT OF THE RETURNS OF BRASENOSE COLLEGE, OXFORD.

I.—The Property of the College on 1st January 1872.

(1.) Lands belonging to the College :—

	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
Acreage of A. Lands let on beneficial leases -	4,663	1	12			
„ Lands let at rackrent -	634	0	32			
„ Copyholds let on leases for lives -	47	3	36			
				5,345	2	0
B. Lands let on beneficial leases -	447	1	25			
„ Lands let at rackrent -	630	0	7			
				1,077	1	32
				6,422	3	32
The annual income therefrom is returned as—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
A. from lands let on beneficial leases -	1,651	17	3			
„ „ lands let at rackrent -	750	14	3			
„ „ copyholds for lives -	1	0	0			
				2,403	11	6
B. from lands let on beneficial leases	376	14	5			
„ „ lands let at rackrent -	731	7	6			
				1,108	1	11
				£3,511	13	5

In A. is included the reserved rent in respect of a tithe rentcharge of the gross awarded amount of 815*l.*, let on lease with certain lands.

In the income as here stated, deduction is made for fixed charges paid by the College; but deduction is not made for repairs, insurance, collection of rents, or income tax.

The estimated net annual rackrent value of the lands (A.) let on beneficial leases is about 8,567*l.*, and that of lands (B.) about 721*l.*

The estimated annual rackrent value of the copyholds for lives is returned as about 85*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*

(2.) House property—

	£	s.	d.
A. Let on beneficial lease, yielding in annual income -	53	3	2
„ Let on long leases -	12	0	0
„ Let at rackrent -	1,737	0	0

In the income as here stated, deduction is made for fixed charges paid by the College; but deduction is not made for repairs, insurance, collection of rents, or income tax.

The gross estimated rackrent value of the houses let on beneficial leases as given by the poor rate valuation is about 1,319*l.*

(3.) Tithe rentcharge :

	£	s.	d.
A. Gross amount awarded -	827	0	0

This includes the tithe rentcharge let on lease, as stated above.

(4.) Other rentcharges, quitrents, &c., yielding in annual income—

A. -	457	6	0
B. -	44	4	4

(5.) Stocks, shares, and other investments of the net annual value of—

A. -	2,442	5	6
B. -	282	15	5

(6.) Other properties yielding in annual income—

A. -	17	6	10
------	----	---	----

- (7.) The College is possessed of a lease of premises at Oxford granted by Merton College, which expires in April 1888, and on which the net annual receipt is 21*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*; and also of a coal mine at Sutton, in the county of Lancaster, from which the College received on an average, between the years 1856–1870, the gross annual sum of 262*l.*; but no income was derived therefrom in the year 1871.
- (8.) The College, including the buildings, the Principal's lodgings, and the College garden, &c. is assessed to the local rate of Oxford at 1,192*l.* 16*s.*
- (9.) There was invested at the end of 1871 on account of Caution money a sum of 2,702*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.* Consols, the income from which is included in (5) A. above.
- (10.) The College possesses the advowsons of 21 benefices and the presentation to one lectureship. The net annual value of these benefices and of the lectureship is returned at about 10,608*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.* Also the College, alternately with St. John's College, Cambridge, presents to the rectory of Wootton Rivers (which is of the net annual value of 400*l.*) one who is, or who has been, a scholar on the Duchess of Somerset's Foundation.
- One advowson has been sold, and the proceeds were invested in 2,670*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* Consols.

II.—Income of the College in the Year 1871.

	A. 17.	B. 18.
(1.) Income derived from external sources:—		
Lands - - - - -	£ s. d. 4,733 16 11	£ s. d. 1,114 3 3
House property - - - - -	1,697 0 1	—
Other rentcharges - - - - -	457 6 0	43 11 10
Stocks, shares, &c. - - - - -	841 0 1	230 0 11
Other properties (including 500 <i>l.</i> received for dilapidations) - - - - -	584 0 8	
	8,313 3 9	1,387 16 0

- (2.) Income derived from internal sources (A. 20.):— £ s. d.
Income from room rents, fees, charges for establishment, and other like sources (after deducting Caution receipts, payments on account of dues compounded for, and arrears of battels) - - - - - 4,368 2 8

- (3.) Total corporate income:— £ s. d.
From external sources (A. 17.) - - - 8,313 3 9
From internal sources (A. 20.) - - - 4,368 2 8
12,681 6 5

- (4.) Total income (net) from Trust Funds (B. 18.) - - - 1,387 16 0

- (5.) The tuition fund:—
Received from undergraduates - - - 1,952 0 0
" the College - - - 540 0 0
2,492 0 0

- (6.) Prospective increase of income:—

The properties belonging to this College, in respect of which an increase of income may be expected, are the estates let on beneficial leases (A. 1), the houses let on beneficial leases (A. 3), the houses let on long leases (A. 4), and the copyholds let on leases for lives (A. 6). An increase of income to the Trust property may also be expected in respect of the estates let on beneficial leases (B. 2).

Assuming that none of the leases are renewed, the estimated increase of income from the falling in of the beneficial leases on which the estates and houses are let will be—

	£	s.	d.
On or before the 31st of December 1875 - - -	105	8	10
During five years ending 31st December 1880 - - -	945	1	9
" " 1885 - - -	1,473	12	1
" " 1890 - - -	4,235	4	8
" " 1895 - - -	2,339	9	0

These sums are cumulative.

This estimate includes the increase from the falling in of a tithe rentcharge of the gross awarded amount of 815*l.* now let on lease with certain lands entered in A. 1.

Not included in the above estimate are two houses in Little Britain let on beneficial lease expiring in 1906, and two houses in Oxford the leases of which expire in 1940.

The difference between the annual value of the copyholds let on leases for lives and the amount derived therefrom in 1871 is about 83*l*.

The estimated increase of income from the falling in of the beneficial leases on which Trust properties are let will be about 237*l*. 11*s*. 4*d*. at or before Michaelmas 1891.

III.—The Expenditure of the College in the year 1871.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
(1.) 1. The Principal - - - - -	*1,439	8	9			
2. The Fellows (12) - - - - -	2,925	19	4			
3. The Scholars and Bible Clerk - - - - -	852	0	0			
4. Allowances to resident members on the Foundation - - - - -	337	15	4			
5. University Professors - - - - -	200	0	0			
6. Tutorial Fund, and other instruction - - - - -	540	0	0			
7. Examiners and Prizes - - - - -	84	0	0			
8. The College Officers, Vice-principal, Bursars, &c. - - - - -	709	2	11			
9. The College Servants - - - - -	1,476	16	11			
10. The Chapel and Chapel services - - - - -	31	10	0			
11. The Library - - - - -	-	-	-			
12. Subscriptions, Donations, &c. - - - - -	239	18	11			
13. Maintenance of establishment in College - - - - -	561	14	6			
14. Repairs and improvements on College buildings - - - - -	217	1	10			
15. Rates, taxes, insurance, &c. on College buildings - - - - -	333	4	4			
16. Augmentations of Benefices - - - - -	313	6	8			
17. Interest on Loans - - - - -	266	3	7			
				10,528	3	1
18. Management of estates and law charges - - - - -	151	17	0			
19. Repairs and improvements on Estates - - - - -	504	0	5			
20. Rates, taxes, insurance, &c. on Estates - - - - -	422	12	5			
				1,078	9	10
21. Investments - - - - -	-	-	-	740	3	0
				£12,346	15	11

- (2.) Two Senior Fellows on the old system each receive a fixed annual payment of 366*l*. 4*s*.; Fellows elected since the passing of the Act of 1854 receive each an annual sum of 200*l*. Both classes of Fellows are entitled to allowances for rooms on a scale ascending with seniority from 12*l*. to 31*l*. 4*s*., and for commons; payments being made by the College to the cook of 2*s*. 6*d*. for each Fellow on every day that he dines in hall.
- (3.) The annual value of a tutorship in this College appears to vary from about 470*l*. to 510*l*.
- (4.) The annual value of a scholarship on the new foundation is 80*l*.
- (5.) The number of undergraduates in 1871 was 115–120, of whom 100 were paying tuition fees.
- (6.) The expenditure in the year 1871 of the income arising from trust funds (B. 18.) was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Scholars and Exhibitioners - - - - -	882	11	8
Various purposes within the College - - - - -	17	9	9
The library - - - - -	103	10	0
To schools - - - - -	74	2	4
Almsfolk - - - - -	14	18	8
Balance (excess of income over expenditure) - - - - -	295	3	7
	1,387	16	0

The value of the Somerset Scholarships varies from 45*l*. to 60*l*.

The income derived from the estates belonging to this College is small relatively to their extent; a large part being let on beneficial lease. Of the lands held for the corporate use, amounting to 5,345 acres, 4,663 acres, or rather more than 87 per cent. are let in this manner. As the annual income derived from these lands is 1,652*l*., the annual rent per acre is a little more than 7*s*. 1*d*.; and taking the average annual receipt from fines on renewal during the five years, 1867–1871, viz., 1,705*l*., the annual receipt from fines per acre is 7*s*. 3*d*., so that the whole average annual receipt per acre of the

* Out of this income the Principal has made for some years past an annual gift of 100*l*. to the Scholarship Fund.

lands let on beneficial lease is 14s. 4d. The average rent per acre in 1871 of the lands let at rackrent is 17. 3s. 7d. In several instances the rents of the estates as received by the College are below the poor rate gross estimated rental. Many of the farms which are let at full rackrent value are subject to leases of 21 years.

The estates of the College are widely distributed, being situated in twenty different counties, and in many parishes in each county. Moreover they are for the most part held in small parcels.

The annual amount of the awarded tithe rentcharge belonging to the College is 827*l.*, of which 815*l.* is let on beneficial lease at a reserved rent of 105*l.* This reserved rent will, however, be increased in 1886 to 350*l.*

Many estates have been sold either compulsorily, or with the sanction of the Copyhold Commissioners; insomuch that the moneys now held for investment in land amount to 72,800*l.* in Consols or Reduced Annuities. It will be observed that the estates from the sale of which those moneys arise were sold free from lease. The College appears to have freed them from these obligations out of its own annual resources.

It does not appear that this College has passed any general resolution to run out its beneficial leases, even with the reservation of continuing them in certain exceptional cases. In the letter from the Principal, dated 12th January 1874, and appended to the returns, it is stated that the Universities and College Estates Act Extension, 1860, imposes on the College restrictions which practically bar the running out of these leases; and the Principal is of opinion that further facilities are required, and suggests certain modes which seem to him suitable for the purpose. It may be mentioned that the difficulties felt in the case of this College have not been experienced elsewhere. Other Colleges have found the powers given by the Act sufficient; and under its borrowing powers, sums of money have been raised, sufficient not only to maintain, but in some instances to increase the stipends of existing beneficiaries. Considerable sums borrowed under its powers are still due, and arrangements have been made for the payment of the principal sums as well as of the mesne interest, within the time prescribed by the Act.

No information has been given by this College as to the condition of the estates in respect of drainage or sufficiency of buildings. The lessees are under covenants to keep and to deliver up the buildings in good repair.

No moneys are owing by the College either on account of fines receivable and not received, or on account of buildings and drainage works. The amount of money held by the College on account of the Caution fund on the 21st of December 1871 was 5,599*l.* 0s. 10d. To meet this demand the College holds 2,702*l.* Consols, invested on that special account.

The Trust property of this College is comparatively large. This circumstance is owing to the inability of the University Commissioners, under the Act of 1854, to effect consolidation of the funds by reason of the right of certain schools to presentation, in the first instance, to certain scholarships.

It appears not to have been the practice of the College to keep separate accounts of the several Trust funds. The balances of those accounts merged in the aggregate balance of the College, which was a balance on the joint Corporate and Trust accounts. In cases, however, where the expenditure on Trust accounts exceeds the income, a grant from the Corporate revenues of the College, it is stated, is to be presumed. The receipts and expenditure on the Trust accounts are all entered in one general balance sheet.

The estates are managed by the senior Bursar, whose average stipend has been about 173*l.* a year, with the assistance of professional advice when necessary.

The accounts are audited at the annual meeting of the College in December, when the accounts are read over by the Steward, and copies of the balance sheet are placed before the Fellows.

We have received satisfactory replies from this College on the prescribed forms to all our inquiries.

In connexion with this College is the benefaction of William Hulme, Esq., of Kearsley, in the county of Lancaster, who by his will dated 24th October 1691 devised certain real estates to trustees to the intent following: "that the clear annual rents should be paid and distributed to and amongst such four of the poorest sort of bachelors of arts taking such degree in Brasenose College in Oxford, as from time to time shall resolve to continue and reside there by the space of four years after such degree taken, equally and proportionably as the same rents, issues, and profits shall annually amount unto, and so to continue to such like four poor bachelors successively for ever; such said bachelors from time to time to be nominated and approved of by the Warden of the collegiate church of Manchester, the rectors of the parish churches of Prestwich and Bury in the said county of Lancaster for the time being, and their successors for ever, my mind and will being that no such bachelors shall continue to have anything of this my exhibition, but only for the space of four years, to be accounted from the time of such degree taken."

Although no mention is made in the will of Mr. Hulme of any other objects of his foundation than exhibitioners residing in Brasenose College for four years dating from the bachelor's degree; yet under the authority of Acts of Parliament a considerable deviation has taken place from the intention described in the will of the testator.

The secretary to the Hulme trustees has abstracted all the documents and Acts of Parliament relative to the Trust, and has sent a copy of the statement of receipts and disbursements for the year ending 23rd June 1871. It appears therefrom that the net income for that year was 6,845*l.* 8s. 5d., and that the expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
The Hulme lecturer at Brasenose College - -	105	0	0
The Hulme exhibitioners at Brasenose College - -	2,525	14	8
Incumbents of livings - - - -	1,218	10	0
Further endowments of livings - - - -	3,695	0	0
Enlargement and restoration of churches - -	100	0	0
Expenses of the Trust, management and repairs on estates, &c. - - - -	941	19	5
	<hr/>		
	£8,546	4	1

The excess of expenditure over income being paid out of a balance of 11,383*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* which stood to the credit of the account at the beginning of the year. The greater part of this balance was invested in Consols.

ABSTRACT OF THE RETURNS OF CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE, OXFORD.

1.—The Property of the College on 1st January 1872.

(1.) Lands belonging to the College :—

			A	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
Acreage of A.	Lands let on beneficial leases	-	-	8,423	1	33		
	„ Lands let at rackrent	-	-	6,351	1	38		
	„ Copyholds for lives	-	-	2,168	3	30		
	„ Underwoods	-	-	430	0	0		
						17,373	3	21
B.	Lands let at rackrent	-	-	199	1	11		
	„ Copyholds for lives	-	-	49	1	6		
						248	2	17
						17,622	1	38

The annual income therefrom is returned as :—

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
A.	from lands let on beneficial leases	-	-	1,580	5	5		
	„ „ lands let at rackrent	-	-	9,996	12	6		
	„ „ Copyholds for lives	-	-	47	12	6		
	„ „ Underwoods	-	-	282	6	2		
						11,906	16	7
B.	from lands let at rackrent	-	-	402	5	11		
	„ „ Copyholds for lives	-	-	12	7	0		
						414	12	11
						£12,321	9	

In the income as here stated, deduction is made for fixed charges paid by the College; but deduction is not made for repairs, insurance, collection of rents, or income tax, except as regards woodlands, of which the net income is given.

The annual rackrent value of the lands let on beneficial leases may be estimated at 10,736*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*

The estimated annual rackrent value of copyholds for lives, (A.) is returned as 2,527*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.*, (B.) 408*l.* 8*s.*

(2.) House property :—

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
A.	Let at rackrent, yielding in annual income	-	-			393	13	8
B.	Let on long leases	-	-	1,344	10	0		
	„ Let at rackrent	-	-	202	2	0		
						1,546	12	0

In the income as here stated, deduction is made for fixed charges paid by the College; but deduction is not made for repairs, insurance, collection of rents, or income tax.

The annual rackrent value of the houses let on long leases (B.) may be estimated at 3,246*l.*

(3.) Tithe rentcharges :—

ntcharges :—						£	s.	d.
A.	Gross amount awarded	-	-	-	-	603	12	11

(4.) Stocks, shares, and other investments, of the net annual value of :—

A.	-	-	-	-	1,002	4	3
B.	-	-	-	-	*61	6	5

(5.) Other properties, viz. :—

A.	Proceeds of sale of timber annually on an average of 15 years	-	322	19	10
B.	„ „ „	-	18	9	6

(6.) The College, including the buildings, the President's lodgings, and the College garden, &c., is assessed to the local rate of Oxford at 806*l.* 10*s.*(7.) The sum held by the College on account of Caution money in 1871 amounted to about 1,500*l.*(8.) The College holds the advowsons of 22 benefices, the annual value of which is returned at about 11,007*l.*

* This sum includes 39*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* dividends for the year 1872.

II.—Income of the College in the Year 1871.

	A. 17.	B. 17. (Pate's Charity.)
(1.) Income, after deducting fixed charges, derived from external sources:—		
Lands - - - - -	£ s. d. 12,767 16 6	£ s. d. 70 10 0
House property - - - - -	393 13 8	1,501 15 3
Tithe rentcharges - - - - -	—	—
Stocks, shares, &c. - - - - -	1,004 17 10	21 4 1
Other properties, viz., the College portion of Pate's Charity (481 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i>) and the receipt of the Furnax Fund (300 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>)	782 5 11	—
	14,948 13 11	1,593 9 4

(2.) Income derived from internal sources (A. 19):—

Income from room rents - - - - - £ s. d.
213 6 8

(3.) Total corporate income:—

	£	s.	d.
From external sources (A. 18) - - -	14,647	15	1
From internal sources (room rents, A. 19)	213	6	8
	14,861	1	9

(4.) Total income (net) from Trust funds (Pate's Charity, B. 18) - 1,593 9 4

(5.) In the year ending Michaelmas 1871 the sum of 1,352*l.* 10*s.* was received from the undergraduates for tuition.

(6.) Prospective increase of income:—

The properties belonging to this College, in respect of which an increase of income may be expected, are the estates let on beneficial leases (A. 1), and the tithe rentcharge let on lease (A. 10), and from houses let on long leases (B. 4). There will also be an increase from copyholds let on leases for lives.

Assuming that none of the beneficial leases are renewed, the estimated increase of income derivable from the falling in of these leases would be:—

(A. 1.) On or before 31st December 1875 - - -	£ s. d. 1,751 17 1
During five years ending 31st December 1880 - - -	1,050 9 10
" " 1885 - - -	3,713 14 8
" " 1890 - - -	105 9 8
From falling in of long leases (B. 4):—	
On or before 31st December 1875 - - -	435 0 0
During five years ending 31st December 1880 - - -	545 5 0
" " 1885 - - -	489 0 0
" " 1890 - - -	24 0 0
" " 1895 - - -	172 0 0
" " 1900 - - -	134 0 0

These several sums are cumulative.

The difference between the annual value of the copyholds let on leases for lives and the amount derived therefrom in 1871 is (A.) about 2,454*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.*, and (B.) about 181*l.*

III.—The Expenditure of the College in the Year 1871.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
(1.) 1. The President - - - - -	1,350	0	0			
2. The Fellows (15) - - - - -	4,325	0	0*			
3. The Scholars and Exhibitioners - - - - -	1,640	0	0			
4. Allowances to resident members on the Foundation - - -	120	19	10			
5. University Professors - - - - -	1,200	0	0			
6. Tutorial fund and other instruction - - - - -	—					
7. Examiners and Prizes - - - - -	22	17	0			
8. The College Officers, Vice-President, Dean, &c. - - -	955	0	0			
9. The College Servants - - - - -	806	6	0			
10. The Chapel and Chapel Services - - - - -	150	0	0			
11. The Library - - - - -	10	0	0			
12. Subscriptions, donations, &c. - - - - -	357	5	0			
13. Maintenance of establishment in College - - - - -	601	19	7			
14. Repairs and Improvements on College Buildings - - -	156	12	11			
15. Rates, taxes, insurance, &c., on College buildings - -	175	5	4			
16. Augmentation of benefices - - - - -	25	0	4			
17. Interest on Loans, and Rentcharges - - - - -	1,890	11	1			
				13,786	17	1

* The amount, viz., 5,525*l.*, returned by the College includes the sum of 1,200*l.* paid to the two Professor Fellows.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward -	-	-	-	13,786	17	1
18. Management of Estates and Law charges	-	-	502 1 1			
19. Repairs and Improvements on Estates	-	-	1,407 17 0			
20. Rates, taxes, insurance, &c., on Estates	-	-	683 12 9			
				2,593	10	10
21. Investments	-	-	-			
				£16,380	7	11

- (2.) The annual value of a fellowship is 300*l.*, except during the first year, when it is 200*l.*
 (3.) The annual value of a tutorship is 330*l.*
 (4.) The annual value of a scholarship is 80*l.* per annum, and rooms rent-free.
 (5.) The number of undergraduates in residence in 1871 was 60.
 (6.) The only Trust Fund is Pate's Charity, of the proceeds of which the College receives one-fourth for its corporate use, and pays three-fourths to certain charitable uses at Cheltenham. In 1871 the distribution was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
To the College -	398	7	4
Cheltenham Grammar School -	675	1	6
Almshouses -	145	4	0
Repairs of Schools and Almshouses -	66	2	5
Miscellaneous -	224	1	3
Balance (excess of Income over Expenditure) -	84	12	10
	1,593	9	4

The estates in land held by the College comprise 17,622 acres, of which 17,373 are held for the corporate use. The average rent per acre of 6,351 acres let at rackrent is 1*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.* The farms let at rackrent are, with two exceptions, all let on annual tenancies. At the end of 1871, 8,423 acres were let on beneficial lease, and 2,168 acres were copyholds for lives. Of the estates let on beneficial leases the College has not supplied any estimated net annual value. Taking however, the gross estimated rental as given by the poor rate valuation in conjunction with the annual value as reported at the date of the last valuation, it would appear that the rackrent value is about 10,736*l.*, which produces a rental of 1*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.* per acre. The College has not renewed any beneficial leases since 1867. The annual value of the copyholds for lives is estimated at 2,527*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.* The College has put no new lives into its copyholds for more than 20 years; so that almost all are held on single lives, and those generally of advanced years. As the annual income from heriots in the four years, 1868–1871, was on the average only 47*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, the College will soon receive a considerable increased income from these properties. The Furnax estate, of which the College holds five and a half parts in seven, also includes copyholds for lives to the extent of 49 acres, of which the estimated annual rackrent value is 404*l.* 8*s.*, and the average annual receipt from heriots, &c., is 12*l.* 7*s.* The property is situated in the town of Warminster. The College has for many years declined to put in new lives, so that all the lives are now far advanced in years, and the property will shortly be in hand. The condition of the buildings upon it is not stated. No report is made as to the leases and on the copyholds are reported to be “very inferior,” and the lands are said to be insufficiently drained. It is stated that a large outlay on buildings and drainage will be required condition of the buildings on the estates let at rackrent; but those on the estates let on beneficial when these properties fall in, and that the College will be obliged to raise loans for these purposes. It is consequently anticipated that for many years the available income of the College will be nearly stationary, in spite of a considerable increase in the gross rent-roll. The College holds the tithe rent-charge of only one place, which was let on lease to the incumbent at a variable corn rent. On the death of the incumbent in 1872, the College resumed the tithe rentcharge, and proposed to make an annual grant to the vicar. The amount of this does not appear to have been fixed at the date of the return.

At the end of 1871, there was in the hands of the Copyhold Commissioners or of the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery a sum of 33,814*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.* Consols, held on behalf of the College, which had accrued from the sale of lands, and had to be re-invested in real estate. It appears that this sum has been laid out chiefly in the purchase of an estate at Notgrove in Gloucestershire, and partly in the improvements of other estates. There is also a sum of 2,272*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* Reduced 3 per cents. belonging to Pate's Charity, which has arisen from the sale of real property, and has to be invested in similar estate.

At the end of 1870 the total of fine-loans (that is to say, sums borrowed to make good to the College the temporary loss incurred by non-renewal of beneficial leases) was 22,266*l.*, of which the interest on 8,856*l.* was at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, and the interest on the residue was at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. The College reports that the principal sums are to be paid off, within 30 years from the respective dates of raising the same, by yearly instalments, beginning at dates ranging from 5 to 12 years from the dates of the loans.

It appears also that in 1871, 891*l* 8*s*. 7*d*. was paid as "rentcharges on estates sold." The last of these expires in 1884.

The information given concerning the internal income of the College is very imperfect. The only particular entered is that of rents from rooms, amounting to 213*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*.

On reference to the balance sheet of income and expenditure for the year ending Michaelmas 1871, it appears that the sum received for rent of rooms was 317*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*., also that the fees received from non-residents amounted to 101*l*. 3*s*. 5*d*., and that there was an excess of receipts over payments for tuition to the amount of 154*l*. 18*s*. This same balance sheet shows that the moneys received for battels were considerably less than the charges on that account. The receipts under that head were 4,318*l*. 5*s*. 7*d*., and the expenditure was 5,276*l*. 0*s*. 5*d*., so that there was apparently a loss to the College in this respect of 957*l*. 14*s*. 10*d*.

It would appear that the excess of expenditure over income for the year 1871, which, after taking into account the whole of the internal income, amounted to about 1,243*l*., was defrayed out of the College balances.

In reply to the further inquiries it is stated that the capital of the Caution money is about 1,500*l*., that it is not invested, but used in the general account of the College. The amount of Caution money deposited is 30*l*. This deposit is made by Exhibitioners as well as Commoners. The scholars are exempt.

In the supplemental letter from the bursar, dated July 2, 1874, we are informed that 27*l*. is paid annually during three years for tuition; that no separate account of the Tutorial funds is kept; that certain fixed stipends are paid to tutors and lecturers; and that the tuition fees received from the undergraduates are applied, as far as they will go, towards the stipends, the deficiency being made up by the College. The sums thus supplied by the College were 130*l*., 150*l*., 125*l*. in the years 1867, 1868, and 1869 respectively. The years 1870 and 1871 were in this respect exceptional, as in these years the College received in tuition fees more than it paid over to tutors and lecturers.

It is proper to add that here, as elsewhere, the College at its own charge frequently provides private instruction for undergraduates who are studying subjects not included in the regular courses of the College.

It appears also from the letter of the bursar above referred to that the College holds under Trust only one estate, viz., that of Pate's Charity: and that as trustee it receives one-fourth of the gross receipts, except 16*l*. per annum for Crown rents; all charges for repairs, collection of rents, &c., being paid for out of the other three-fourths, which are appropriated to the support of a School and Hospital at Cheltenham. The accounts of this portion of the Charity have been sent to us.

No balance sheet certifying the correctness of the accounts by the cash in the banker's hands has been forwarded.

The estates are managed by two agents, one with a salary of 10*l*. 10*s*., and a commission of 2½ per cent. on the gross rental, and the other with a salary of 330*l*. a year. Both these agents are under the superintendence of the bursar, who is selected annually with a salary of 200*l*. The present bursar is not a Fellow of the College.

The College accounts are audited by two fellows of the College, elected annually for the purpose.

ABSTRACT OF THE RETURNS OF CHRIST CHURCH, OXFORD.

I.—The Property of the College on 1st January 1872.

(1.) Lands belonging to the College:—

	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
Acreage of A. Lands let on beneficial leases -	17,099	0	29			
„ Lands let at rackrent -	5,171	2	18			
„ Copyholds for lives -	2,584	3	28			
„ Lands let on leases for lives -	1,609	2	19			
				26,465	1	14
B. Lands let at rackrent -	-	-	-	3,494	2	0
				29,959	3	14

The annual income therefrom is returned as:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
A. from lands let on beneficial leases -	5,858	19	10*			
„ „ lands let at rackrent -	10,348	5	6†			
„ „ copyholds for lives (in 1871) -	109	4	2			
„ „ lands let on leases for lives -	490	17	6‡			
				16,807	7	0
B. Lands let at rackrent -	-	-	-	5,685	10	0§
				£22,492	17	0

In the income as here stated, deduction is made for fixed charges paid by the College; but deduction is not made for repairs, insurance, or collection of rents.

The estimated annual rackrent value of the lands let on beneficial leases is returned at 27,558*l.* 16*s.*, of the copyholds let on leases for lives at 5,425*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.*, and of the lands let on leases for lives at 1,910*l.* 19*s.*

(2.) House property:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
A. Let on beneficial leases, yielding in annual income -	51	15	4			
„ Let on long leases -	210	5	0			
„ Let at rackrent -	2,018	5	4			
				2,280	5	8
B. Let on long leases -	-	-	-	1,466	2	0

In the income as here stated, deduction is made for fixed charges paid by the College; but deduction is not made for repairs, insurance, collection of rents, or income tax.

The estimated net annual rackrent value of the houses let on beneficial leases, exclusive of three messuages practically made over to the livings of St. Thomas', Oxford, and Daventry, is returned at 3,791*l.*

(3.) Tithe rentcharges:—

	£	s.	d.
A. Gross amount awarded -	37,815	14	10
B. „ „ -	79	5	0

(4.) Other rentcharges, quitrents, &c., yielding in annual income:—

A. -	523	16	9
B. -	56	18	6

(5.) Stocks, shares, and other investments of the net annual value of:—

A. -	401	5	2
B. -	2,611	4	7

(6.) Other properties yielding in annual income:—

A. Quitrent from copyhold of inheritance (1,330 acres) -	21	18	9½
„ Proceeds of sale of timber on an average of the 5 years, 1867–71¶ -	552	14	0
„ Royalty for digging clay stone on an average -	19	5	4
			593 18 1½
B. Pouncefort's benefaction on an average of 4 years -	-	-	131 5 4

* This amount includes the rent in respect of 12,750*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.*, gross awarded tithe rentcharges of the net annual value of 9,135*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*, and also in respect of the Manor of Swanton Novers, which are let on lease with lands.

† This amount includes the rent in respect of A. O. R. 16 P. held by the College on a lease from the city of Oxford which expires in 1880.

‡ This amount includes the rent in respect of 2,018*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*, gross awarded tithe rentcharge of the net annual value of 1,573*l.* 17*s.*, and also in respect of the manor of Wood Norton, which are let on lease with lands.

§ This amount includes a tithe rentcharge of 39*l.* 5*s.*, let on lease with lands.

¶ The receipts in 1867 and 1870 were, it is stated, unusually large, the circumstances being exceptional.

- (7.) The College held 7a. Or. 31p. of land on two leases granted by the city of Oxford, one of which expired at Lady Day 1873, and the other, comprising 6a. Or. 16p., which expires at Lady Day 1880, is let with other lands at rackrent, and the acreage and rent is included under "lands let at rackrent," (1.) A. above.
- (8.) The College, including the buildings, the Deanery, the Canons' houses, and the College garden, &c., is assessed to the poor rate of Oxford at 4,064*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*
- (9.) Besides 2,048*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* stock, the income from which is included in A. (5.) above, a sum of 5,500*l.* used in the Steward's business belongs to the Caution Fund.
- (10.) The College holds the advowsons of 90 benefices, of which the net annual value, including augmentations from the College, is returned at 27,738*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* The net annual value is at present subject to deduction on account of payments to Queen Anne's bounty, amounting in the aggregate to 156*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.* annually. Additional augmentations, amounting to 650*l.* annually, were made from Dr. South's Trust, to commence in 1873.

Annual augmentations are made by Christ Church out of the corporate property to incumbents of benefices in the gift of the College, amounting to 5,601*l.* 12*s.* which are included in the net annual value given above.

The College makes annual allowances amounting to 2,549*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* to incumbents of benefices not in the gift of the College in augmentation of their livings.

Four advowsons have been sold, producing 11,608*l.* Of this sum, 6,000*l.* was applied to the purchase of the advowson of Whichford, and 250*l.* to the augmentation of Temple Guiting, the residue was invested and part of the dividends are paid to the Vicar of Chippenham; the remainder of the dividends are placed to the credit of the small livings account.

II.—Income of the College in the Year 1871.

	A. 17.			B. 18.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
(1.) Income, after deducting fixed charges, derived from external sources :—						
Lands - - - - -	20,514	5	8	4,480	4	4
House property - - - - -	1,867	19	5	1,496	3	0
Tithe rentcharges - - - - -	4,717	0	2	—		
Other rentcharges - - - - -	537	0	9	57	0	11
Stocks, shares, &c. - - - - -	788	0	0	1,978	1	8
Other properties - - - - -	102	17	1	163	0	0
	28,527	3	1	8,174	9	11
Loans raised to meet current expenditure - - - - -	9,765	5	0	—		
	38,292	8	1	8,174	9	11

- (2.) Income derived from internal sources (A. 20) :—

	£	s.	d.
Income from room rents, fees, profits of establishment, and other like sources - - - - -	10,763	18	3

- (3.) Total corporate income :—

From external sources and loans (A. 17)	38,292	8	1
From internal sources (A. 20) - - - - -	10,763	18	3
	49,056	6	4

- (4.) Total income (net) from Trust Funds (B. 18) - - - - - 8,174 9 11

- (5.) The Tuition Fund :—

Received from undergraduates - - - - -	3,193	1	0
„ the College - - - - -	413	0	0
	3,606	1	0

- (6.) Prospective increase of income :—

The properties belonging to this College, in respect of which an increase of income may be expected, are the estates let on beneficial leases (A. 1), the houses let on beneficial leases (A. 3), the houses let on long leases (A. 4), the copyholds let on leases for lives (A. 6), the estates let on leases for lives (A. 7), and the tithe rentcharges let on beneficial leases (A. 10).

Assuming that none of the beneficial leases (A. 1., A. 3., and A. 10.) are renewed, the estimated increase of income derivable from the falling in of these leases will be,—

	£	s.	d.
On or before 31st December 1875 - - -	1,894	16	9
During five years ending 31st December 1880 - - -	9,375	17	8
" " " 1885 - - -	17,636	10	7
" " " 1890 - - -	7,026	18	9
" " " 1895 - - -	2,811	16	5

The several sums are cumulative.

In the amounts above stated no deduction is made for repairs, insurance, or collection of rents.

The difference between the rent reserved by leases in A. 3., which expire subsequently to 1895, and the estimated net annual rackrent value of the houses is about 1,673*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*

The difference between the estimated net annual value of the estates and tithe rentcharges let on leases for lives, and the rent reserved by the leases is about 3,964*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

The difference between the estimated annual value of the copyholds for lives, and the amount actually derived therefrom in 1871, is 5,316*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*

There will be a further increase of income upon the expiration of the long leases in A. 4., about the middle of the next century.

Upon the expiration, about the middle of the next century, of the leases on which the houses in B. 4. are let, there will be a considerable increase of income from the trust property.

III.—The Expenditure of the College in the Year 1871.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
(1.) 1. The Dean (who is also Head of the House) -	3,000	0	0			
2. (a) The Canons (five of whom are University Professors, and the sixth Archdeacon of Oxford) -	9,750	0	0			
(b) The Fellows (14 Students on the old foundation, and 17 Senior Students on the new foundation) -	4,327	9	10			
				14,077	9	10
3. The Scholars (called Junior Students) and Exhibitioners -	1,612	8	0			
4. Allowances to resident members on the foundation -	425	16	0			
5. University Professors, other than the Canon Professors -	566	14	2			
6. Tutorial Fund and other instruction -	413	0	0			
7. Examiners and Prizes -						
8. The College officers, Sub-Dean, Censors, &c. -	1,346	16	3			
9. The College Servants -	5,097	17	6			
10. The Chapel (also used as a Cathedral), and Chapel services -	2,679	10	10			
11. The Library -	218	4	6			
12. Subscriptions, donations, &c. -	1,926	4	6			
13. Maintenance of establishment in College -	1,152	17	9			
14. Repairs. Improvements on College buildings -	2,729	1	6			
15. Rates, taxes, insurance, &c. on College buildings -	565	16	4			
16. Augmentations of Benefices -	2,027	18	6			
17. Interest on loans and terminable annuities -	7,231	1	11			
				45,070	7	7
18. Management of estates and law charges -	1,741	4	1			
19. Repairs and improvements on estates -	1,919	19	9			
20. Rates, taxes, insurance, &c. on estates -	1,634	19	0			
				5,296	2	10
21. Investments - - - - -						
				£50,366	10	5

(2.) The annual value of a studentship (equivalent to a fellowship in other colleges) on the old foundation is 67*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*, with rooms or room rent of 12*l.* or 15*l.* The annual value of a senior studentship is 200*l.*, with rooms or room rents if in residence. These are exclusive of an allowance for the old foundation students' table in house.

(3.) The annual value of a tutorship is 405*l.* and 246*l.* respectively. There are four tutors receiving annually 405*l.* each, and two tutors receiving annually 246*l.* each. The annual value of a lectureship varies from 150*l.* to 600*l.*

(4.) There are two classes of junior studentships. I. Westminster studentships of the annual value of 100*l.* and rooms, tenable for seven years. II. Open junior studentships of the annual value of 75*l.* and rooms, tenable for five years. The students are paid partly out of the income of trust properties.

* This sum includes 1,500*l.* paid to the Archdeacon of Oxford, and charged with a payment to the Archdeacon of Bucks, and so 750*l.* due to the holder of the seventh Canonry which became void in the course of the year.

(5.) The number of undergraduates in this College paying tuition fees in 1871 was 145.

(6.) The expenditure in the year 1871 of the income arising from trust funds (B. 18.) was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Westminster students - - -	2,246	15	5
Open junior studentships - - -	719	9	9
Exhibitioners - - -	653	6	8
Readers and lecturers - - -	1,171	17	6
Prizes - - -	35	10	0
Library - - -	101	6	3
Laboratory expenses, repairs, &c. - - -	489	0	1
Augmentations of benefices - - -	1,354	15	3
Vicar of St. Mary Magdalen, Oxford - - -	78	6	8
Portsmouth Grammar School - - -	204	10	10
Buildings and Building Fund - - -	678	1	0
Costs of management and law costs - - -	321	13	8
Investment - - -	14	16	0
Balance (excess of income over expenditure)	105	0	10
	8,174	9	11

The Exhibitioners receive 50*l.* a year each. Various reductions are made in the College charges amounting to a further grant from the corporate revenues of about 35*l.* a year each, and the College also bears the cost of their dinners in hall.

Christ Church holds lands to the extent of 29,959 acres, besides those let with the house property. Of these 3,494 acres are held subject to special trusts.

Of the lands held for the corporate use 5,171 acres were at the end of 1871 let at a rack rental of 10,348*l.*, that is, at an average slightly in excess of 2*l.* per acre, after the payment of land-tax and other landlord's fixed charges. This average is unusually high; but some of the lands lie near to Oxford and other large towns, and others are agricultural lands of excellent quality. The income from rackrents has increased (owing chiefly to the running out of beneficial leases) from 6,191*l.* in 1867 to 9,929*l.* in 1871. These lands were for the most part let on annual tenancies but a few of the larger farms on leases of from 10 to 14 years.

The lands held for the corporate use and let on beneficial leases amount to 17,099 acres. The reported annual value of these is 28,584*l.* 8*s.*, but as there are fixed deductions amounting to 1,025*l.* 12*s.* the net annual value as reported is 27,558*l.* 16*s.* Large sums of money, however, will have to be laid out in buildings and other permanent improvements; and although much of the outlay may produce an adequate return in the way of increased rent, that result can scarcely be expected in all cases. It appears that the College has resolved not to renew the beneficial leases on these estates.

The College holds a large amount of house property in Oxford, a considerable part of which is on beneficial leases. These leases are, with one or two exceptions, running out. Of the houses now let at rackrent, especially those in the parish of St. Thomas, Oxford, the greater part appears to have come into hand very lately or within the last few years; and to have been in a very dilapidated condition on the termination of the leases. Some have been taken down as unfit for human habitation; many have already been replaced by new houses, and in the place of others newly arranged (model) lodging-houses in two blocks have been built on the system of flats with common staircases, containing altogether 30 sets of apartments let at weekly rents, varying from 4*s.* 2*d.* to 2*s.* 2*d.* per week, Christ Church paying all rates and taxes. The outlay on these lodging-houses and other cottages appears to have been 6,467*l.* 16*s.*, exclusive of the value of the sites on which they stand; and the gross accruing rent to be 253*l.*, from which the outgoings for repairs, rates, and taxes have to be taken before the net return is found. Other houses are still kept up in a barely habitable condition, waiting for the falling in of leases of adjacent property, so that the whole may be rebuilt or re-arranged on a definite plan. This College has adopted the policy of taking its house property into its own immediate management, and of keeping it in a good state of repair. Houses have also been built near to Oxford on land let on long leases under the powers of the Universities and College Estates Acts.

The estimated annual value of the copyholds for lives, which amount to 2,548 acres, is 5,425*l.*, that is, at an average rent of 2*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.* per acre. The College has declined to put in new lives; and many of the copyholds are held on single lives or during widowhood. Very few are full. The income from this source in 1871 was 109*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*

Similarly the College has declined to put in new lives on lands which are let on lease for lives; and the whole of these lands, comprising 1,609 acres, will before long fall into hand.

Christ Church holds for its corporate use tithe rentcharges to the gross awarded amount of 37,815*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.*, of which those amounting to 8,483*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* were in hand at the beginning of 1872, those amounting to 28,474*l.* 2*s.* are out on beneficial leases, and the remainder, viz. 858*l.* 7*s.*, are let to incumbents on leases without fine, on an annual payment of certain fixed sums amounting to 277*l.* In many parishes out of which these tithes issue the College holds land let on beneficial lease, and both lands and tithes are included in the same lease. The College appears generally to have declined renewals of leases of these tithes, so that most will within a few years come into hand.

Allowances by way of augmentations are made to the ministers of parishes in which the College holds lands or tithes to the following amounts:—In respect of places where the College holds lands let on beneficial lease, the annual amount of these augmentations is 1,047*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.* In respect of places where the College has both tithe rentcharge and lands let on beneficial lease, the amount is

2,216*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*: these sums are paid by the lessees. In respect of the places where the tithes are in hand, payments of the like kind are made to the amount of 1,286*l.* It may here be stated that the whole amount of augmentation to benefices as shown by the returns is 8,251*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*, to which there was a promised addition of 650*l.* in 1873 out of Dr. South's Trust Fund. Of this sum 2,549*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* is paid to incumbents of livings not in the gift of the College, and the residue, viz. 6,351*l.* 12*s.*, to incumbents appointed by the College. The College is the patron of 90 livings, of the greater part of which the proper endowments are very small. The College has resolved under the powers of the Act, 1 & 2 Wm. IV. cap. 45, to augment them, and with the help of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to raise the value of each living as soon as possible to 300*l.* a year. The augmentations are made with this object. It may also be observed, that since 1835, and chiefly within the last few years, 28,567*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* has been given partly out of corporate, and partly out of trust funds, for parsonage houses, and other permanent improvements of the benefices. A further return relative to the augmentations made by the College has been received by us since the preparation of the above abstract and remarks.

At the end of 1871 there was in the hands of the Copyhold Commissioners, and belonging to Christ Church, 15,843*l.* Government stock, which had accrued from the sale of real estate, and had to be re-invested in a like manner.

In the years 1859 and 1863 the College borrowed sums of money amounting to 12,600*l.*, for the purchase of the lessees' interests in certain estates, the repayment of which is provided for by a sinking fund formed by the investment of 832*l.* a year, which is accumulating at compound interest. The College has also borrowed between the years 1864 and 1872 sums amounting to 85,570*l.* to meet the loss of fines occasioned by the non-renewal of beneficial leases. The repayment is to be effected by a sinking fund to be formed at the expiration of 14 or 21 years from the time of borrowing the respective sums by the annual investment of one-seventh part at least of the borrowed moneys in 3 per cent. Consols, which is to accumulate at compound interest. Thus in accordance with the Universities and College Estates Act these loans will all be paid off within 30 years from the date of borrowing. It is evident, however, that a heavy charge will fall on the College during the years of repayment. But, as by that time the College will be in receipt of the full rents, this mode of repayment appears both equitable and sure.

In the expenditure of 1871 is included a charge of 3,791*l.* for annuities payable for a certain number of years to purchasers of leasehold properties in respect of leases outstanding thereon. These annuities are terminable, and as the College will be freed from the charge on the determination of them, the net available income will be to an equal extent increased.

The outlay on the ordinary and extraordinary repairs of the College buildings, and on the estates appears to have been defrayed out of the annual current income. Large sums have been spent on these objects. It does not appear that any moneys are owing on these accounts, or on account of drainage or other works.

The Corporation of Christ Church includes the Cathedral body of the Dean and Chapter, as well as an ordinary Collegiate body of students, senior and junior (equivalent to fellows and scholars), exhibitors, and members not attached to the foundation. Although the former have a separate income apart from the general funds of the body, yet, as the Dean who derives his income from the separate fund is the head of the College, and the Canons (five of whom have professorial duties in connexion with the University) are also members of the Governing Body, in order to present the abstract of the College accounts in the same form as those of other Colleges, this separate income and the charges on it have been incorporated with the like items of the College. The Commissioners desire to acknowledge the courtesy of the Dean and Chapter in furnishing them with the accounts of a fund which is wholly under their own management, and possibly beyond the scope of the Commission.

The income derived from internal sources in the year 1871 amounted to 12,927*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.* This includes 2,164*l.* 1*s.* paid for tuition fees, and 249*l.* 14*s.* paid in composition of dues. The former sum was carried, as in other Colleges, to the credit of a separate tuition account, so that the sum brought to the credit of the general College account is 10,763*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* Salaries to College officers not being educational, and to College servants, to the amount of 6,614*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*, are charged against the fund.

As the returns of expenditure of the corporate income include sums which have been deducted in passing from the gross external income to the net income, the gross external income has been taken in forming the aggregate income of the College with which the expenditure has to be compared. The expenditure is in excess of the income by 1,310*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.*; which excess was made up out of the current balances of the College.

The accounts of the College, relating as well to the Corporate as to the Trust estates, are kept in a satisfactory form, and are checked by a correctly drawn balance sheet which exhibits the balances of all the accounts, and corresponds with the cash in the bankers' hands.

The College has also supplied the accounts for 1872. On a comparison of these with those of former years, it appears that changes have been made in various departments of the College in relation to its officers, management, and accounts. An important change is made in the mode of remuneration of the Tutors and Lecturers in the College. The tuition fees are no longer carried to a separate fund out of which (aided or not, as the case may be, by the corporate funds of the College,) the Tutors and Lecturers are paid, but are carried to the credit of the general account of the College; and stipends fixed by the College are paid to the several officers.

The College property is managed by the Treasurer (a member of the governing body with a salary of 300*l.* a year) assisted by a solicitor, who receives 200*l.* a year, a clerk, and local agents.

The accounts are audited by two auditors chosen annually out of the governing body.

The College has supplied, in a most complete and satisfactory manner, all the information asked for by the Commissioners.

ABSTRACT OF THE RETURNS OF TRINITY COLLEGE, OXFORD.

I.—The Property of the College on 1st January 1872.

(1.) Lands belonging to the College :—

	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
Acreeage of A. Lands let on beneficial leases -	-	1,454	3 11			
„ Lands let at rackrent -	-	519	2 21			
„ Copyholds for lives -	-	530	2 29			
„ Lands entered in A. 16 -	-	7	0 30			
				2,512	1 11	
B. Lands let at rackrent -	-	-	-	*144	0 11	
				2,656	1 22	
The annual income therefrom is returned as :—						
A. from lands let on beneficial leases -	-	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
„ „ lands let at rackrent -	-	402	16 6			
„ „ copyholds for lives in 1871 -	-	762	13 3			
„ „ land entered in A. 16 -	-	34	14 9			
				1,200	4 6	
B. „ lands let at rackrent -	-	-	-	126	10 9	
				£1,326	15 3	

In the income as here stated, deduction is made for fixed charges paid by the College; but deduction is not made for repairs, insurance, collection of rents, or income tax.

The net annual rackrent value of the lands let on beneficial leases is estimated at about 2,328*l.*, and the gross rental of the land entered in A. 16, at 21*l.*

The estimated annual rackrent value of the copyholds for lives is returned at about 1,500*l.*

(2.) House property :—

	£	s.	d.
A. Let on beneficial leases, yielding in annual income -	-	1	5 2
„ Let at rackrent -	-	300	9 6†

In the income as here stated deduction is made for fixed charges paid by the College, but deduction is not made for repairs, insurance, collection of rents, or income tax.

The net annual rackrent value of the house let on beneficial lease is estimated at 20*l.*

(3.) Tithe rentcharges :—

	£	s.	d.
A. Gross amount awarded -	-	3,168	16 10

(4.) Other rentcharges, quitrents, &c., yielding in annual income :—

	£	s.	d.
A. -	-	36	10 6
B. -	-	50	0 0

(5.) Stocks, shares, and other investments, of the net annual value of :—

	£	s.	d.
A. -	-	5	7 6
B. -	-	165	3 0

(6.) Other properties, viz. :—

A. Quitrents, fines, heriots, &c., from copyholds of inheritance (about 51 acres), yielding annually on an average of 10 years -	-	5	4 9
„ Proceeds of sale of timber annually -	-	92	5 3
		97	10 0
B. Quitrents, fines, heriots, &c. from copyholds of inheritance (about 1,674 acres), yielding annually on an average of five years -	-	208	15 0

(7.) The College, including the buildings, the president's lodgings, and the College garden, &c., is assessed to the local rate of Oxford at 1,254*l.* 8*s.*

(8.) The amount held by the College on 31st December 1871 on account of the caution money fund was 5,359*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.*

* This College is entitled only to one moiety of the rents derived from these lands.

† This amount includes the rent in respect of 3*A.* 3*R.* 4*P.* held by the College on a lease which expires in 1880.

- (9.) The College holds the advowsons of 10 benefices, the net annual value of which is returned at 3,930*l*. An augmentation of 150*l*. to the vicar of Great Waltham is made annually out of its corporate funds, the College holding the rectorial tithes in the parish. The vicar of Hilfarance holds about 7 acres of College land rent-free, to the purchase of which he contributed. The rector of Barton holds certain cottages on College land at a nominal rent, producing about 20*l*. per annum. No advowson belonging to this College has been sold.

II.—Income of the College in the Year 1871.

	A. 18.			B. 18.		
(1.) Income, after deducting fixed charges, derived from external sources :—						
Lands - - - - -	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
House property - - - - -	1,310	9	8	123	6	1
Tithe rentcharges - - - - -	221	15	8	—		
Other rentcharges - - - - -	2,549	14	5	—		
Stocks, shares, &c. - - - - -	35	16	10	50	0	0
Other properties - - - - -	0	10	5	250	2	7
	11	18	9	268	12	3
	4,130	5	9	682	0	11
(2.) Income derived from internal sources (A. 20) :—						
Income from room rents, fees, profits of establishment, and other like sources (omitting 260 <i>l</i> . which arises from receipt of caution money) - - - - -	£	s.	d.			
				1,626	18	11
(3.) Total corporate income :—						
From external sources (A. 18) - - - - -	£	s.	d.			
From internal sources (A. 20) - - - - -	4,130	5	9			
				1,626	18	11
(4.) Total income (net) from trust funds (B. 18) - - - - -				5,757	4	8
(5.) The tuition fund :—				682	0	11
Received from undergraduates - - - - -						
„ „ the College - - - - -	1,467	7	6			
	130	0	0			
				1,597	7	6

- (6.) Prospective increase of income :—

The properties belonging to this College in respect of which an increase of income may be expected are the estates let on beneficial leases (A. 1), the houses let on beneficial leases (A. 3), and the copyholds for lives (A. 6).

The estimated increase of income from the falling in of the beneficial leases (A. 1 and A. 3) will be, on or before 31st December 1875, 1,027*l*. At Michaelmas 1881 there will be a further increase of about 893*l*. 10*s*.

The premises in A. 3, let to the Rev. A. W. Haddan for 21 years from 1858, if he shall so long live, at a yearly rent of 5*s*., and valued at 20*l*. per annum, are not included in this estimate.

The difference between the estimated annual value of the copyholds for lives (A. 6), and the amount derived therefrom in 1871, is about 1,465*l*.

III.—The Expenditure of the College in the Year 1871.

	£	s.	d.
(1.) 1. The President, including income from Garsington * -	968	10	3
2. The Fellows (12) - - - - -	2,145	13	10
3. The Scholars and Exhibitioners - - - - -	990	15	6
4. Allowances to resident members on the foundation -	56	6	5
5. University Professors - - - - -	—		
6. Tutorial Fund, and other instruction - - - - -	130	0	0
7. Examiners and Prizes - - - - -	33	8	0
8. The College Officers, Vice-President, dean, &c. -	155	13	4
9. The College Servants - - - - -	72	4	7
10. The Chapel and Chapel Services - - - - -	42	15	6
11. The Library - - - - -	24	0	0
12. Subscriptions, donations, &c. - - - - -	387	2	11

* The rectory of Garsington, Oxfordshire, formerly annexed to the presidentship, was disannexed in 1871, and the College assigned an annual sum of 365*l*. in lieu thereof.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
13. Maintenance of Establishment in College -	150	3	11			
14. Repairs and improvements on College buildings -	151	15	2			
15. Rates, taxes, insurance, &c., on College buildings -	164	14	11			
16. Augmentations of Benefices -	250	0	6			
17. Interest on Loans -	202	2	6			
				5,925	7	4
18. Management of Estates and Law charges -	239	2	5½			
19. Repairs and Improvements on Estates -	1,314	7	8			
20. Rates, taxes, insurance, &c. on Estates -	495	18	1			
				2,049	8	2½
21. Investments -						
				£7,974	15	6½

- (2.) The annual value of a fellowship, including allowances, appears to be about 180*l*.
 (3.) The annual value of the tutorships (3) is about 410*l*.
 (4.) The annual value of a scholarship is 80*l*, with a small additional sum in two out of every three years, from the rent of the Thorpe Mandeville estate.
 (5.) The number of undergraduates paying tuition fees in 1871 was 75.
 (6.) The expenditure in the year 1871 of the income arising from Trust Funds (B. 18) was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Exhibitioners -	305	11	3
Library -	20	0	0
Miscellaneous -	85	12	2
Investments -	202	12	2
Balance (excess of income over expenditure) -	68	5	4
	682	0	11

The landed estate of this College consists of 2,656 acres; of which 2,512 are held for the corporate use, and 144 acres are held subject to trusts. Of the lands held for corporate use, 519 are let at rackrent at an average rental of 1*l*. 9*s*. 4*d*. per acre; 1,455 acres are let on beneficial leases, and 519 on Copyholds for Lives. The College, however, has declined to renew any beneficial leases, and to put in new lives in the case of the Copyholds; so that on or before the year 1881, all the lands now held on beneficial lease will be let at rackrent, and in course of time the Copyholds for Lives will revert to the College, and be available for letting at rackrent. From the former of these causes the increase in the annual income of the College will be about 1,926*l*., and from the latter there will be ultimately an increase now estimated at 1,460*l*. Small additions also will accrue from other sources. The refusal to renew beneficial leases seems to have been resolved upon by the College many years ago, but it has been acted on only so far as circumstances permitted.

Considerable sums of money have been spent on repairs and permanent improvements on the Estates during the last five years. For these purposes, to supply the deficiency caused by the non-receipt of fines for renewal of beneficial leases, and to provide year by year for the stipends of the President and Fellows, and for the general expenses of the College, moneys have been borrowed from the College Balances, from the Caution Money Fund, from the Composition of Dues Fund, as well as from external sources. It appears that in the five years for which the Returns are made the excess of expenditure over income amounted to 8,492*l*. 19*s*. 9*d*.; and that at the end of 1871 the debt owing by the College was 4,994*l*.

It will be observed that in 1871 the Expenditure exceeded the Income by 2,288*l*. 2*s*. 1½*d*. The money borrowed in the year appears to have been 2,994*l*. There had been in that year an unusually large outlay on repairs on certain estates.

The College has not furnished full accounts of its Trust Funds, and the Balance Sheet does not exhibit the balances of the Corporate or other accounts. The balance on account of the Abbot's Langley Trust Estate, which in 1867 amounted to 179*l*. 9*s*. 8½*d*., had risen in the year 1871 to the large sum of 1,621*l*. 3*s*. 11*d*. No precise information has been given with respect to the conditions under which this estate is held in trust. It appears that a bequest from Mr. Ford came into the possession of the College in 1869. In accordance with Mr. Ford's will it was divided into moieties, one for the foundation of scholarships, and the other for the purchase of advowsons. The dividends from the first have been annually invested, and the amount of 3 per cent. stock now belonging to it has increased to 400*l*. Of the other moiety, 3,000*l*. 3 per cent. stock has been sold to indemnify the College in respect of the advowson of Garsington, which was formerly annexed to the presidentship, but which was dis-annexed in 1871, when the College assigned an annual sum of 365*l*. in lieu of the rectory. The stock remaining now amounts, with accumulations from the investment of interest to 954*l*.

Three per cent. stock to the amount of 4,985 is held by trustees for the purchase of advowsons for the College.

The College estates are managed by the President and the Bursar, and the accounts are audited by Fellows appointed for the purpose.

Trinity College, Oxford,
23rd January 1874.

SIR,

THERE are several causes to which the excess in 1871 of Expenditure over Income, noticed in your letter of 29th December 1873, is to be attributed. Thus in that year the outlay for extraordinary repairs was unusually great, having been more than 1,260*l.* in 1871, while the average of the four preceding years was less than 245*l.*

Again the maintenance of the Scholars is a fixed charge upon the College, which had to be met, even though the regular income did not suffice.

And that portion of the income of the President and Fellows which arose from compensation in lieu of fines to which they were entitled had of course to be obtained by advance from another source.

* * * * *

The Secretary,
Universities Commission.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
S. W. WAYTE.

ABSTRACT OF THE RETURNS OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD.

I.—The Property of the College on 1st January 1872.

(1.) Lands belonging to the College:—

		A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
Acreage of A.	Lands let on beneficial leases	-	-	2,839	2	25	
	„ Lands let at rackrent	-	-	5,825	2	1*	
	„ Lands let for lives	-	-	36	2	36	
	„ Copyholds for lives (about)	-	-	399	3	22	
	„ Woodlands	-	-	769	1	1	
					9,871	0	5
B.	Lands let at rackrent	-	-	551	1	19	
	„ Lands let for lives	-	-	7	1	33	
					558	3	12
					10,429	3	17

The annual income therefrom is returned as:—

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
A.	from lands let on beneficial leases	-	1,157	16	11†		
	„ „ lands let at rackrent	-	10,491	15	4		
	„ „ lands let for lives	-	7	10	0		
	„ „ copyholds for lives	-	16	18	6		
	„ „ woodlands	-					
					11,674	0	9
B.	„ lands let at rackrent	-	420	9	7		
	„ „ lands let for lives	-	1	12	7		
					422	2	2
					£12,096	2	11

In the income, as here stated, deduction is made for fixed charges paid by the College, but deduction is not made for repairs, insurance, collection of rents, or income tax. The annual rackrent value of the lands let on beneficial leases may be estimated at about 5,000*l*.

(2.) House property:—

		£	s.	d.			
A.	Let on beneficial leases, yielding in annual income	-	502	15	0		
	„ Let on long leases	-	2,544	14	2		
	„ Let at rackrent	-	290	17	0		
					3,338	6	2
B.	Let at rackrent	-			483	10	0

In the income, as here stated, deduction is made for fixed charges paid by the College; but deduction is not made for repairs, insurance, collection of rents, or income tax.

The net annual value of the houses let on beneficial leases is estimated at about 12,642*l*.

(3.) Tithe rentcharges:—

Charges :—						£	s.	d.
A.	Gross amount awarded	-	-	-	-	775	13	8

(4.) Other rentcharges, quitrents, &c., yielding an annual income:—

A.	-	-	-	-	-	-	343	13	3
B.	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	0	0

(5.) Stocks, shares, and other investments of the net annual value of:—

A.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,419	3	8
B.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	355	8	1

(6.) Other properties, viz.:—

A.	Proceeds of sale of timber on an average of five years -	-	-	-	564	0	0
„	Rent reserved by lease of an estate of 716 acres conveyed to the College, subject to the lease for 300 years, commencing 2nd February, 11 Car. I.	-	-	-	160	0	0
						724	0 0
B.	Income of the Fereday Fellowships' fund -	-	-	-		631	8 11

* The lands let at rackrent are actually rather more, but no return has been made of the acreage of two or three properties.

† In 1871, the receipts from the lands let on beneficial leases (A. J) are entered as:

		£	s.	d.
Reserved rents	-	1,157	16	11
Fines	-	1,600	0	0

But the latter item is supposed to be money borrowed in lieu of Fines, not actual Fines.

- (7.) The College also held a dwelling-house and farm on a lease which expired at Michaelmas 1872, on which the net annual receipt was about 140*l*.
- (8.) The College has received from lands let for digging brick earth, on an average of the five years ending 1871, about 115*l*. annually.
- (9.) The College, including the buildings, the President's lodgings, and the College garden, &c., is assessed to the local rate of Oxford at 1,298*l*. 7*s*. 6*d*.
- (10.) The caution money held by the College is considerably more than balanced by the arrears of battels. After deducting caution money, the arrears of battels amount to at least 5,500*l*.
- (11.) The College holds the advowsons of 34 benefices, of which the net annual income is returned at about 17,253*l*. Augmentations are made by the College out of its Corporate Funds amounting to 177*l*. 7*s*. 4*d*. annually. Payments out of Trust Funds applicable to the purpose are made annually to incumbents, amounting to 87*l*. 10*s*., and a sum of 81*l*. 15*s*. 10*d*. is paid by the College out of a trust fund to Queen's Anne's Bounty, which sum diminishes each year until paid off.
- (12.) The College in 1869 owed sums amounting to 14,309*l*. which had been borrowed for drainage, grubbing, and building purposes. These sums are repayable by 6 per cent. annuities for 31 years from the date of the respective loans. In 1870 the College borrowed 5,000*l*. for drainage, buildings, &c., the repayment of which is provided by an annual payment of 105*l*. which is invested and accumulated. The College has also borrowed from the Casberd Fund the sum of 4,333*l*., to replace fines not set in 1869, 1870, and 1871. This sum is to be accumulated by the College during the term of 30 years.

II.—Income of the College in the Year 1871.

	A. 17.			B. 18, &c.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
(1.) Income, after deducting fixed charges, derived from external sources:—						
Lands - - - - -	12,568	11	9	404	19	0
House property - - - - -	3,865	2	5	464	11	9
Tithe rentcharges, - - - - -	809	11	0	—		
Other rentcharges, &c. - - - - -	347	15	1	50	0	0
Stocks, shares, &c. - - - - -	1,126	10	1	355	8	1
Other properties - - - - -	1,162	12	8	630	2	1
	19,880	3	0	1,905	0	11
Loans raised in lieu of fines - - - - -	1,600	0	0	—		
Payment to President in lieu of South Warnborough Rectory (added to A. 17, and deducted from B. 18) -	550	0	0	550	0	0
	22,030	3	0	1,355	0	11

(2.) Income derived from internal sources (A. 20):—

	£	s.	d.
Income from room rents, fees, profits of establishment, and other like sources - - - - -	1,603	17	4
(3.) Total corporate income:—	£	s.	d.
From external sources and loans (A. 17)	22,030	3	0
From internal sources (A. 20) - - - - -	1,603	17	4
	23,634	0	4
(4.) Total income (net) from Trust Funds (after deducting 550 <i>l</i> . for payment to President) - - - - -	1,355	0	11
(5.) The Tuition fund:—			
Received from undergraduates - - - - -	1,120	0	0
„ „ the College - - - - -	433	6	8
	1,553	6	8

(6.) Prospective increase of income:—

The properties in respect of which an increase of income may be expected are the estates let on beneficial leases (A. 1); the houses let on beneficial leases (A. 3), the houses and sites of houses let on long leases (A. 4), the copyholds for lives (A. 6), and the properties entered in (A. 16).

On or before the 31st December 1875, beneficial leases comprising 789*a*. 2*r*. 2*p*. will have expired.

During the 5 years ending 31st December 1880, beneficial leases comprising 403*a*. 1*r*. 26*p*. will expire.

During the 5 years ending 31st December 1885, beneficial leases comprising 1115*a*. 3*r*. 18*p*. will expire.

Between the 1st January 1886 and April 1889, the remaining beneficial leases on which estates are let, comprising 453*a*. 1*r*. 32*p*., will expire.

The difference between the estimated annual value of the estates let on beneficial leases, and the amount derived therefrom in 1871 is about 3,820*l*.

The main increase of income from the houses let on beneficial lease, will not begin to accrue until towards the end of the century.

The majority of the leases on which the houses entered in A. 4 (long leases) are let will not expire until after 1950.

The College has not been able to furnish the means for estimating the annual rackrent value of the copyholds for lives.

The Income of the College will be diminished by about 140*l*. annually, consequent upon the expiration at Michaelmas 1872 of a lease of a dwelling-house and farm granted to the College.

III.—The Expenditure of the College in the Year 1871.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
(1.) 1. The President (including 550 <i>l</i> . in lieu of South War-						
borough Rectory) - - - - -	1,853	9	9			
2. The Fellows (33) - - - - -	9,019	19	10			
3. The Scholars and Exhibitioners - - - - -	1,735	0	0			
4. Allowances to resident members on the foundation - - - - -	-	-	-			
5. University professors - - - - -	-	-	-			
6. Tutorial Fund, and other instruction - - - - -	433	6	8			
7. Examiners and Prizes - - - - -	85	9	6			
8. The College Officers, Vice-President, Bursar, &c. - - - - -	383	11	2			
9. The College Servants - - - - -	620	8	2			
10. The Chapel and Chapel Services - - - - -	467	0	9			
11. The Library - - - - -	28	16	8			
12. Subscriptions, donations, &c. - - - - -	512	2	0			
13. Maintenance of Establishment in College - - - - -	979	19	9			
14. Repairs and Improvements on College Buildings - - - - -	1,640	2	5			
15. Rates, taxes, insurance, &c. on College Buildings - - - - -	214	17	9*			
16. Augmentation of Benefices - - - - -	174	12	6			
17. Interest on Loans - - - - -	1,331	13	11			
				19,480	10	10
18. Management of Estates and Law Charges - - - - -	541	18	0			
19. Repairs and Improvements on Estates - - - - -	4,131	18	6			
20. Rates, taxes, insurance, &c. on Estates - - - - -	875	15	6*			
				5,549	2	0
21. Investments - - - - -	-	-	-			
				<u>£25,029</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>10</u>

(2.) The annual value of a senior fellowship is about 460*l*., and of other fellowships not governed by the Ordinance (26 June 1861) about 205*l*. and 130*l*. respectively. The annual value of a fellowship under the Ordinance is 200*l*., together with allowances amounting to about 22*l*.

(3.) The average annual value of a tutorship is about 362*l*.

(4.) The annual value of a scholarship is 100*l*.

(5.) The number of undergraduates paying tuition fees in 1871 was 64.

(6.) The expenditure in the year 1871 of the income arising from trust funds (B. 18) was as follows:

	£	s.	d.
Fereday Fellows (4) - - - - -	630	2	1
Scholars - - - - -	270	0	0
Fellows or Scholars - - - - -	39	0	0
The Dean of Divinity - - - - -	2	0	0
The Dean of Laws and two Deans of Art - - - - -	43	15	0
Repairs - - - - -	114	6	6
Subscription to school - - - - -	6	6	0
Speeches - - - - -	1	0	0
The College - - - - -	112	0	0†
Augmentations of benefices - - - - -	138	9	2
	<u>1,356</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>9</u>

* It is stated that it is more than probable that these amounts have been deducted in making out the net income (A. 18) as contradistinguished from the gross income (A. 17.)

† This sum is the rent in respect of two houses in Warwick Court (B. 2) devised to the College by a former fellow, the income from which was to be applied to provide certain prizes. The heir-at-law of the testator disputed the gift, and a compromise was effected, and the College appears to consider that it now holds the property for its corporate use freed from any Trust.

This College holds 10,429 acres of land, of which 559 are held subject to special trusts. Of the lands held for the corporate use, 2,839A. are let on beneficial leases for years, 36A. on beneficial leases for lives, 399A on copyhold for lives, and the remainder, 5,825A. are let at rackrent, at an average per acre of 1*l.* 16*s.*

The lands let at rackrent which are subject to special trusts produce an average rent per acre of 15*s.* 3*d.*

The College does not renew any beneficial leases for estates, and no lives have been put into any of the copyholds for many years.

The estates are let for the most part on annual tenancies, and subject to conditions of cultivation; the tenants stipulate to keep the buildings in tenantable repair.

Upon all the lands now held under beneficial leases, new buildings, drainage, and other improvements are stated to be necessary.

The only mineral in the estates is "brick earth," which has been worked on an estate near Oxford under two leases.

The annual income from the house property, which is principally in the city of Oxford, both corporate and trust, amounts to 3,821*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.* The houses on beneficial leases produce a yearly income of 502*l.* 15*s.* 0*d.*, but are stated to be of the net annual value of 11,950*l.*

A large area of land near Oxford is available for building purposes; and it is probable that the estate at Nutfield, Surrey, 46A. 1*r.* 9*p.*, may become building land.

It is stated that a large increase must arise from the estates when the beneficial leases fall in; but the returns that we have received do not enable us to state with accuracy the increase of income from this source in successive quinquennial periods as in the case of other Colleges.

On the falling in of beneficial leases, the lands have been redistributed, new farm buildings have been erected, considerable works of drainage have been executed, cottages have been built, and extensive repairs and improvements have been effected. To provide the means for these undertakings, three several loans have been contracted with certain insurance offices, amounting in the whole to 14,309*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.*, which loans are to be paid off by annuities of 6 per cent. for 31 years. A fourth loan of 5,000*l.* at 4 per cent. is to be repaid by annual instalments of principal.

To recoup a part of the fines which would have been received had the system of beneficial leases been continued, the College has borrowed from the Casberd fund, one of its subordinate foundations, the sum of 4,333*l.* at 3½ per cent., the principal to be repaid in 30 years.

It is stated that the College does not, except in a few instances, insure its farm buildings, but it is added (December 1873), that the newly erected buildings have been insured for the sum of 20,900*l.*

The College makes no special investment of the money received under the title of "Caution Money," viz. 30*l.* from each undergraduate not on the foundation. It is stated that many undergraduates during a part of the year owe more money for their battels than would be covered by their caution money, and that the arrears of battels, after deduction of caution money, amount to at least 5,500*l.* A bachelor of arts, on payment of arrears of battels, is entitled to have his caution money repaid to him, and the balance is paid over when the name is removed from the books.

The augmentations paid to incumbents out of the Corporate fund amount to 177*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*; out of Trust funds, 169*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* Of the latter, 81*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* is temporary, and will cease to be a charge on the College when the loan contracted for the erection of a parsonage house has been paid off, and 30*l.* paid to the incumbent of St. Paul's, Oxford, is discretionary. The remainder is a permanent charge either on the Corporate or Trust funds of the College.

The estates of the College are managed primarily by the senior bursar, who is elected for five years, but he is ordered to report all questions of importance to an estates committee appointed pursuant to the ordinance, section 44, which meets from time to time as required. The salary of the bursar is 300*l.* per annum, and the expences of management are extremely moderate, the estates lying for the most part near Oxford.

No balance sheet has been furnished. The College accounts are audited by the president and such fellows as desire to attend the audit.

We have received satisfactory replies in the prescribed forms to all our inquiries.

ABSTRACT OF THE RETURNS OF JESUS COLLEGE, OXFORD.

I.—The Property of the College on 1st January 1872.

(1.) Lands belonging to the College:—	A.	B.	P.	A.	B.	P.
Acreage of A. Lands let on beneficial leases	-	0	1 35			
„ Lands let at rackrent	-	4,489	0 0			
„ Woodlands	-	198	2 0			
				4,687	3 35	
B. Lands let at rackrent	-	1,454	3 6			
„ Lands let on lease for lives	-	0	2 0			
				1,455	1 6	
				6,143	1 1	

The annual income therefrom is returned as:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
A. from lands let on beneficial lease	-	2	5 0			
„ from lands let at rackrent	-	4,692	1 7			
„ from woodlands	-	0	0 0*			
				4,694	6 7	
B. from lands let at rackrent	-	947	2 0			
„ from lands let on lease for lives	-	2	4 0			
				949	6 0	
				£5,643	12 7	

In the income as here stated, deduction is made for fixed charges paid by the College, but deduction is not made for repairs, insurance, or collection of rents.

The annual rackrent value of the lands let on beneficial lease may be estimated at about 6*l*.

(2.) House property:—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
A. Let on long leases, yielding in annual income	-	1,351	10 10			
„ Let at rackrent	-	1,553	8 2			
				2,904	19 0	
B. Let on long leases	-	20	10 0			
„ Let at rackrent	-	76	0 0			
				96	10 0	

In the income, as here stated, deduction is made for fixed charges paid by the College, but deduction is not made for repairs, insurance, or collection of rents.

The annual rackrent value of the houses let on long leases (A.) may be estimated at about 3,100*l*, and (B.) at about 110*l*.

(3.) Tithe rentcharges:—	£	s.	d.
A. Gross amount awarded	-	2,043	19 10
(4.) Other rentcharges, quitrents, &c., yielding in annual income—			
A.	-	245	7 9
(5.) Stocks, shares, and other investments of the net annual value of—			
A.	-	401	8 6
B.	-	714	8 1

(6.) Other properties, viz.—			
A. Proceeds of sale of timber and underwood, averaging annually	-	183	5 0
„ Share of King Charles I., fellowship property	-	278	18 10
		462	3 10
B. Proceeds of sale of timber, averaging annually	-	94	16 2

Under A. are included properties left to the College by Sir Leoline Jenkins, charged with certain payments; see the College returns under A. 2.

(7.) The College, including the buildings, the Principal's lodgings, and the College garden, &c., is assessed to the local rate of Oxford at 875*l*. 4*s*. 0*d*.

* The receipts from the underwood on woodlands are included in the proceeds of sale of timber.

(8.) The sum of 3,034*l.* is held by the College on account of the caution money fund. This sum is reduced to 1,285*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.* by deducting arrears and current battels. The caution money forms part of the balance of the junior bursar's account.

(9.) The Principal holds by presentation from the College the rectories of Llandyssil and Clynog Vawr; the net income from which in the year 1871 was 1,173*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*

(10.) The College possesses the advowsons of 20 benefices, of which the net annual income is returned at 8,365*l.* This sum is exclusive of augmentations made by the College. There are also two benefices held by the Principal.

II.—Income of the College in the Year 1871.

				A 17, and Principal's Return.			B. 17.		
(1.) Income derived from external sources:—				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Lands (including timber)	-	-	-	5,228	10	7	984	14	2
House property	-	-	-	2,904	16	0	101	3	0
Tithe rentcharges	-	-	-	1,648	9	2	—		
Other rentcharges	-	-	-	241	19	4	—		
Stocks, shares, &c.	-	-	-	569	18	6	714	8	1
Other properties	-	-	-	1,080	0	0*	5	12	7
Rectories of Llandyssil and Clynog Vawr (Principal's return)				11,673	13	7			
				1,173	16	2			
				12,847	9	9	1,805	17	10
(2.) Income derived from internal sources (A. 19)				£ s. d.					
Income from room rents, fees, profits of establishment, and other like sources					720	1	2		
(3.) Total corporate income:—				£ s. d.					
From external sources (A. 17 and Principal's return)				12,847	9	9			
From internal sources (A. 19)				720	1	2			
				13,567			10	11	
(4.) Total income from Meyrick Trust Funds (B. 17)							1,805	17	10
(5.) The tuition fund:—									
Received from undergraduates				700	17	0			
„ „ the College				382	9	0			
				1,083			6	0	
(6.) Prospective increase of income:—									
The properties belonging to the College in respect of which an increase of income may be expected, are the houses and sites of houses and premises let on long leases (A. 4 and B. 4).									
The difference between the rent reserved by the leases and the gross estimated rental according to the poor rate valuation of the properties in A. 4 is about 1,740 <i>l.</i> , and of those in B. 4, about 90 <i>l.</i>									
On the next avoidance of the rectory of Bagendon there will be an increase of income of about 437 <i>l.</i> by the reversion of a tithe rentcharge to the College.									

III.—The Expenditure of the College in the Year 1871.

				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
(1.) 1. The Principal (including the rectories of Llandyssil and Clynog Vawr)				1,822	11	6			
2. The Fellows (14), including allowances				3,765	12	1			
3. The Scholars and Exhibitioners				2,778	17	8			
4. Allowances to resident members on the foundation				—					
5. University Professors				280	0	0			
6. Tutorial Fund, and other instruction				382	9	0			
7. Examiners and Prizes				59	15	0			
8. The College Officers, Vice-Principal, bursar, &c.				280	0	0			
9. The College Servants				57	5	4			
10. The Chapel and Chapel Services				97	3	0			
11. The Library				7	12	6			
12. Subscriptions, donations, &c.				357	2	0			
13. Maintenance of Establishment in College				187	11	2			
14. Repairs and improvements on College buildings				269	4	0			
15. Rates, taxes, insurance, &c. on College buildings				60	4	3			
16. Augmentations of Benefices				1,224	4	0			
17. Interest on Loans				—					
					11,629	11	6		

* This is an annual payment out of the Meyrick Trust Fund.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
				11,629	11	6
18. Management of Estates and Law charges	-	-	226	3	11	
19. Repairs and Improvements on Estates	-	-	695	19	9	
20. Rates, taxes, insurance, &c. on Estates	-	-	472	13	11	
				1,394	17	7
21. Investments	-	-	-	136	18	0
				£13,161	7	1

- (2.) The annual value of a fellowship is about 270*l*.
 (3.) The average annual value of a tutorship (2) appears to be about 270*l*. There were besides an assistant classical and an assistant mathematical tutor, who received respectively 150*l* and 100*l* per annum.
 (4.) The annual value of a scholarship is 80*l*. and of an Exhibition 40*l*.
 (5.) The number of undergraduates paying tuition fees in the year 1871 varied from 42 to 45.
 (6.) The Expenditure in the year 1871 of the income arising from the Meyrick Trust Funds (B. 17) was as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
The College for Scholars and Exhibitioners	-	1,460	0 0
Meyrick Library	-	33	1 6
Rates, taxes, &c.	-	28	0 4
Management of Estates, &c.	-	127	2 5
Repairs and improvements	-	87	11 10
Balance (excess of income over expenditure)	-	70	1 9
		1,805	17 10

Of the lands belonging to this College, comprising 6,142 acres, all, except one acre, are let at rackrent. Of those let for ordinary agricultural purposes, 4,489 acres, held for corporate use, yield a rental of 1*l*. 0*s*. 10*d*. per acre, and 1,455 acres held subject to trusts, yield 13*s*. per acre. These lands, except those given to the College by its great benefactor, Sir Leoline Jenkins, are for the most part situated in Wales, and are of a poor quality, especially those held upon trusts. They lie scattered, and are let in small portions. In many cases drainage and buildings are required; and it is stated that the College has had under its consideration a proposal to borrow 3,000*l*. for that purpose. Almost all the farms are let on yearly tenancies.

The College holds inappropriate tithe rentcharges of the awarded amount of 2,043*l*. 19*s*. 10*d*. It appears from the returns that in 1871 the College received, out of the income derived therefrom, 1,648*l*. 9*s*. 2*d*., the residue having been spent on fixed charges, subscriptions, &c.; and of this sum of 1,648*l*. 9*s*. 2*d*., 1,224*l*. 4*s*. was paid in augmentation of benefices, so that the net receipt by the College was only 424*l*. 5*s*. 2*d*. It appears that in respect of the augmentations to Holyhead and its two adjacent vicarages, there is an obligation on the College to provide ministers. In addition to these augmentations the College has let to the incumbent of Bagendon on a beneficial lease the tithe rentcharge of a distant parish, of the gross awarded amount of 509*l*. 10*s*. 5*d*. at a reserved rent of 123*l*. a year. A resolution of the College has, it appears, been passed that the augmentation shall not be made after the life of the present incumbent.

No moneys are owing by this College for drainage, buildings, or other permanent improvements, or to recoup losses on non-receipt of fines. A net sum of 1,749*l*. is due on account of caution money, and this is held in the floating balances. The College has no other liability.

A sum of 6,159*l*. 7*s*. 7*d*., Government stock, the proceeds of the sale of real estate, was on January 1st, 1872, held by the College on its corporate account for re-investment in land. A sum of 14,564*l*. stock was similarly held on account of the Meyrick Fund.

The College has, within the period over which the returns extend, derived revenue from mines, of which two-thirds have been carried to the account of capital, and one-third to that of annual revenue. The receipts from timber have been also carried to ordinary revenue. The outlay on permanent improvements is stated to be much in excess of the total income accruing from both these sources.

The College is trustee of the Meyrick benefaction, the annual income of which amounts to upwards of 1,800*l*. It appears that there have been large accumulations on this account, and that the surplus is transferred to the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery. 2,000*l*. was paid into court in 1870, and there was a sum of 15,746*l*. Reduced three per cent. on account of the fund at the beginning of 1872. At that time there was also a balance of 2,831*l*. 4*s*. 6*d*. in the hands of the College.

In this College the sum paid annually to Scholars and Exhibitioners is unusually large, amounting (from corporate and trust sources) to upwards of 3,100*l*., out of a total income of about 13,500*l*.

All questions respecting the College estates are submitted to the society, with whom the ultimate decision rests, by the senior bursar. He is appointed annually, and receives 120*l*. from the corporate revenues, and 30*l*. from the Meyrick trust property. Local agents paid by commission are employed under him.

The accounts are, with the vouchers, submitted for audit annually to the principal and fellows. It does not, however, appear that auditors are specially appointed.

No balance sheet is presented; but it is stated that the aggregate balance is vouched by the banker's pass book.

Satisfactory replies have been made to our inquiries upon the prescribed forms.

ABSTRACT OF THE RETURNS OF WADHAM COLLEGE, OXFORD.

I.—The Property of the College on 1st January 1872.

				A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
(1.) Lands belonging to the College :—									
Acreage of A. Lands let at rackrent				-	-	3,826	1	2	
" " Copyholds for Lives				-	-	50	0	22	
" " Underwoods				-	-	205	1	11	
									4,081 2 35
B. Lands let at rackrent				-	-	362	0	10	
" Lands let on leases for lives				-	-	24	0	32	
									386 1 2
									4,467 3 37

The annual income therefrom is returned as :—

				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
A. from lands let at rackrent				-	-	5,529	15	6	
" " Copyholds for lives				-	-	0	8	11	
" " Underwoods				-	-	61	10	2	
									5,591 14 7
B. " lands let at rackrent				-	-	618	8	5	
" " lands let on leases for lives				-	-	5	0	0	
									623 8 5
									£6,215 3 0

In the income as here stated, deduction is made for fixed charges paid by the College; but deduction is not made for repairs, insurance, collection of rents, or income tax. In the case of woodlands the net income is given.

The estimated annual rackrent value of copyholds for lives (A.) is returned at about 115*l.*, and of the lands let on leases for lives (B.) at about 17*l.*

				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
(2.) House property :—									
A. Let on beneficial leases yielding in annual income				-	-	89	0	0	
" Let at rackrent				-	-	326	2	7	
" Let on leases for lives				-	-	0	17	0	
									415 19 7
B. Let at rackrent				-	-	-	-	-	21 0 0

In the income as here stated, deduction is made for fixed charges paid by the College; but deduction is not made for repairs, insurance, collection of rents, or income tax.

The estimated net annual rackrent value of the houses let on beneficial leases is returned at 372*l.*, and of houses let on lease for lives at about 42*l.*

				£	s.	d.
(3.) Tithe rentcharges :—						
A. Gross amount awarded				-	-	1,251 17 9
(4.) Other rentcharges, quitrents, &c., yielding in annual income :—						
A.				-	-	8 4 7½
(5.) Stocks, shares, and other investments of the net annual value of :—						
A.				-	-	350 13 2
B.				-	-	898 13 8
(6.) Other properties, viz. :—						
A. Quitrents, fines, heriots, &c., from copyholds of inheritance (about 227 acres), yielding annually on an average of 10 years				-	-	118 19 10
" Proceeds of sale of timber annually				-	-	127 12 3
						246 12 1

(7.) The College, including the buildings, the warden's lodgings, and the College garden, &c., is assessed to the local rate of Oxford at 1,167*l.* 4*s.*

- (8.) The sum of 3,677*l.* 16*s.* is held by the College on account of the caution money fund.
 (9.) The College holds the advowsons of 14 benefices, the net annual value of which is returned at 6,428*l.* 10*s.*

II.—Income of the College in the Year 1871.

	A. 17.			B. 18.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
(1.) Income derived from external sources:—						
Lands - - - - -	5,455	12	4	645	6	2
House property - - - - -	424	13	3	21	2	10
Tithe rentcharges - - - - -	1,304	18	3	—		
Other rentcharges - - - - -	8	4	7	—		
Stocks, shares, &c. - - - - -	328	12	2	880	10	10
Other properties (including 456 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i> for loans repaid and casual receipts)* - - - - -	634	15	9	—		
	8,156	16	4	1,546	19	10
Benefactions to the Warden by Lord Wyndham and Dr. Wills (<i>see</i> Warden's Return; added to A. 17 and deducted from B. 18) - - - - -	285	18	9	285	18	9
	8,442	15	1	1,261	1	1
(2.) Income derived from internal sources (A. 20.), and the Warden's Letter, 3rd March 1874:—						
Income from room rents, fees, profits of establishment, and other like sources (A. 20.) - - - - -	2,304	3	0			
Profits on Kitchen, &c. (Warden's Letter, 3rd March 1874) - - - - -	145	3	0			
Dues composition, and Balance of caution moneys (same letter) - - - - -	81	10	1			
				2,530	16	1
(3.) Total corporate income:—						
From external sources (A. 17.) - - - - -	†8,442	15	1			
„ internal sources (A. 20.) - - - - -	2,530	16	1			
				10,973	11	2
(4.) Total income (net) from trust funds (B. 18.) after deducting payment of 285 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> to Warden - - - - -				1,261	1	1
(5.) The tuition fund:—						
Received from undergraduates - - - - -	1,178	8	0			
„ „ the College - - - - -	100	0	0			
				1,278	8	0
(6.) Prospective increase of income:—						

The properties belonging to this College in respect of which an increase of income may be expected are,—houses let on beneficial leases (A. 3.) which expire at Lady-day 1896 to the extent of about 283*l.* a year, copyholds for lives (A. 6.) to the extent of about 114*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.* a year, and houses let on leases for lives (A. 7.) to the extent of 41*l.* 3*s.* a year.

III.—The Expenditure of the College in the Year 1871.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
(1.) 1. The Warden (including Benefactions) - - - - -	1,616	17	6			
2. The Fellows (14) - - - - -	3,778	2	4			
3. The Scholars and Exhibitioners - - - - -	867	1	8			
4. Allowances to resident members on the foundation - - - - -	—					
5. University professors - - - - -	200	0	0			
6. Tutorial fund and other instruction - - - - -	108	10	0			
7. Examiners and prizes - - - - -	10	0	0			
8. The College officers, Sub-Warden, Dean, &c. - - - - -	219	3	4			
9. The College servants - - - - -	1,275	14	0			
10. The Chapel and Chapel services - - - - -	51	17	10			
11. The library (<i>see</i> Warden's Letter, 3rd March 1874) - - - - -	50	8	0			
12. Subscriptions, donations, &c. - - - - -	120	7	0			
13. Maintenance of establishment in College - - - - -	342	5	1			
14. Repairs and improvements on College buildings - - - - -	111	12	7			
15. Rates, taxes, insurance, &c. on College buildings - - - - -	277	4	6			
16. Augmentations of benefices - - - - -	—					
17. Interest on loans - - - - -	—					
				9,029	3	10

* See Warden's letter, March 3rd, 1874.

† After deducting 108*l.* payable to the Goodridge's Benefaction, and 200*l.* to Dr. Hody's Fund.

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	Brought forward	-	-	-	9,029	3	10
18. Management of estates and law charges	-	195	4	5			
19. Repairs and improvements on estates	-	804	18	4			
20. Rates, taxes, insurance, &c. on estates	-	389	7	5			
					1,389	10	2
21. Investments	-	-	-	-	297	14	0
					£10,716	8	0

- (2.) The annual value of a fellowship in this College is at present about 280*l.* per annum, together with rooms rent-free, or an equivalent of 14*l.* 14*s.* out of the room-rent receipts. There are also two exhibitions of 90*l.* per annum each for Fellows, one for the study of law, and one for the study of medicine.
- (3.) The annual value of a tutorship is about 288*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*
- (4.) The annual value of a scholarship is 66*l.*, with rooms rent-free.
- (5.) The number of undergraduates paying tuition fees in 1871 was 51.
- (6.) The expenditure in the year 1871, of the net income arising from Trust Funds (B. 18.), was as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
The Chaplain and other officers	186	6	8
Exhibitioners	546	13	5
Augmentations to livings	105	8	4
Redemption of land tax	321	0	0
Rates, repairs, &c.	35	5	6
Balance (excess of income over expenditure)	66	7	2
	1,261	1	1

None of the lands belonging to this College are now let on beneficial lease, the last lease of that description having expired in 1871. Of the lands held upon trust, 24 acres are let on leases for lives, but as no new life has been put in since 1835, these lands also within a few years will be available for being let at rackrent. Of the estates now let at rackrent, and comprising 4,188 acres, the rent is 1*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* per acre. It is reported that new buildings are required on one farm. No report has been made as to the need of drainage and other works of permanent improvement elsewhere. The farms are generally let on leases for from 12 to 21 years.

No new life has been put into the copyholds for lives since the year 1837, and all the copyholds but one are now held on single lives.

When beneficial leases of houses have been renewed, the reserved rent has generally been raised. The beneficial leases of houses in Oxford are in course of running out.

This College has no moneys in the hands of the Copyhold Commissioners, or with the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery, representing proceeds of sales of land or other real estate. During the five years 1867 to 1871, 24,206*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.* has been expended in the purchase of estates and enfranchisement of copyholds. Of this sum, 3,434*l.* arose from the sale of lands and enfranchisement of copyholds, 16,827*l.* from the sale of stocks belonging to the College; the residue was supplied from the current corporate revenue.

No moneys are owing for recouping fines not received, or for drainage or other works.

The sum of 3,677*l.* 16*s.* is held by the College on account of caution money. There are no stocks or other investments held expressly on this account; but there are sums of 2,955*l.* Consols, and 4,000*l.* India 5 per cent. stock, which have been invested as accumulations of surplus income, and are applicable to meet any claim made on the College in respect of it. The College has dealt in a similar manner with the moneys, viz. 1,351*l.*, paid to it for composition of dues. The sums received by way of caution money and in composition of dues are carried to the general account of the College, and as sums are from time to time invested as surplus income, it appears that the balances are invested whenever they are in excess of the immediate necessities of the College.

The estates are managed by the Warden and Bursar, with the assistance of agents when necessary; the office of Bursar, the salary of which is 200*l.* a year, is annual, but he is usually re-appointed.

The accounts are audited annually by the Warden and resident Fellows, and the Banker's pass books are produced on the day of audit, to certify the total balance. It appears however that no balance sheet is drawn.

The College has formed a private Insurance Fund, and has 400*l.* Consols and 1,000*l.* India 5 per cent. Stock invested on account of it. The dividends of these stocks are annually carried to the credit of the Fund. It also insures in public offices.

This College has given complete answers on the prescribed forms to all our enquiries.

SIR,

Wadham College, Oxford, 3rd March 1874.

IN reply to your letter respecting an apparent excess of expenditure on the part of this College for the year 1871, which bears the date of "27th February," but has the London post-mark of 28th February, and did not reach me till the morning of Sunday, 1st March, I have to offer the following remarks:—

1. The Commissioners compare our expenditure with our net income, and seem to find that we spent 990*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* in 1871 more than we received. But the comparison ought to be made with our gross income; because the expenditure includes all those items, such as rates, taxes, cost of management, &c., by the deduction of which from our gross income the amount of our net income was determined. The difference between our gross external income (A. 17.) 7,700*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*, and our net external income (A. 18.) 7,273*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.* is 426*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*, and by that sum the apparent excess of our expenditure is at once lessened.

2. In making our returns we tried to answer each of the questions put by the Commissioners in the sense in which we understood them without attempting to balance the results. If that had been attempted, other items of income would have been reckoned.

				£	s.	d.
a. Profits on kitchen and buttery (see note f. on A. 19.)	-	-	-	145	3	0
				£	s.	d.
b. Composition for dues	-	-	-	153	3	0
Cautions received	-	-	-	669	8	10
				822	11	10
Less cautions repaid	-	-	-	741	1	9
					81	10 1
c. From Dr. Hody's fund in repayment of money formerly advanced to redeem land tax on estates of that fund (see note * on page 13 of the printed Returns)	-	-	-	321	0	0
				547	13	1

3. In making up our "Account of the Variations in the Corporate Capital Property" (see page 13 of the printed Returns), we inadvertently omitted the receipt of 130*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.* for furniture sold in 1871, and also a casual receipt of 5*l.* 12*s.* If these sums, amounting to 135*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.*, had been entered on the debtor side of that account, the sum there charged upon the "Corporate Revenue" would have been so much the less, and our expenditure on "Investments" (C. 1. 27. and C. 2. 27.) would have been so much the less likewise.

4. Therefore against that apparent excess of expenditure over income, namely, 990*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*, we set out—

				£	s.	d.
1. Difference between gross and net external income	-	-	-	426	14	8
2. Receipts not reckoned in the Returns	-	-	-	547	13	1
3. Receipts inadvertently omitted, which lessen the expenditure on "Investments"	-	-	-	186	13	7
				1,110	1	4

And so we make it appear that our expenditure was less than our income by the sum of 119*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*

5. But on the other hand we observe that in C. 2. 23. no expenditure on our library is set down, whereas the fees by which it is maintained are included in the statement of our internal income (A. 20.) under the heads of entrance and graduation fees. The amount of such library fees in 1871 was 50*l.* 8*s.*, as is stated in the library accounts on page 824 of the printed Returns, and by that sum the amount of our expenditure is to be increased.

6. If then we deduct 50*l.* 8*s.* from 119*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* (the surplus shown in No. 4. above), the result is that the actual expenditure of the College in the year 1871 appears to have been less than its actual income by the sum of 69*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. S. Roundell, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

JOHN GRIFFITHS,
Warden of Wadham College.

ABSTRACT OF THE RETURNS OF PEMBROKE COLLEGE, OXFORD.

I.—The Property of the College on 1st January 1872.

(1.) Lands belonging to the College:—

	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
Acreage of A. Lands let on beneficial leases	16	0	8			
„ Lands let at rackrent	1,253	1	18			
	<hr/>			1,269	1	26
B. Lands let at rackrent	-	-	-	976	1	26
				<hr/>		
				2,245	3	12

The annual income therefrom is returned as—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
A. from lands let on beneficial leases	-	2	18	6		
„ „ lands let at rackrent	-	1,886	9	1		
	<hr/>			1,889	7	7
B. „ lands let at rackrent	-	-	-	1,219	2	3
				<hr/>		
				£3,108	9	10

In the income as here stated deduction is made for fixed charges paid by the College; but deduction is not made for repairs, insurance, collection of rents, or income tax.

The estimated net annual rackrent value of the lands held on beneficial leases is returned as about 28*l.* 4*s.*

(2.) House property:—

	£	s.	d.
A. Let on beneficial leases, yielding in annual income	-	8	0
B. Let at rackrent	-	31	10

In the income as here stated deduction is made for fixed charges paid by the College; but deduction is not made for repairs, insurance, collection of rents, or income tax.

The net annual rackrent value of the houses let on beneficial leases is estimated at about 68*l.*

(3.) Tithe rentcharges:—

	£	s.	d.
A. Gross amount awarded	-	294	2

(4.) Other rentcharges, quitrents, &c., yielding in annual income—

A.	-	251	3	4
B.	-	162	10	4

(5.) Stocks, shares, and other investments, of the net annual value of—

A.	-	508	6	10
	£	s.	d.	
B. College return	-	478	10	4
B. Master's return	-	110	10	0
	<hr/>			
		589	0	4

(6.) Other properties, yielding in annual income—

A.	-	154	8	11
B.	-	207	16	6

(7.) The College, including the buildings, master's lodgings, the garden, &c., is assessed to the local rate of Oxford at 1,088*l.*

(8.) The sum of 3,528*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* is held by the College on account of the caution money fund. Of this sum 1,600*l.* is invested in Consols, the income from which is included in (5) A., above.

(9.) A canonry of Gloucester is attached to the mastership, of which the average annual income during the five years ending with 1871 is 815*l.*

(10.) The College has a reversionary interest in about 10,500*l.*, which comes in on the death of a lady now about 72 years of age.

(11.) The College possesses the advowsons of seven benefices, of which the net annual income is returned at 4,176*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.*

One advowson has been sold, and the proceeds of sale were invested in 1,040*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* Consols. This sum of stock is returned in (5) B. above.

II.—Income of the College in the Year 1871.

	A. 18. and Master's Return.			B. 18. and Master's Return.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
(1.) Income, after deducting fixed charges, derived from external sources:—						
Lands - - - - -	1,854	13	2	1,146	16	11
House property - - - - -	7	18	10	30	12	6
Tithe rentcharges - - - - -	304	15	8	—		
Other rentcharges - - - - -	217	4	11	159	18	7
Stocks, shares, &c. - - - - -	447	11	1	460	12	3
Other properties - - - - -	166	7	6	352	4	5
	2,998	11	2	2,150	4	8
The canonry of Gloucester attached to the master-ship (Master's Return) - - - - -	815	5	1	—		
Income of advowson fund held by the master in trust (Master's Return) - - - - -	-	-	-	110	10	0
	3,813	16	3	2,260	14	8
(2.) Income derived from internal sources (A. 20):—						
Income from room rents, fees, profits of establishment, and other like sources - - - - -				£	s.	d.
				2,400	16	3
(3.) Total corporate income:—	£	s.	d.			
From external sources (A. 18 and Master's Return) - - - - -	3,813	16	3			
From internal sources (A. 20) - - - - -	2,400	16	3			
				6,214	12	6
(4.) Total income (net) from Trust Funds (B. 18, and Master's Return)				2,260	14	8
(5.) The tuition fund:—	£	s.	d.			
Received from undergraduates - - - - -	1,302	0	0			
„ the College - - - - -	20	0	0			
				1,322	0	0

(6.) Prospective increase of income:—

The properties belonging to this College in respect of which an increase of rent may be expected are those returned in A. 1. and A. 3. The estimated increase will be, on or before 31st December 1875, 83*l*. 4*s*. 10*d*.

Also on the death of a lady aged 72 years the College will come into the receipt of income arising from about 10,500*l*.; say 340*l*. per annum.

III.—The Expenditure of the College in the Year 1871.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
(1.) 1. The Master (the Canonry included) - - - - -	1,615	5	1			
2. The Fellows (10) - - - - -	2,006	13	4			
3. The Scholars and Exhibitioners - - - - -	542	12	5			
4. Allowances to resident members on the foundation	—					
5. University Professors - - - - -	—					
6. Tutorial Fund, and other instruction - - - - -	20	0	0			
7. Examiners and Prizes - - - - -	—					
8. The College officers, deans, bursars, &c. - - - - -	210	0	0			
9. The College Servants - - - - -	—					
10. The Chapel and Chapel Services - - - - -	50	0	0			
11. The Library - - - - -	—					
12. Subscriptions, donations, &c. - - - - -	139	11	0			
13. Maintenance of establishment in College - - - - -	165	8	7			
14. Repairs and improvements on College buildings - - - - -	349	4	1			
15. Rates, taxes, insurance, &c. on College buildings	112	0	0			
16. Augmentations of Benefices - - - - -	—					
17. Interest on Loans - - - - -	—					
				5,210	14	6
18. Management of Estates and Law charges - - - - -	52	17	11			
19. Repairs and improvements on estates - - - - -	524	7	2			
20. Rates, taxes, insurance, &c. on Estates - - - - -	77	16	0			
				655	1	1
21. Investments (towards the estate fund) - - - - -	—			348	16	11
				£6,214	12	6

- (2.) The annual value of every fellowship in the College is alike, and amounts to 210*l.*; viz, 200*l.* in cash, paid quarterly, and 10*l.* for rooms, either occupied or let. There are no other allowances.
- (3.) The average annual value of a tutorship appears to be 320*l.* The annual value of a lectureship varies from 260*l.* to 155*l.*
- (4.) The annual value of a scholarship varies from 60*l.* to 70*l.* per annum, including allowances for rooms. There are no other allowances.
- (5.) The number of undergraduates in this College paying tuition fees is stated to vary from 60 to 70.
- (6.) The Expenditure in the year 1871 of the income arising from Trust Funds (B. 18 and Master's Return) was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
To scholars and exhibitioners - - -	923	10	0
Special uses within the College - - -	648	1	11
Beneficiary under will of Mr. Oades - - -	270	18	1
Expenses, repairs, &c. - - -	158	10	4
The fund for purchase of advowsons - - -	146	3	11
Balance of income over expenditure - - -	113	10	5
	<hr/>		
	2,260	14	8

- (7.) The annual value of these Trust scholarships varies from 105*l.* to 50*l.*

The lands belonging to this College for its corporate use are, with an inconsiderable exception, all let at rackrent, and for the most part on leases of from 10 to 12 years. They amount to 1,269 acres, and appear to be let at fair rents, averaging 1*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* per acre. The lands are reported to be in good condition and not to require drainage or other permanent improvements. The farm and other buildings are stated to be in good repair. There is no prospect of any large increase of income from any of the lands or from the other properties of the College. The College, however, has a reversionary interest in a property of about 340*l.* a year, dependent on the life of a lady now above 70 years of age.

The property held by the College subject to Trusts is exceptionally large relatively to that which it holds for its corporate use. In 1871 the Trust property produced a net income of 2,260*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*, and included 976 acres of land. A considerable portion of this income, in accordance with the will of the donor, is applied to uses within the College, for which, but for that bequest, the College would have had to provide otherwise. Being however subject to special trusts, it cannot be treated as income divisible amongst the Master, Fellows, and Scholars.

The income of the College has been nearly stationary during the five years 1867–1871. In each year there has been an excess of income over expenditure, and the total surplus in that period was 4,710*l.* This has been applied to paying off debts previously contracted for extensive buildings in College, towards permanent improvements on estates, and in the way of permanent investments. The Master, Fellows, and Scholars receive stipends fixed by Ordinance, and the surplus of income is always applied to the improvement of the finance or estates of the College.

The endowments of this College are comparatively small; the total external income in 1871 having been 2,998*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*, exclusive of the proceeds of the Canonry of Gloucester (about 815*l.* a year), which is enjoyed by the Master. The total internal income in the same year was 2,400*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*, arising from room rents, fees, dues, profits of establishment, and similar sources, almost wholly connected with the College as an Educational Institution. The undergraduate students in that year also paid 1,302*l.* as tuition fees. This is one of the Colleges which in a great measure depend on the payments made by their undergraduate members.

The College has had no occasion to borrow moneys to replace fines receivable, but not received, for renewal of beneficial leases. It appears, however, to have spent large sums on the Buildings of the College, and to have borrowed Trust Funds, the Caution Money, and the Balances of the various Accounts, to meet the outlay. The only sum of money which appeared to be due at the end of 1871, was that of the Caution Money, amounting to 3,528*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* On this account there was an investment of 1,714*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* Reduced 3 per cents., as well as a cash balance of 2,515*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*, and other unappropriated funds, so that the College had ample means to meet this charge.

The estates are managed by the senior Bursar, whose office is annual, with a salary of 150*l.* A land agent is employed to survey and report on the estates. He is subject to no permanent engagement and is paid according to the ordinary scale of professional charges.

The annual balance sheet exhibits the balances of the several accounts, and its correctness is certified by the amount of cash in the hands of the Bursar and of the College bankers, as reported by the auditors.

The accounts are made up annually to December 31, and are audited shortly afterwards by an audit committee appointed at the preceding stated general meeting of the College. The audit committee in each of the five years comprised in the Returns, consisted of the Master and one or two Fellows. In this College an equilibrium exists between the total income, external and internal, and the expenditure.

This College has made complete returns in the prescribed forms to all our inquiries.

ABSTRACT OF THE RETURNS OF WORCESTER COLLEGE, OXFORD.

I.—The Property of the College on 1st January 1872.

(1.) Lands belonging to the College :—

	A.	R.	P.
Acreage of A. Lands let at rackrent - - - -	3,259	3	15

	£	s.	d.
The annual income therefrom is returned as - - -	5,755	5	5

In the income as here stated, deduction is made for fixed charges paid by the College; but deduction is not made for repairs, insurance, collection of rents, or income tax.

(2.) House property :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
A. Let on beneficial leases, yielding in annual income -	5	0	0			
A. Let at rackrent - - - - -	256	0	0			
				261	0	0

In the income as here stated, deduction is made for fixed charges paid by the College; but deduction is not made for repairs, insurance, collection of rents, or income tax.

The estimated net annual rackrent value of the houses let on beneficial leases is returned as about 137*l*.

(3.) Stocks, shares, and other investments of the net annual value of :—

	£	s.	d.
A. - - - - -	165	12	6
B. - - - - -	50	11	1

(4.) Other properties, viz., Copyhold on two lives under Magdalen College, 62 acres of land, the rent of which is estimated at 86*l*. 0*s*. 0*d*.

(5.) The College, including the buildings, the Provost's lodgings, the garden, &c., is assessed to the local rate of Oxford, at 1,105*l*.

(6.) The sum of 6,176*l*. is held by the College on account of the Caution money fund.

(7.) The College possesses the advowsons of 10 benefices, of which the net annual income is returned at 4,050*l*. An augmentation is made annually by the College out of its corporate funds, to the amount of 25*l*. per annum to the vicar of Lyford. There is also a charge of 45*l*. on the Denchworth estate for the vicar of that parish.

II.—Income of the College in the Year 1871.

(1.) Income, after deducting fixed charges, derived from external sources :—

Lands - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
House property - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Stocks, shares, &c. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Other properties - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-

A. 17.			B. 15.		
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
5,882	7	10	—	—	—
261	0	0	—	—	—
148	12	3	50	11	1
126	8	0	—	—	—
6,418	8	1	50	11	1

(2.) Income derived from internal sources (A. 20) :—

	£	s.	d.
Income from room rents, fees, profits of establishment, and other like sources (omitting 590 <i>l</i> ., which arises from the receipt of Caution money) - - - - -	2,997	2	0

(3.) Total corporate income :—		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
From external sources (A. 17) -	-	6,418	18	1			
From internal sources (A. 20) -	-	2,997	2	0			
					9,415	10	1
(4.) Total income (net) from trust funds (B. 15) -	-	-	-	-	50	11	1
(5.) The tuition fund :—							
Received from undergraduates -	-	1,530	0	0			
„ „ the College -	-	250	0	0			
					1,780	0	0
(6.) Prospective increase of income :—							

The rents of certain estates in A. 2 were increased in 1872 by 144*l*. The only other properties belonging to this College in respect of which an increase of rent may be expected, are the houses let on beneficial leases, returned in A. 3. The estimated increase from the falling in of one lease which expires at Lady Day 1891, will be about 40*l*. On the expiration of the other two leases at Lady Day 1905, there will be a further increase of about 92*l*. There will be a diminution of income to the amount of 86*l*. when the copyholds fall into Magdalen College on the death of the last of the two persons mentioned in the Remarks A. 2.

III.—The Expenditure of the College in the Year 1871.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
(1.) 1. The Provost - - - - -	1,128	8	0			
2. The Fellows (15) - - - - -	3,139	0	0			
3. The Scholars and Exhibitioners - - - - -	1,061	8	0			
4. Allowance to resident members on the foundation - - - - -	—					
5. University professors - - - - -	—					
6. Tutorial Fund, and other instruction - - - - -	399	2	0			
7. Examiners and Prizes - - - - -	—					
8. The College Officers, Dean, &c. - - - - -	185	0	0			
9. The College Servants - - - - -	655	16	0			
10. The Chapel and Chapel Services - - - - -	157	14	0			
11. The Library - - - - -	152	6	0			
12. Subscriptions, donations, &c. - - - - -	407	4	0			
13. Maintenance of Establishment in College - - - - -	532	5	7			
14. Repairs. Improvements on College buildings - - - - -	497	1	6			
15. Rates, taxes, insurance, &c., on College buildings - - - - -	237	8	11			
16. Augmentations of Benefices * - - - - -	—					
17. Interest on loans - - - - -	145	4	10			
				8,697	18	10
18. Management of Estates and Law charges - - - - -	—					
19. Repairs and improvements on estates - - - - -	317	16	7			
20. Rates, taxes, insurance, &c., on estates - - - - -	210	9	7			
				528	6	2
21. Investments - - - - -	—			532	5	3
				£9,758	10	3

(2.) The annual value of every fellowship in this College is alike, and appears to be about 210*l*.

(3.) The annual value of each of the tutorships (2) appears to be about 375*l*.

(4.) The annual value of a scholarship varies from 40*l*. to 120*l*. Each scholar has a set of rooms, except the one receiving 120*l*. a year.

(5.) Two exhibitioners receive 20*l*. annually each.

(6.) The number of Undergraduates paying tuition fees in 1871 is stated to have been 68.

(7.) The expenditure of Trust income in 1871 (the King's Bequest) was as follows :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To an exhibitioner - - - - -	30	0	0			
To the Advowson Fund - - - - -	20	11	1			
				50	11	1

* The augmentation of the two Benefices are charged in A. 2. as fixed deductions.

All the real Estate belonging to this College is held for its corporate use, and there is no property subject to special Trusts. The lands, comprising 3,259 acres, are let at rackrent, at a rental of 5,755*l.*, that is at an average of 1*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.* per acre. The rents of three farms were to be increased in 1872 by 144*l.* in the total, thus raising the average rental to 1*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.* per acre. The lands are all let on yearly tenancies, and it is reported that, although the College makes known its willingness to grant leases, no tenant applies for one. The greater part of the House Property is let at full rackrent value. It is reported that the buildings required on the estates at the end of 1871 are now (1874) in course of erection.

The sum of 6,176*l.* is held by the College as Caution money. On that account the College has 3,830*l.* invested in Consols, in a house in Oxford, and in cottages at Whitfield. The residue remains in the College balances.

It appears also that in 1871 a loan was raised to the amount of 3,075*l.*, of which sum 2,000*l.* was applied to the liquidation of a former loan to that amount raised for part payment of a newly-purchased estate, and the residue to paying off expenses incurred in draining and building in 1865. It does not, however, appear in the income for that year.

Two Fellowships have been suspended for the purpose of increasing the educational means of the College, and the proceeds, viz., 400*l.* per annum, are carried to the Tuition Account. The money so carried over in 1871 was 250*l.*, and 410*l.* was paid during that year out of the Tuition Fund to Exhibitioners, some of whom were selected on account of the high places obtained in the Class Lists of the Oxford Local Examinations.

The estates are managed by the Provost and Bursar, the latter receiving a salary of 80*l.* a year.

The College accounts are audited by the Provost, Vice-Provost, and Dean; and the result is stated at the annual meeting of the College on St. Andrew's day.

This College has made complete returns in the prescribed forms to all our inquiries.

ABSTRACT OF THE RETURNS OF KEBLE COLLEGE, OXFORD.

Keble College was incorporated in the year 1870 and possesses no endowments except the College buildings, which are assessed at 607*l.* 18*s.* in rateable value, and a small sum (597*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*) raised for exhibitions.

The College holds no landed or house property of any description either in its corporate capacity or in trust, and possesses the advowson of one benefice only of the net annual value of 140*l.*

Its income is derived from internal sources only (the stock in respect of which an annual dividend was receivable (A. 15) having been sold out), and is composed of the terminal payments made by the undergraduates, and of the receipts from the College officers for board, fuel, light, and attendance, and from all the inmates of the College for wine, beer, groceries, and extras from the College store.

Each undergraduate pays the bursar 27*l.* per term (or 81*l.* per annum), which sum includes rent of furnished rooms, tuition, board, fuel, attendance, rates and University dues.

There are no fellowships attached to the College nor any scholarships. Out of the capital sum of 597*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* which has been raised for exhibitions, 120*l.* had been paid to students in 1871, leaving a balance of 477*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* unexpended.

The payments to the staff as fixed at Michaelmas 1873, are as follows:—

							£	s.	d.
The Warden	-	-	-	-	-	-	750	0	0
The Bursar	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	0	0
1 Tutor at	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	0	0
3 Tutors (250 <i>l.</i> each)	-	-	-	-	-	-	750	0	0
1 Tutor at	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	0	0

A mathematical lecturer and a lecturer in law are also employed and paid according to the number of lectures given.

The number of undergraduates in this College in Michaelmas term 1873, was 95.

The abstracts of receipts and expenditure sent with the returns, give a complete account of the financial state of the College. The accounts which are audited three times a year by auditors appointed by the warden and council, show a balance at December 31, 1873, of 502*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* in favour of the College.

This College has supplied, in a complete and satisfactory manner, all the information asked for by the Commissioners.

ABSTRACT OF THE RETURNS OF THE HALLS IN THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

MAGDALEN HALL.

I.—The Property of the Hall on the 1st January 1872.

(1.) Lands held in trust for the Hall:—

	A.	R.	P.
Acreeage of lands let at rackrent	-	-	-
	145	0	13
	£	s.	d.
The annual income therefrom is returned as	-	-	-
	182	17	11

(2.) House property:—

Yielding in annual income	-	-	-
	35	0	0

(3.) Other properties:—

Yielding in annual income	-	-	-
	303	6	5

The capital of the caution fund amounting to 2,000*l.* is invested in Consols, but the Principal states that nearly half is set off by outstanding dues and battels, and that he cannot expect to receive more than 4*5l.* per annum from this source.

The Principal, as such, holds the living of South Moreton, Berks, of the net annual value of 190*l.*, of this sum 100*l.* is paid to a curate.

The buildings of the Hall are assessed to the local rate of Oxford at 546*l.* 8*s.*

II.—Income of the Hall in the Year 1871.

(1.) Income derived from external sources:—

	£	s.	d.
Lands	-	-	-
	159	6	0
House property	-	-	-
	35	0	0
Other properties	-	-	-
	357	2	5
	551	8	5
Net income from living of South Moreton held by the Principal	90	0	0
	£641	8	5

(2.) Income from internal sources:

Income from room rents, fees, dues, profits of establishment and other like sources	-	-	-
	2,349	0	0

(3.) Total income of the Hall:

	£	s.	d.
From external sources	641	8	5
From internal sources	2,309	0	0
	2,990	8	5

III.—The Expenditure of the Hall in the Year 1871.

(1.)

	£	s.	d.
1. The Principal (including living of South Moreton)	1,145	16	0
2. The tutors	700	0	0
3. Scholars and exhibitioners	470	12	5
4. Repairs	210	0	0
5. Servants	464	0	0
	2,990	8	5

The number of Undergraduates paying tuition fees in 1871 is stated to have been 58.

NEW INN HALL.

I.—The Property of the Hall on 1st January 1872.

(1.) This Hall does not possess any property.

The caution money varies from 300*l.* to 500*l.*, and is held at call at the bankers.

The buildings of the Hall are assessed to the local rate of Oxford at 172*l.*

II.—Income of the Hall in the Year 1871.

(1.) Income derived from external sources	-	-	-	-	Nil.
(2.) Income derived from internal sources:—					
					£ s. d.
Income from room rents, fees, dues, profits of establishment, and other like sources	-	-	-	-	321 10 0

III.—Expenditure of the Income of the Hall in the Year 1871.

					£ s. d.
1. The Principal (who acts as tutor, &c.)	-	-	-	-	243 1 7
2. Servants	-	-	-	-	60 0 0
3. Insurance	-	-	-	-	15 10 0
4. Annual payments	-	-	-	-	2 18 5
					321 10 0

ST. ALBAN HALL.**I.—The Property of the Hall on 1st January 1872.**

- (1.) This Hall does not possess any property.
The buildings of the Hall are assessed to the local rate of Oxford at 202*l.* 15*s.*

II.—Income of the Hall in the Year 1871.

(1.) Income derived from external sources	-	-	-	-	Nil.
(2.) Income derived from internal sources:—					
					£ s. d.
Income from room rents, fees, dues, profits of establishment, and other like sources	-	-	-	-	1,795 3 5

III.—Expenditure of the Income of the Hall in the Year 1871.

			£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1. Provisions, fuel, taxes, servants, &c.	-	-	1,646 13 8		
Balance being payments to the principal	-	-	148 9 9		
			1,795 3 5		

Since the year 1866 the Principal has, paid from 130*l.* to 170*l.* per annum for assistance in tuition.
The number of Undergraduates during the year 1871 was between 60 and 70.

ST. EDMUND HALL.**I.—The Property of the Hall on 1st January 1872.**

					£ s. d.
(1.) Rentcharge of the net annual value of	-	-	-	-	3 3 0
(2.) Stock of the net annual value of	-	-	-	-	10 3 0
(3.) The rectory of Gatcombe, Isle of Wight, is annexed to the principalship. This yields, after all deductions, a clear annual income of about 400 <i>l.</i>					
(4.) The total amount of the caution money in 1871 was 1,400 <i>l.</i> , against which there were outstanding accounts varying from about 500 <i>l.</i> to upwards of 900 <i>l.</i>					
The buildings of the Hall are assessed to the local rate of Oxford at 327 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i>					

II.—Income of the Hall in the Year 1872.**(1.) Income derived from external sources :—**

	£	s.	d.
From rentcharge - - - - -	3	2	9
„ stock - - - - -	10	3	0
	<u>13</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>9</u>

(2.) Income derived from internal sources :—

Income from room rents, fees, dues, &c. - - -	1,037	14	4
---	-------	----	---

(3.) Total income of the Hall :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
From external sources - - - - -	13	5	9			
„ internal sources - - - - -	1,037	14	4			
	<u>1,051</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>			
Income derived by Principal from rectory of Gatcombe - - - - -				400	0	0
				<u>1,451</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>

III.—Expenditure of the Income of the Hall in the Year 1871.

(1.)	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. The Principal, including the living of Gatcombe - - - - -	1,048	10	1			
2. Scholars and Exhibitioners - - - - -	10	3	0*			
3. Servants - - - - -	163	19	10			
4. Buildings and repairs - - - - -	205	15	8			
5. The Library - - - - -	22	11	6			
	<u>1,451</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>			

ST. MARY HALL.**I.—The Property of the Hall on 1st January 1872.****(1.) The Principal has, during incumbency, a house rent free, the gross estimated rental of which is 90l.**

£ s. d.

(2.) A moiety of the impropriate tithes of Thusford and Kingsbrompton, in the county of Somerset, the net income amounting to 130l. per annum, and Consols producing a net income of 166l. 11s. 6d. per annum in the hands of the trustees in trust for the Dyke scholars - - - - -

296 11 6

(3.) Stock and canal shares held under will of Dr. Nowell, and stated to be vested in the University of Oxford in trust for one exhibitioner, the porter, and the bedmaker - - - - -

55 0 0

The buildings of the Hall are assessed to the local rate of Oxford at 459l. 4s.

II.—Income of the Hall in the Year 1871.**(1.) Income derived from external sources :—**

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
From the Dyke Trustees - - - - -	200	0	0			
From the University of Oxford under Dr. Nowell's will - - - - -	55	0	0			
	<u>255</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>			

(2.) Income derived from internal sources :—

Income from room rents, fees, dues, profits of establishment, and other like sources	1,342	15	4
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(3.) Total income of the Hall :—

Income derived from external sources - - -	255	0	0
Income derived from internal sources - - -	1,342	15	4
	<u>1,597</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>4</u>

* This is exclusive of remission of room rents, and tuition fees, and other allowances.

III.—Expenditure of the Hall in the Year 1871.

		£	s.	d.
(1.)	1. The Principal - - - - -	703	0	6
	2. The Vice-Principal and tutors - - - - -	360	0	0
	3. The Dyke Scholars - - - - -	200	0	0
	4. The Nowell Exhibitioner - - - - -	30	0	0
	5. Porter and bedmaker - - - - -	15	0	0
	6. Buildings and repairs - - - - -	144	15	5
		<u>1,452</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>11</u>

The number of Undergraduates in the year 1871 was between 40 and 50.

The Halls in Oxford, of which there are at present five, are the few remaining houses or hostels for the reception of students. In the early times of the University the number of them was very large, but as Colleges were founded their sites were absorbed into those of the Colleges, and the need for them decreased. Also the policy of the authorities in the 16th and 17th centuries was to place students under stricter discipline, and this end was better secured by residence within Colleges, and subjection to College rules, than by the less restricted residence in hostels.

These Halls are not corporate bodies, and whatever properties they have beneficial interest in, these are held by the University, and in some few cases by other bodies in trust for them. The properties thus held comprise lands to the extent of 145 acres, house property of the annual value of 35*l.*, and two livings which are attached severally to the principalships of Magdalen Hall and St. Edmund Hall, besides some rentcharges and stock. In these Halls there are no fellows, the principal is the only beneficiary, he receives all the room rents, dues, fees, and other sources of emolument, and conducts the hall in all its departments, with such assistance of tutors, &c. as he desires. He has to keep the buildings of the Hall in repair. In one case there is a repair fund, in others repairs are made at the discretion of the principal. It appears that his liability for dilapidation is uncertain.

The income and expenditure of the Halls in the year 1871 is exhibited in the following tables:—

INCOME of the HALLS in 1871.

Name.	External Income.	Internal Income.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Magdalen Hall - - - - -	641 8 5	2,349 0 0	2,990 8 5
New Inn Hall - - - - -	nil	321 10 0	321 10 0
St. Alban Hall - - - - -	nil	1,795 8 5	1,795 8 5
St. Edmund Hall - - - - -	413 5 9	1,037 14 4	1,451 0 1
St. Mary Hall - - - - -	255 0 0	1,342 15 4	1,597 15 4
Total - - - - -	1,309 14 2	6,846 8 1	8,155 17 3

EXPENDITURE of the HALLS in 1871.

Name.	Principal.	Vice-Principal and Tutors.	Scholars and Exhibitors.	Servants and Establishment.	Library.	Insurance, &c.	Repairs.	Total
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Magdalen Hall - - - - -	1,145 16 0	700 0 0	470 12 5	464 0 0	- - -	- - -	210 0 0	2,990 8 5
New Inn Hall - - - - -	243 1 7	nil	- - -	60 0 0	- - -	18 8 5	- - -	321 10 0
St. Alban Hall - - - - -	148 9 9	- - -	- - -	1,646 13 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,795 8 5
St. Edmund Hall - - - - -	1,048 10 1	- - -	10 3 0	163 19 10	22 11 6	- - -	205 15 8	1,451 0 1
St. Mary Hall - - - - -	847 19 1	360 0 0	230 0 0	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	144 15 5	1,597 15 4
Total - - - - -	3,433 17 4	1,060 0 0	710 15 5	2,349 13 6	22 11 6	18 8 5	560 11 1	8,155 17 3

The principal of St. Alban Hall states that he receives whatever surplus may be after the settlement of all accounts. He states that buildings and repairs during the period 1862–68 cost him not less than 286*l.* per annum, and that he pays also for assistance in tuition a sum varying from 130*l.* to 170*l.* per annum.

The principal of St. Edmund Hall states that he provides out of his income for the payments to the vice-principal and lecturers. He does not state how much these payments amount to.

A deposit of caution money is exacted at the discretion of the principal.

**ABSTRACTS OF THE RETURNS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF
CAMBRIDGE, AND OF THE COLLEGES THEREIN.**

ABSTRACT OF THE RETURNS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

I.—The Property of the University on 1st January 1872.

(1.) Lands belonging to the University :—

	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
Acreage of A. Lands let at rackrent - - - -	-	-	-	404	1	27
B. Lands let at rackrent - - - -	1,972	1	14			
„ Woodlands - - - -	69	0	36			
				2,041	2	10
				2,445	3	37

The annual income therefrom is returned as :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
A. from lands let at rackrent - - - -	-	-	-	752	17	6
B. from lands let at rackrent - - - -	2,670	9	11			
„ from woodlands - - - -	(nil.)					
				2,670	9	11
				£3,423	7	5

In the income as here stated, deduction is made for fixed charges paid by the University ; but deduction is not made for repairs, insurance, collection of rents, or income tax.

(2.) House property :—

	£	s.	d.
A. Let at rackrent yielding in annual income - - - -	159	5	0

In the income as here stated, deduction is made for fixed charges paid by the University ; but deduction is not made for repairs, insurance, collection of rents, or income tax.

(3.) Tithe rentcharges :—

	£	s.	d.
A. Gross amount awarded - - - -	1,633	11	9
B. - - - -	107	9	0

(4.) Other rentcharges, quitrents, &c., yielding in annual income :—

	£	s.	d.
A. - - - -	44	9	6*
B. - - - -	302	0	5

(5.) Stocks, shares, and other investments of the net annual value of :—

	£	s.	d.
A. - - - -	252	19	11
B. - - - -	7,434	5	9†

(6.) Other properties, viz. :—

A. Quitrents, fines, &c., from copyholds of inheritance (about 103 acres), yielding annually on an average of 10 years - - - -	£	s.	d.
	17	19	10
B. Quitrents, fines, &c., from copyholds of inheritance (about 18 acres), yielding annually on an average of 10 years - - - -	7	8	2
„ Proceeds of sale of timber, averaging annually - - - -	38	17	2
	46	5	4

(7.) A. The University has received from lands let for coprolite digging, on an average of the last 10 years, the annual sum of 162*l.* 10*s.* The receipts from this source have been laid out in the purchase of real estate.‡(8.) The University is assessed at the sum of 1,713*l.*

(9.) The University holds the advowson of the Rectory of Ovington, Norfolk, the net annual value of which is returned at 394*l.* This is subject to a deduction in respect of an annual charge upon the living for the repayment of 700*l.* borrowed in 1865 for the repairs and enlargement of the rectory house. The charge for the year 1872 was 46*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, and this will diminish yearly by the sum of 18*s.* 8*d.* until 1896, when the charge will cease. The University names two candidates for the Vicarage of Burwell, Cambridgeshire, one of whom is presented by the Earl of Guildford. The net annual value of the vicarage is 340*l.*, of which 300*l.* is contributed by the University, which possesses the tithes of Burwell. The University also pays 120*l.* a year to the curate out of the chest.

The University has also the right of presentation to ecclesiastical benefices in the patronage of Roman Catholics in certain counties of England and Wales.

* This includes an annual payment of 36*l.* 6*s.*, which terminates about the end of the present century.

† Income tax has not been deducted.

‡ See page 3 of the University returns.

II.—Income of the University in the Year 1871.

	University Chest Accounts, p. 8.	B. 18.
(1.) Income derived from external sources :—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Lands - - - - -	644 15 0	2,504 4 8
House property - - - - -	156 10 0	—
Tithe rentcharges - - - - -	1,699 15 1	84 19 4
Other rentcharges, &c. - - - - -	8 12 9	325 3 9
Stocks, shares, &c. - - - - -	156 12 2	7,491 16 10
Other properties - - - - -	263 13 10	1 13 3
	2,929 18 10	10,407 17 10
Sale of 634½ 1s. 8d. Consols - - - - -	579 12 1	—
	3,509 10 11	10,407 17 10
(2.) Income derived from internal sources :—	£ s. d.	
Income derived from quarterly payments of members of the University, fees, fines, lodging-house licenses, &c. - 20,133 8 6		
(3.) Total corporate income :—	£ s. d.	
From external sources and sale of stock - 3,509 10 11		
From internal sources - - - - - 20,133 8 6		
	23,642 19 5	
(4.) Total income (net) from Trust Funds - - - - -	- 10,407 17 10	

III.—The Expenditure of the University in the Year 1871.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Payments to Officers - - - - -	2,440 8 6	
2. Payments to Professors - - - - -	4,292 19 5	
3. Payments to Examiners - - - - -	1,209 6 10	
4. Other stipends - - - - -	371 3 4	
5. University servants - - - - -	617 5 10	
6. Augmentation of Vicarage of Burwell - - - - -	420 0 0	
7. Payments to preachers and for sermons - - - - -	135 9 0	
8. Payments on account of St. Mary's Church - - - - -	883 4 2	
9. Donations and subscriptions - - - - -	230 9 0	
10. Payments in respect of Senate House and Schools Syndicate and Vice-Chancellor's rooms - - - - -	328 18 10	
11. The Observatory - - - - -	751 7 1	
12. The Spinning House - - - - -	245 17 5	
13. The Botanic Garden - - - - -	575 2 6	
14. Registry's Office - - - - -	21 2 7	
15. Rates and taxes - - - - -	402 11 3	
16. Repairs, insurance, collection of rents, &c. - - - - -	134 3 9	
17. Printing and stationery - - - - -	1,198 16 6	
18. Law charges - - - - -	77 8 11	
19. Miscellaneous - - - - -	93 4 4	
	14,428 19 3	
20. Investment in purchase of real estate - - - - -	- 1,415 0 0	
	15,843 19 3	
21. Sums transferred to—		
General University Building Fund - - - - -	1,000 0 0	
University Library General Fund - - - - -	2,500 0 0	
Museums and Lecture Rooms Maintenance Fund - - - - -	1,500 0 0	
Museums and Lecture Rooms Building Fund - - - - -	1,000 0 0	
	6,000 0 0	
	£21,843 19 3	

IV.—The Expenditure of the Income arising from Trust Funds held by the University in the Year 1871.

	£	s.	d.		
1. Professors and Lecturers - - -	891	11	0	See University Returns, pages 12 & 13.	
2. Scholars - - -	1,053	3	8	"	page 12.
3. Prizes - - -	641	16	0	"	" 12.
4. Worts' Travelling Scholars Reserve Fund	61	19	9*	"	" 12.
5. Ramsden Sermon - - -	5	2	10	"	" 12.
6. Cambridge Improvement Acts Reserve Fund - - -	41	4	9*	"	" 12.
7. Sheepshanks Fund (special) - - -	752	16	7	"	" 13.
8. Lady Margaret's Preacher - - -	8	0	9	"	" 13.
9. General University Building Fund - - -	25	14	6	"	" 13.
10. Botanic Garden - - -	330	5	10*	"	" 13.
11. Woodwardian Trust (towards stipend of Woodwardian Professor) - - -	454	13	10	"	" 13.
12. Knightsbridge Trust - - -	125	9	5	"	" 13.
13. Sadlerian Fund :—	£	s.	d.		
Sadlerian Professor -	581	13	2		
Lucasian Professor -	436	4	10		
Plumian Professor -	145	8	4		
Balance - - -	5	3	1		
	1,168	9	5	"	" 13.
14. General University Library Fund - - -	151	5	10*	"	" 14.
15. Rustat Fund, University Library - - -	304	11	7	"	" 14.
16. Fitzwilliam Museum - - -	3,159	16	8	"	" 14.
17. Museum and Lecture Rooms Building Fund - - -	10	5	9*	"	" 14.
18. Cranes Charity - - -	115	8	7	"	" 15.
19. Dr. Smith's Benefaction Fund - - -	94	5	0	"	" 16.
20. Balance - - -	1,011	16	1		
	10,407	17	10		

The landed estates of the University of Cambridge, which are not devoted to special trusts, consist of 404 acres at rackrent, producing a yearly income of 755*l.*, i. e. an average of 1*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* per acre.

2,438 acres, held subject to trusts, let at rackrent, and belonging to the following foundations, viz. :—

	A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.
Woodwardian - - -	342	2	29	535	0	0
Knightsbridge - - -	24	3	25	29	0	0
Sadlerian - - -	687	2	25	692	0	0
Rustat - - -	303	3	6	360	0	0
Plumian - - -	235	2	0	329	10	0
Hulsean - - -	323	3	29	749	5	4
Battie - - -	25	3	32	35	0	0
Seatonian - - -	27	3	28	50	10	0
Lowndean - - -	259	0	18	460	0	0
Lucasian - - -	206	3	18	180	11	9
	2,438	1	10	3,420	17	1

produce an average of 1*l.* 8*s.* per acre.

In addition to 107*l.* 9*s.* awarded tithe rentcharge belonging to trusts and administered by the University, the tithe rentcharge of the impropriate rectory of Terrington, Norfolk, amounting to 2,402*l.* belongs to the Lady Margaret Professorship of Divinity. The present professor devotes 700*l.* per annum during his incumbency to accumulate a building fund for new divinity schools. After his incumbency special rentcharges producing a like yearly income become alienated by statute from the Lady Margaret Professorship to form an augmentation of the income of the Norrisian Professor. Professor Selwyn (the present Lady Margaret Professor) adds also 100*l.* per annum to the stipend of the present Norrisian Professor of Divinity.

Of the 33 professorships now existing, 18 are more or less chargeable for their stipends upon the common chest or general funds of the University. These charges, together with a few others of a like kind for instruction in various departments, amount to 5,076*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* per annum.

The expenditure of the University which is of an ordinary character amounts to more than 20,000*l.* per annum, and it is observable that the stipends of officers and the fees to examiners are all fixed at a low rate.

To meet this there is a net income from endowments, after deducting charges and casual receipts, of about 2,000*l.* per annum, and the remainder is made up by the produce of capitation taxes on all members on the boards, examination and degree fees, and other internal revenue of a similar character.

* These are sums which were placed to the credit of the respective funds, and do not represent the expenditure of those funds in the year 1871.

The University holds as Trustee for special objects of an academical character :—

	£	s.	d.
In 3 per cent. consols	192,078	15	5
In 3 per cent. reduced	10,078	1	6
New 3 per cents.	5,784	16	11
In various East India government and railway stocks	9,645	10	10
In the hands of the Accountant General of the Court of Chancery for the Knightbridge Professorship,			
3 per cent. consols and reduced	2,465	11	11

These various stocks in the year 1870-71, produced an income of 6,980*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* income tax not deducted.

An account of Lord Craven's Foundation, in which Cambridge is interested to the same extent as the University of Oxford, will be found under the head of the latter University. There are at present six scholarships of 80*l.* per annum each maintained in each University, and by direction of the Court of Chancery some accumulation of unappropriated surplus continues to be made.

The accounts of the University are audited every year by the Vice-Chancellor and three members of the Senate appointed yearly for the purpose by grace of the Senate, and an abstract of the accounts signed by the auditors and exhibiting the several balances is printed and circulated among the resident members of the Senate, pursuant to a grace of the Senate to that effect passed 28th Oct. 1858.

The subjoined table exhibits the total income of all the professors and University teachers with a distribution of their income, showing how much is derived from the University chest, and how much from the endowment of each professorship, and the fees paid to each professor by the students attending his class.

1871.

Professors and other Teachers.	Income derived from University Chest.			Income derived from Endowments, and Fees of Students attending Lectures.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Divinity :									
Regius	-	-	-	1,434	11	11	1,434	11	11
Lady Margaret	-	-	-	1,854	17	10	1,854	17	10
Norrisian	-	-	-	132	5	0	200	0	0
Hulsean	-	-	-	572	8	1	572	8	1
Mathematics :									
Lucasian	-	-	-	677	9	9	677	9	9
Plumian	-	-	-	491	9	6	491	9	6
Lowndean	-	-	-	457	13	6	457	13	6
Sadlerian	-	-	-	581	3	6	581	3	6
Regius of law	-	-	-	134	12	0	583	0	0
Downing of law	-	-	-	466	5	0	466	5	0
International law	-	-	-	500	0	0	500	0	0
Regius of medicine	-	-	-	85	0	0	282	2	0
Downing of medicine	-	-	-	35	0	0	494	3	0
Chemistry	-	-	-	500	0	0	132	0	0
Anatomy	-	-	-	300	0	0	116	0	6
Botany	-	-	-	300	0	0	57	4	6
Zoology	-	-	-	300	0	0	60	0	0
Experimental physics	-	-	-	500	0	0	-	-	-
Mineralogy	-	-	-	300	0	0	35	0	0
Regius of Hebrew	-	-	-	-	-	-	860	0	0
" Greek	-	-	-	-	-	-	860	0	0
Sir T. Adams, Arabic	-	-	-	230	0	0	70	0	0
Lord Almoner, Arabic	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	10	0
Moral philosophy	-	-	-	174	10	7	125	9	5
Music	-	-	-	100	0	0	-	-	-
Modern history	-	-	-	371	0	0	37	5	6
Geology	-	-	-	45	6	2	491	19	4
Jacksonian	-	-	-	140	0	0	234	0	0
Archæology (Disney)	-	-	-	-	-	-	96	5	11
Political economy	-	-	-	300	0	0	-	-	-
Sanskrit	-	-	-	500	0	0	-	-	-
Latin	-	-	-	-	-	-	183	7	7
Fine Arts (Slade)	-	-	-	-	-	-	357	1	10
Demonstrators :									
Human anatomy	-	-	-	100	0	0	-	-	-
Chemistry	-	-	-	150	0	0	-	-	-
Superintendent of museums	-	-	-	100	0	0	-	-	-
Rabbinic and Talmudic	-	-	-	30	0	0	-	-	-
	5,076	19	9	11,835	5	8	16,912	5	5

In addition to the payments made for professors and teachers above enumerated which are a charge on the ordinary income of the University there must be added, as taken from the year 1870-71,

	£	s.	d.
Stipends of Officers - - - - -	2,440	8	6
University servants - - - - -	617	5	10
Examiners - - - - -	1,209	6	10
Rates and taxes - - - - -	402	11	3
Printing and stationery - - - - -	1,198	16	6
	<u>5,868</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>11</u>

A further considerable charge upon ordinary University income, is caused by the expense of maintaining its public buildings, its library, observatory, museums and lecture rooms, and the botanic garden.

The Fitzwilliam Museum is maintained entirely by the income arising from the endowment of the founder.

The University library has special funds of its own producing in yearly income as follows :

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Manistre stock consols - - - - -	5,150	4	4	154	10	0
Rustat benefaction - - - - -			about	320	0	0
Worts „ - - - - -			about	1,050	0	0
				<u>1,524</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>

The Observatory has the assistance of special grants from the Sheepshanks fund consisting of 12,000*l.* consols.

The Botanic Garden has endowments and property, which produce a yearly income of about 300*l.*, but above and beyond these several sums it is found necessary to expend on these institutions of the University from ordinary income as follows :

	£	s.	d.
The University Library - - - - -	2,500	0	0
The Observatory - - - - -	750	0	0
The Botanic Garden - - - - -	550	0	0
Senate house and schools - - - - -	300	0	0
St. Mary's Church - - - - -	300	0	0
Museums and Lecture Rooms - - - - -	1,500	0	0
	<u>5,900</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Two sums of 1,000*l.* each are yearly transferred to form two building funds, one for general purposes, and the second for additional museums and lecture rooms.

The receipts and expenditure of the University, on account of the examinations which are conducted by it in various parts of the country, are returned in a separate form, and show that the income is more than sufficient to repay all the charges incurred on this account.

	£	s.	d.
The fees from candidates and from schools, amount to - - - - -	2,838	0	0
The sale of publications produces for the year - - - - -	120	7	0
<hr/>			
The payments are:—			
For examiners - - - - -	1,800	0	0
For printing - - - - -	336	9	6
Secretary, assistant secretary, and clerk - - - - -	488	0	11
Stationery, advertising, postage, &c. - - - - -	42	5	8
	<u>£2,666</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>1</u>

The scheme for the admission and supervision of students who are not members of any College, has been in operation since 1869. The censor, or officer appointed to act in the capacity of manager and superintendent, reports favourably of the system. He considers it to have been on the whole self-supporting, and he remarks that a considerable increase in the number of students has lately (February 1873) occurred. The number at that time in residence was 43.

It should be mentioned that copies of the several trust deeds relating to the foundations in the University, were printed by the authority of the University in the year 1857, and are generally accessible.

The lands of the University whether corporate or trust are all at rack-rent.

The University holds tithe rentcharge to the total amount as awarded of 1,741*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.*, of which 1,633*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.* is the rectorial tithe rentcharge of the parish of Burwell. But from this must be deducted the following yearly sums in addition to the repair of the chancel of this church :—

	£	s.	d.
Parochial rates about - - - - -	150	0	0
Expense of collecting rentcharge - - - - -	55	0	0
The Vicar's stipend - - - - -	300	0	0
Allowance for a curate - - - - -	120	0	0
Subscription to Burwell Schools - - - - -	32	0	0
Vice-Chancellor's yearly visit, about - - - - -	9	9	0
Repair of vicarage house, about - - - - -	10	0	0
Tents, procurations and synodals - - - - -	4	2	6
	<hr/>		
	£680	11	6

The University held in 1871, on its general account 3,492*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.* consols, besides 4,940*l.* 19*s.* consols in the hands of the Copyhold Commissioners, which, being the produce of lands sold, had to be reinvested in real estate.

	£	s.	d.
The University had no liabilities beyond a loan of 2,364 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> contracted to complete the Comparative Anatomy Museum, and it may be observed that the excess of income over expenditure for the year 1870-71, amounted to - - - - -	1,799	0	2
Which being added to the balance in hand at the close of the previous year - - - - -	577	6	8
	<hr/>		
left a total balance in hand - - - - -	£2,376	6	10

The internal income arising from fees and fines is thus separated into its component parts :

	£	s.	d.
Matriculation fees - - - - -	3,048	10	0
Previous examination fees - - - - -	1,535	0	0
Professorial fund - - - - -	130	9	3
Degree fees paid to senior proctor - - - - -	3,618	10	0
" junior " - - - - -	3,517	10	0
Fines " to senior " - - - - -	78	5	4
" junior " - - - - -	53	6	8
Lodging house licenses - - - - -	21	16	6
	<hr/>		
	12,003	7	9

The previous examination is the only examination for which fees are charged.

The property and income of the University is under the general control of the Vice-Chancellor for the time being, who acts as treasurer and receiver, and makes the necessary disbursements.

To assist him in the management of the estates a permanent syndicate was appointed Feb. 23, 1857, consisting of the Vice-Chancellor himself and four other members of the senate, one of whom retires yearly in rotation.

With the exception of such property as may be committed to the care of trustees or of syndicates specially appointed for the purpose, this syndicate is empowered to provide for ordinary repairs and insurance, to determine the conditions of letting property on lease or otherwise, and to see that such conditions are duly complied with by the tenants, and to undertake personally the care and management of all lands, houses, buildings, and other property, belonging to the University, provided that all leases and all questions involving more than ordinary outlay be referred to the decision of the senate.

In the year 1867, a grace was passed authorising the Vice-Chancellor to employ a land agent, whose duty it is to inspect once at least in every year, and to receive the rents of so much of the University property as may be entrusted to his charge, with a remuneration not exceeding 4 per cent. on the gross rental of such property.

The bankers of the University both in London and in Cambridge, are appointed by grace of the senate; and it is ordered by grace, that all balances found remaining at the audit for the year next but one preceding, be invested in 3 per cent. consols not later than the end of the month of February in every year.

The Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity, the Regius Professor of Medicine, the Lucasian Professor of Mathematics, and the Lowndean Professor of Astronomy, having the beneficial interest in properties, the legal estate of which is in the University, manage these properties themselves.

ABSTRACT OF THE RETURNS OF ST. PETER'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

I.—The Property of the College on 1st January 1872.

(1.) Lands belonging to the College :—

	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
Acreage of A. Lands let on beneficial leases -	88	0	23			
„ Lands let at rackrent (including 321A. 3R. 16P. held by the Master for his own benefit) -	2,939	3	9	3,027	3	32
B. Lands let at rackrent -	-	-	-	583	3	33
				3,611	3	25
The annual income therefrom is returned as :—						
A. from lands let on beneficial leases -	24	5	0	£	s.	d.
„ „ lands let at rackrent (including 522L. 10s. 8d., rent of Master's land) -	4,240	18	6			
B. „ lands let at rackrent -	-	-	-	4,265	3	6
				636	2	2
				£4,901	5	8

In the income as here stated, deduction is made for fixed charges paid by the College; but deduction is not made for repairs, insurance, collection of rents, or income tax.

The annual rackrent value, after deducting fixed charges, of the lands let on beneficial leases may be estimated at about 143L.

(2.) House property :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
A. Let on beneficial leases, yielding in annual income -	119	18	1			
„ Let at rackrent -	1,071	6	11	1,191	5	0

In the income as here stated, deduction is made for fixed charges paid by the College; but deduction is not made for repairs, insurance, collection of rents, or income tax.

The annual rackrent value of the houses let on beneficial leases is estimated at 2,626L.

(3.) Tithe rentcharges :—

	£	s.	d.
A. Gross amount awarded -	634	13	0

(4.) Other rentcharges, quitrents, yielding in annual income :—

A.	£	s.	d.
-	146	17	4

(5.) Stock, shares, and other investments of the net annual value of :—

A.	£	s.	d.
-	68	14	4
B.	£	s.	d.
-	32	19	10

(6.) Other properties, viz. :—

A. Quitrents, fines, heriots, &c., from copyholds of inheritance (about 1,1426 acres) yielding annually on an average of 10 years	32	12	8
---	----	----	---

(7.) The College, including the buildings, the Master's lodge, and the College gardens, &c. is assessed at 458L.

(8.) The average amount held by the College on account of caution money during the five years, 1867–71, is stated to have been about 1,100L; but the average available amount appears to be reduced to about 500L.

(9.) The College holds the advowsons of 11 benefices, with respect to one of which, however, it has only the alternate right of presentation. The net annual value of the benefices according to the clergy list is 3,456L.

II.—Income of the College in the Year 1871.

						A. 18, and Master's Return.			B. 17,		
						£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
(1.) Income after deducting fixed charges, derived from external sources :—											
Lands -	-	-	-	-	-	4,263	3	6	1,050	15	6
House property	-	-	-	-	-	1,413	7	3	—		
Tithe rentcharge	-	-	-	-	-	370	3	11	—		
Other rentcharges	-	-	-	-	-	1	15	4	—		
Stocks -	-	-	-	-	-	38	4	2	24	2	4
Other properties	-	-	-	-	-	410	14	10	171	6	4
Lands in parishes of Chedgrave and Langley, in county of Norfolk (Master's return)						6,497	9	0	—		
						522	10	8	—		
						7,019	19	8	1,246	4	2
(2.) Income derived from internal sources (A. 20) :—											
Income from room rents, fees, profits of establishment, and other like sources (less 93 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> for University capitation tax)									£	s.	d.
									1,513	1	8
(3.) Total corporate income:											
From external sources (A. 18 and Master's return)						7,019	19	8			
From internal sources (A. 20)						1,513	1	8			
									8,533	1	4
(4.) Total income (gross) from trust funds (B. 17)									1,246	4	2
(5.) The tuition fund :—											
Received from undergraduates									801	0	0
(6.) Prospective increase of income :—											
The properties belonging to this College in respect of which an increase of income may be expected, are the estates let on beneficial leases (A. 1), and the houses let on beneficial leases (A. 3).											
(A. 1) On or before 31st December 1875									£	s.	d.
(A. 3) " " " "									119	5	0
During five years ending 31st December 1880									186	8	0
" " " " 1890									84	0	6
" " " " 1895									335	14	0
" " " " 1895									101	5	0
" " " " 1900									115	0	0

These several sums are cumulative.

There are also three or four acres of land at Melbourn containing coprolites at a depth which would pay for working.

III.—The Expenditure of the College in the Year 1871.

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
(1.)	1. The Master (including separate endowment) -	1,122	10	8			
	2. The Fellows (11) -	2,461	15	11			
	3. The Scholars and Exhibitioners -	252	16	5			
	4. Allowances to resident members on the foundation -	292	15	0			
	5. University Professors -	7	4	8			
	6. Tutorial fund and other instruction -	—					
	7. Examiners and prizes -	—					
	8. The College Officers, Dean, Bursars, &c. -	239	5	6			
	9. The College Servants -	97	0	2			
	10. The Chapel and Chapel Services -	259	11	11			
	11. The Library -	58	18	5			
	12. Subscriptions, donations, &c. -	194	11	0			
	13. Maintenance of establishment in College -	298	1	4			
	14. Repairs and improvements on College buildings -	1,716	16	2			
	15. Rates, taxes, insurance, &c., on College buildings -	68	13	4			
	16. Augmentation of Benefices -	—					
	17. Interest on loans -	468	9	7			
					7,538	10	1
	18. Management of estates and law charges -	143	5	8			
	19. Repairs and Improvements on Estates -	771	14	4			
	20. Rates, taxes, insurance, &c., on estates -	109	19	7			
					1,024	19	7
	21. Investments -	—			100	0	0
					£8,663	9	8

- (2.) The annual value of a fellowship appears to be about 228*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*, not including allowances.
 (3.) The value of the tutorship (the tutor being also a lecturer) in 1871 was 411*l.* Two classical lecturers received 240*l.* between them; and one mathematical lecturer received 150*l.*
 (4.) The annual value of a scholarship varies from 20*l.* to 80*l.*
 (5.) The number of undergraduates paying tuition fees in 1871 was 42.
 (6.) The expenditure in the year 1871 of the income from trust funds (B. 18) was as follows :

	£	s.	d.
To Fellow - - - - -	90	0	0
Scholars - - - - -	739	0	0
Organist, &c. - - - - -	54	13	4
Subscriptions - - - - -	11	2	0
Taxes, insurance, &c. - - - - -	93	5	3
Repairs and improvements on estates - - - - -	390	18	8
	1,378	19	4
Balance (excess of expenditure over income) - - - - -	132	15	2
	£1,246	4	2

This College holds 3,611 acres of land, of which 583 are held subject to special trusts. Of the lands held for the corporate use, or for the benefit of the Master, 88 acres are let on beneficial leases which expire during the course of the present year (1874), and 2,939 acres are let at rackrent. The latter are situated principally in the county of Cambridge, and, where leases are given, are let for terms varying from 12 to 21 years, at an average rate of 1*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* per acre. Corn rents are paid in many instances, the money value of which in the year 1871 is given in the returns.

The annual income from the house property in the town of Cambridge amounts at present to about 1,100*l.*, but a large proportion being let on beneficial leases, a considerable increase in value may shortly be expected; there are also several acres of land in the town in the hands of the College still available for building purposes.

With reference to these beneficial leases, the rule of the College has been to grant renewals at the expiration of 14 years from the commencement of the term, the College, after a survey by their own surveyor, requiring the lessee to put the premises in repair previous to the renewal.

The College estates are for the most part held subject to covenants to repair and to a certain specified rotation of cropping, the insurance of the farm buildings being undertaken by the College. The lessees, on the other hand, insure buildings held of the College on beneficial leases.

It is stated that a considerable amount of drainage has been done on the estates, and that some is now in progress; that the buildings are generally in good repair, but that additional accommodation and buildings of a better description would improve the value of the farms. An abstract is given of the account of the funds for the repairs on estates, which appear to consist of dividends from the corporate fund paid over to the repair fund when necessary.

The trust estates consist principally of lands left by Dr. Bernard Hale, in the year 1662, and by Thomas Parke, Esq., in the year 1636, for the purpose of founding fellowships and scholarships in connexion with the College. The funds arising from these trusts have been distributed hitherto in accordance with the directions of the donors, but under the provisions of the new statutes certain modifications have been introduced.

The Parke trust fund was originally applied in payment of the stipends of four fellows and four scholars, but all the scholarships and three of the fellowships have now been consolidated and converted into open scholarships, one of the fellowships being still held as a bye fellowship on the Parke foundation. The new open Parke scholarships are of the value of 80*l.* and 60*l.* per annum.

The income of the Hale estate is now devoted to the open scholarship fund, out of which 22 scholars were paid in 1871. According to the provisions of the new statutes the Hale Scholarships were consolidated into open Scholarships of 80*l.* and 60*l.* per annum each.

The estates are managed by the senior bursar, whose salary is 100*l.*, and his office an annual one.

The excess of expenditure over income for the year 1871 on the Trust funds amounting to 132*l.* is accounted for by the large outlay in that year for repairs and improvements on the estate belonging to the Parke Trust, which was charged upon the ordinary income of the year.

In order to complete the restoration of the College buildings, two sums of 3,000*l.* and 1,500*l.* respectively have been borrowed from the Scottish Provident Institution in the years 1869 and 1870; and a further loan of 2,021*l.* was made for the same purpose by the Hale estate in the year 1868, of which loan the sum of 1,721*l.* remained unpaid at the audit for the year 1871.

No other statement of the annual value of the benefices in the gift of the College has been given than one taken from the Clergy List, 1874, according to which the net annual value amounts to 3,456*l.* No return is given of augmentations to the stipends, but the Ellington estate is charged with an annual payment of 100*l.* to the vicar, his original stipend having been 20*l.* The date of this increase is not given.

There appears to be no balance sheet. The accounts are audited annually by the Master and Fellows, the Bursar producing vouchers for all payments made by him. He also produces the banker's pass book, showing that the proper cash balance is in the banker's hands.

Full information has been given by this College in answer to our inquiries.

ABSTRACT OF THE RETURNS OF CLARE COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

I.—The Property of the College on 1st January 1872.

(1.) Lands belonging to the College :—

	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
Acreage of A. Lands let at rackrent -	4,288	3	8			
B. Lands let at rackrent -	648	1	8			
				4,937	0	16

The annual income therefrom is returned as—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
A. from lands let at rackrent -	5,983	0	11			
B. „ lands let at rackrent -	593	3	8			
				£6,576	4	7

In the income as here stated, deduction is made for fixed charges paid by the College; but deduction is not made for repairs, insurance, collection of rents, or income tax.

(2.) House property :—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
A. Let on long leases yielding in annual income -	1,202	9	8			
„ Let at rackrent -	1,146	12	10			
				2,349	2	6
B. Let at rackrent -	-	-	-	53	8	0

In the income as here stated, deduction is made for fixed charges paid by the College; but deduction is not made for repairs, insurance, collection of rents, or income tax.

(3.) Tithe rentcharges :—	£	s.	d.
A. Gross amount awarded -	1,995	9	7

(4.) Other rentcharges, quitrents, &c., yielding in annual income :—			
A. -	134	11	4

(5.) Stocks, shares, and other investments, of the net annual value of :—			
A. -	659	18	7
B. -	169	9	6

(6.) Other properties, viz. :—			
A. Quitrents, fines, heriots, &c., from copyholds of inheritance (about 137 acres), yielding annually on an average of 10 years -	18	16	0
Proceeds of sale of timber, averaging annually -	16	15	0
			35 11 0
B. Properties entered in A. 16, and B. 16, and Owst Prize Fund -			353 9 4

(7.) The College has also received from lands let for coprolite digging in the years 1870 and 1871 the net annual sum of 100*l*.

(8.) The College, including the buildings, the master's lodge, and the College garden, &c., is assessed at 558*l*.

(9.) The Caution money deposited by the members of the College is received and retained by the tutor. He invests it at his own discretion and risk. No return has been made of the amount.

(10.) The College possesses the advowsons of 18 benefices, of which the supposed net annual value, the rates only being deducted, is returned at 8,410*l*.

16*l*. a year for rent of a farmstead belonging to the College is received by the vicar of Wrawby, as an augmentation of the living.

No advowson has been sold by this College.

II.—Income of the College in the Year 1871.

						A. 18.	B. 18. Blythe Trust.
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.
(1.) Income, after deducting fixed charges, derived from external sources :—							
Lands	-	-	-	-	-	6,035 14 10	515 7 3
House property	-	-	-	-	-	2,141 4 8	51 6 7
Tithe rentcharges	-	-	-	-	-	1,715 14 4	—
Other rentcharges	-	-	-	-	-	134 13 10	—
Stocks, shares, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	818 4 10	65 1 8
Other properties	-	-	-	-	-	253 10 7	213 13 6
						11,099 3 1	845 9 0
(2.) Income derived from internal sources (A. 20.) :—							
Income from room rents, fees, profits of establishment, and other like sources, after deducting for payments to the University						£ s. d.	
						1,397 0 2	
(3.) Total corporate income :—							
						£ s. d.	
From external sources (A. 18.)						11,099 3 1	
From internal sources (A. 20.)						1,397 0 2	
						12,496 3 3	
(4.) Total income (net) from Trust funds (B. 18.)						845 9 0	
(5.) The tuition fund :—							
Received from undergraduates						1,321 0 0	
(6.) Prospective increase of income :—							

The only properties belonging to this College, in respect of which an increase of income may be expected are the houses let on long leases (A. 4.) The difference between the estimated rackrent value of these houses and the amount actually derived therefrom by the College in 1871 is about 6,672*l*.

It appears also from a letter from the Master that there is a sum of about 11,000*l*., mainly invested in consols, in the hands of the executors of the late Dr. Coles, which the executors are directed to employ in the foundation of additional fellowships or scholarships, as they may think best, in this College, on the demise of a person now about 67 years of age, to whom an annuity out of this sum is secured for his life.

III.—The Expenditure of the College in the Year 1871.

						£ s. d.	£ s. d.
(1.) 1. The Master						1,017 10 0	
2. The Fellows (18) allowances included						4,481 9 7	
3. The Scholars and Exhibitioners						1,749 10 0	
4. Allowances to resident members on the foundation						—	
5. University Professors						—	
6. Tutorial Fund, and other instruction						120 0 0	
7. Examiners and Prizes						108 10 0	
8. The College officers, dean, bursar, &c.						430 0 0	
9. The College Servants						777 13 0	
10. The Chapel and Chapel Services						*442 19 6	
11. The Library						47 1 6	
12. Subscriptions, Donations, &c.						350 12 0	
13. Maintenance of Establishment in College						516 11 0	
14. Repairs and Improvements on College buildings						1,554 19 4	
15. Rates, taxes, insurance, &c. on College buildings						136 14 0	
16. Augmentations of Benefices						—	
17. Interest on loans						110 10 0	
						11,843 19 11	
18. Management of estates and law charges						238 19 4	
19. Repairs and improvements on estates						1,141 19 11	
20. Rates, taxes, insurance, &c. on estates						92 7 1	
						1,473 6 4	
21. Investments						—	
						£13,317 6 3	

* Of this sum of 442*l*. 19*s*. 6*d*., the sum of 304*l*. 5*s*. 8*d*. was an extraordinary payment for the erection and improvement of an organ which had been left to the College.

- (2.) Taking the average of the five years, 1867–71, the annual value of a senior fellowship is about 272*l.*, and of a junior fellowship about 217*l.* Each fellow in residence is also allowed 2*s.* 6*d.* a day for dinner.
- (3.) The average annual value of the tutorship appears to be about 360*l.* The tutor also receives the income derived from the investment of the caution money. The annual value of a lectureship (4.) appears to be about 227*l.*
- (4.) The annual value of a scholarship varies from 20*l.* to about 70*l.**
- (5.) The number of undergraduates paying Tuition fees in October 1871 was 81.
- (6.) The expenditure in the year 1871 of the income arising from the Blythe trust fund (B. 18) was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Vicars - - - - -	150	3	1
Repairs and improvements - - - - -	238	8	2
Dinner and tenants' refreshments - - - - -	3	11	0
Sundry expenses - - - - -	50	16	2
Balance (excess of income over expenditure) - - - - -	402	10	7
	845	9	0

All the lands held by this College are let at rackrent. The estates comprise 4,937 acres, and are let at an average rent of 1*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.* per acre. They are generally let on lease, varying from 7 to 21 years. The Buildings are reported to be in good condition; but in some few cases new buildings, drainage, and other permanent improvements are stated to be required.

In places where land is available for the purpose, plots have been let on building leases for long terms. The College has other land available for this purpose.

There are few trusts in this College. The Blythe benefaction consists of property yielding upwards of 800*l.* a year.

No return has been made of the total amount of the Caution Money deposited by the members of the College. It is held by the tutor, and is invested by him at his own discretion and risk. It is now invested in India 4 per Cents and Madras Irrigation shares.

The expenditure of the College in 1871 exceeded the income by 821*l.* 3*s.* This excess is reported to be due to an annual outlay on repairs and improvements on estates, and was met by a diminution in the aggregate of the balances of the various funds of the College. In the quinquennial period, 1867–1871, the total income exceeded the total expenditure by 530*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*

The balance sheet of 1871 exhibits in a satisfactory manner the state of the finances of the College.

At that date a sum of 2,762*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* was due from the College to the Blythe Benefaction Fund. This sum had been borrowed, partly on account of drainage expenses and partly to secure the regular payment of the dividends due to the master and senior fellows under the old Statutes.

It is stated that at the end of 1871 there was an accumulation of scholarship moneys unapplied amounting to 1,482*l.* 13*s.*

The management of the estates is placed by the Statutes in the hands of the Master and Senior Fellows, who meet for the transaction of business twice at least in each year. Under the old Statutes the Master is *ex officio* Bursar of the College, and annually appoints one of the Fellows Deputy Bursar with a salary of 200*l.* The new Statutes require that the Bursar shall be a Fellow, and that the appointment shall be made by the Master and Fellows. Local agents are employed to collect rents of houses and cottages, and of small estates in distant localities. It is the duty of the Deputy Bursar to visit the farms from time to time, and in case of need to obtain professional advice.

The College accounts, it appears, are made up twice every year, and before being submitted to the master and senior fellows are audited in detail by two fellows of the College who are appointed annually to discharge this duty.

This College has made complete returns on the prescribed forms to all our inquiries.

* The master and fellows have power under their statutes to confer more than one scholarship upon the same person. Thus, at Christmas 1871 (as appears from the Return C. 1. 3.), there were "two scholars receiving at the rate of 110*l.* per annum, "two at the rate of 80*l.*"

ABSTRACT OF THE RETURNS OF PEMBROKE COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

I.—The Property of the College on the 1st January 1872.

(1.) Lands belonging to the College :—

	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
Acreage of A. Lands let at rackrent - - - -	-	-	-	2,173	3	28
B. Lands let at rackrent - - - -	1,210	3	23			
„ Woodlands - - - -	127	3	31			
				1,338	3	14
				3,512	3	2

The annual income therefrom is returned as :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
A. from lands let at rackrent - - - -	-	-	-	3,931	5	0
B. from lands let at rackrent - - - -	1,456	3	5			
„ „ woodlands - - - -	91	1	0			
				1,547	4	5
				£5,478	9	5

In the income as here stated, deduction is made for fixed charges paid by the College; but deduction is not made for repairs, insurance, collection of rents, or income tax.

(2.) House property :—

	£	s.	d.
A. Let at rackrent, yielding in annual income - - -	273	0	0

In the income as here stated, deduction is made for fixed charges paid by the College; but deduction is not made for repairs, insurance, collection of rents, or income tax.

(3.) Tithe rentcharges :—

	£	s.	d.
A. Gross amount awarded - - - -	3,076	12	0

(4.) Other rentcharges, quitrents, &c., yielding in annual income :—

	£	s.	d.
A. - - - -	129	4	7
B. - - - -	36	9	4

(5.) Stocks, shares, and other investments of the net annual value of :—

	£	s.	d.
A. - - - -	575	12	9
B. - - - -	4,104	17	9

(6.) Other properties, viz. :—

A. Quitrents, fines, heriots, &c., from copyholds of inheritance (about 332 acres), yielding annually on an average of 10 years - - - -	65	13	3
B. Quitrents, fines, heriots, &c., from copyholds of inheritance (about 2,170 acres), yielding annually on an average of 10 years - - - -	522	16	6

(7.) The College, including the buildings, the Master's Lodge, and the College garden, &c., is assessed at 306*l.* 10*s.*

(8.) The sum of 915*l.* is held by the Tutor on account of the Caution money fund. No portion of it is invested.

(9.) The College possesses the advowsons of 12 benefices, of which the net annual income is returned by the College as 5,919*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.* No benefices have been sold by the College. The augmentation of the living of Tilney by 130*l.* is the only one made by the College out of the trust or corporate property of the College.

II.—Income of the College in the Year 1871.

(1.) Income (including receipts from Trust Funds), derived from external sources :—	A. 17 and Master's Return.					
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Lands - - - - -	5,464	12	3	226	3	4
House property - - - - -	395	12	5	—	—	—
Tithe rentcharges - - - - -	3,211	0	6	—	—	—
Other rentcharges - - - - -	767	12	5	46	4	11
Stocks, shares, &c. - - - - -	756	9	7	388	12	5
Other properties - - - - -	1,397	1	8	1	3	9
	11,992	8	10			
Rent of 10A. 1B. 37P., less land tax (Master's Return) -	9	16	0			
	12,002	4	10	662	4	5

(2.) Income derived from internal sources (A. 19):—

	£	s.	d.
Income from room rents, fees, profits of establishment, and other like sources, after deducting 157 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> for University Capitation Tax—	1,139	3	2

(3.) Total corporate income:—

	£	s.	d.
From external sources (A. 17 and Master's Return)	12,002	4	10
From internal sources - - - - -	1,139	3	2
	13,141	8	0

(4.) Total income from Trust funds - - - - - 662 4 5

(5.) The Tuition fund :—

Received from undergraduates - - - - -	814	10	0
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(6.) Prospective increase of income :—

The College has no estates or houses on beneficial leases, nor does it possess houses on long leases, copyholds for lives, leaseholds, or lands let on mining leases. It holds, however, land available for building purposes at Croydon, by the sale of which an increase of income may be anticipated; but it does not seem probable that that land will be required for many years (if at all) for building.

III.—The Expenditure* of the College in the Year 1871.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
(1.) 1. The Master (including allowances and payment mentioned in Master's Return) - - - - -	1,301	4	0			
2. The Fellows (13), allowances included - - - - -	5,084	11	9			
3. The Scholars and Exhibitioners - - - - -	905	0	0			
4. Allowances to resident members on the foundation - - - - -	—	—	—			
5. University Professors - - - - -	—	—	—			
6. Tutorial Fund, and other instruction - - - - -	—	—	—			
7. Examiners and Prizes - - - - -	28	13	6			
8. The College Officers, President, Deans, &c. - - - - -	177	14	4			
9. The College Servants - - - - -	350	5	6			
10. The Chapel and Chapel services - - - - -	—	—	—			
11. The Library - - - - -	7	12	6			
12. Subscriptions, Donations, &c. - - - - -	115	19	10			
13. Maintenance of establishment in College - - - - -	579	4	5			
14. Repairs and improvements on College Buildings - - - - -	116	3	9			
15. Rates, taxes, insurance, &c. on College buildings - - - - -	131	16	7			
16. Augmentation of Benefices - - - - -	128	16	2			
17. Interest on Loans - - - - -	—	—	—			
	8,927	2	4			
18. Management of estates and law charges - - - - -	230	19	10			
19. Repairs and improvements on estates - - - - -	640	15	8			
20. Rates, taxes, insurance, &c. on estates - - - - -	648	0	9			
	1,519	16	3			
21. Investments - - - - -	1,188	0	2			
	£11,634	18	9			

(2.) The annual value of a fellowship in this College appears to be about 400*l.*

* This includes the expenditure of the Barham, Crossinge, and Hitcham funds.

- (3.) The annual value of the tutorship during the years 1867–72 averaged 51*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*; and three lecturers divided between them 245*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.* per annum.
- (4.) The annual value of a scholarship varies from 20*l.* to 60*l.*
- (5.) The number of undergraduates paying tuition fees in 1871 was 55.
- (6.) The only debt on the College funds at Michaelmas 1871 was a balance of 400*l.* due to the Barham trust.
- (7.) The expenditure in the year 1871 on account of the trust funds was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
To the College (included in A. 16)	-	-	-
„ Scholars	-	60	0
„ Chapel	-	167	19
„ Rates, Repairs, Subscriptions	-	36	10
„ Management	-	24	16
„ Investment	-	46	0
		<hr/>	
		722	11 11

The income for the year being 662*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.*, the excess of expenditure over this sum was defrayed out of the balances of the preceding year.

These are exclusive of the Building Fund.

This College holds 3,512 acres of land, of which 127 acres are woodland. Of this property 2,173 acres are held for the corporate use; the rest is held subject to special Trusts.

The whole of the lands are let at rackrent, the College having run out all the beneficial leases, and having also liquidated the debt which had been incurred for the purpose.

Of the 2,173 acres held as corporate property, the average rent per acre is 1*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*; while that of the 1,210 acres held subject to Trusts is 1*l.* 4*s.* Of the lands let at rackrent, the whole of those held subject to Trusts are let on yearly tenancies. The greater part of those held by the College for its corporate use are similarly let.

This College possesses some large and important trust estates whereby, among other things, considerable augmentations are provided for the incomes both of the Master and of the Fellows, so that in the year 1871 the income of the Master appears to have been 1,301*l.* 4*s.*, and of each fellow 404*l.* 15*s.* when all allowances had been reckoned.

One of these trust estates (the Barham Trust at Linton, in Cambridgeshire) appears to be the source of a large accumulation for building purposes, one-third of the clear rents being appropriated to the building fund. The amount of this appropriation in 1871 appears to have been 352*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.* The accumulation at the same date consisted of 74,875*l.* stocks and loans, producing a yearly income of 3,311*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* But we are informed that 19,000*l.* 3 per cent. Consols has now (1873) been sold out for payments on account of new College buildings, thus reducing the stocks, &c. to 55,875*l.*, and the yearly income of the accumulations to 2,741*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*

As the College, including the Master, the Fellows, and certain Scholars, is the sole beneficiary of the Barham, Crossinge, and Hitcham trusts, the properties may be treated as parts of the corporate properties of the College, in respect of the income and expenditure of the same. Accordingly the Trust Accounts (II.)—(V.) have been incorporated in the abstract above given of the income and expenditure of the College in the year 1871.

“The Vacant Fellowship Fund” is a peculiar institution in this College. A large sum has been accumulated by carrying to the credit of this fund the proceeds of vacant fellowships; and the fund has been employed to purchase house property (to the extent of 5,748*l.*) in the immediate vicinity of the College, to the repair of a chancel (295*l.* 13*s.*), and the like.

Similarly, there is a fund called “the Scholarship Fund,” which receives the balances unappropriated from time to time to the scholars of the College. In 1871, this fund possessed 750*l.* Consols, besides a cash balance, 75*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*

The Caution Fund in 1871 amounted to 915*l.* and remained in the hands of the tutor. It is stated that “it is not invested by him, but placed with his bankers. The amount is barely sufficient to keep “his banking account straight, as he is expected to pay at a fixed date all bills due from his pupils to “the bursar, although in very many instances he will not himself have received the amounts.”

It appears that the income for the year 1871 was, exclusive of the Building Fund, in excess of the expenditure by 1,506*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* The receipts, however, in that year seem to have been exceptionally large, while the expenditure was somewhat below the average.

The accounts of this College appear to be kept distinctly and satisfactorily. They are audited by the master and resident fellows, and afterwards submitted for approval to a general College meeting.

The College has made complete returns in the prescribed forms to all our inquiries.

ABSTRACT OF THE RETURNS OF GONVILLE AND CAIUS COLLEGE CAMBRIDGE.

I.—The Property of the College on 1st January 1872.

(1.) Lands belonging to the College :—

	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
Acreage of A. Lands let on beneficial leases, including						
rectorial glebe -	-	-	-	656	0	30
„ Lands let at rackrent	-	-	-	6,640	0	4
„ Copyholds for lives	-	-	-	5	2	6
„ Underwoods	-	-	-	72	0	20
				<u>7,373</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>20</u>
B. Lands let at rackrent	-	-	-	1,485	1	5
„ Underwoods	-	-	-	112	2	20
				<u>1,597</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>25</u>
				<u>8,971</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>

The annual income therefrom is returned as :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
A. from lands let on beneficial leases	-	576	0	0		
„ „ lands let at rackrent	-	8,866	7	7		
„ „ copyholds for lives	-	0	4	0		
„ „ underwoods	-	10	13	10		
		<u>9,453</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>		
B. „ lands let at rackrent	-	-	-	1,981	7	6
		<u>£11,434</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>11</u>		

The rectorial glebe lands are let with the great tithes to the vicars at low or nominal rents.

The master of the College enjoys, under the will of Dr. Davy, free of rent, house, premises, and garden, about 73A. 3R. 24P., and estimated at the poor rate valuation of 154*l*.

In the income as here stated, deduction is made for fixed charges paid by the College; but deduction is not made for repairs, insurance, collection of rents, or income tax.

The estimated net annual rackrent value of the lands let on beneficial leases (A. 1), is returned at 1,103*l*., and the estimated annual value of the rectorial glebe lands at about 195*l*.

The estimated annual rackrent value of the copyholds for lives is returned at about 10*l*. 10*s*.

(2.) House property :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
A. Let on beneficial leases, yielding in annual income	-	451	9	0		
„ Let on long leases	-	0	10	0		
„ Let at rackrent	-	1,126	19	5		
		<u>1,578</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>5</u>		
B. Let at rackrent	-	-	-	123	6	0

In the income as here stated, deduction is made for fixed charges paid by the College; but deduction is not made for repairs, insurance, collection of rents, or income tax.

The estimated net annual rackrent value of the houses let on beneficial leases is returned at 3,204*l*.

(3.) Tithe rentcharges :—

	£	s.	d.
A. Gross amount awarded	-	1,172	6

(4.) Other rentcharges, quitrents, &c., yielding in annual income :—

A.	-	454	13	10
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(5.) Stocks, shares, and other investments, of the net value of :—

A.	-	620	1	11
B.	-	667	19	5

(6.) Other properties, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
A. Quitrents, fines, heriots, &c., from copyholds of inheritance (about 1,253 acres), yielding on an average of 10 years	206	4	0			
„ Proceeds of sale of timber, averaging annually	152	18	11			
„ Properties in A. 16	943	15	0			
				1,302	17	11

The College also holds a house and shop on a lease which expires in 1880, the net annual receipt on which is 61*l.* 8*s.*

(7.) The College, including the buildings, the Master's lodge, and the College garden, &c., is assessed at 1,021*l.*

(8.) The sum of 3,835*l.* is held by the College on account of the Caution money fund. The Caution money is placed in the tutor's hands as a security against bad debts. It is not separated from the tutor's private capital.

(9.) The College possesses the advowsons of 23 benefices.

The value of 21 of that number, as given in the Clergy List (1874), amounts to 8,835*l.*

The College has granted to the vicars of three of the benefices in its gift leases of lands of the estimated annual value of 195*l.*, as well as of tithe rentcharges of the gross awarded amount of 1,007*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*, at an aggregate rent of 306*l.* 1*s.*

One advowson has been sold, and the proceeds invested in 108*l.* 5*s.* consols, the dividends on which are carried to the corporate revenue.

II.—Income of the College in the Year 1871.

	A. 18., and Master's Return.	B. 18.
(1.) Income, after deducting fixed charges, derived from external sources :—		
Lands	£ 9,137 16 11	£ 263 6 10
House property	1,938 18 0	14 16 10
Tithe rentcharge	432 2 10	—
Other rentcharges	451 15 5	—
Stocks, shares, &c.	603 16 11	47 19 7
Other properties	1,304 11 11	—
	13,869 2 0	326 3 3
The Master, from the Davy Fund (added to A. 18. and deducted from B. 18.)	51 10 6	51 10 6
		274 12 9
Net income arising from Perse Trust properties*	—	1,340 19 4
	13,920 12 6	1,615 12 1

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
(2.) Income derived from internal sources (A. 18) and (A. 19):—						
Income from rooms (A. 18)	1,882	6	3			
Income from fees, profits, and other like sources (A. 19)	1,235	4	1			
				3,117	10	4
(3.) Total corporate income:—						
From external sources (A. 18)	13,920	12	6			
From internal sources (A. 18 and A. 19)	3,117	10	4			
				17,038	2	10
(4.) Total income (net) from Trust Funds (B. 18)				1,615	12	1
(5.) The tuition fund:						
Received from undergraduates	2,088	15	0			
Received from the College	3	0	0			
				2,091	15	0

(6.) Prospective increase of income :—

The properties belonging to this College in respect of which an increase of rent may be expected are those returned in A. 1. and A. 3.

* After deducting 855*l.* 15*s.* paid to the corporate use of the College.

Assuming that none of the leases which are now running out will be renewed, the estimated increase of income from the falling in of the beneficial leases on which the estates and houses are let will be :—

	£	s.	d.
On or before the 31st of December 1875 -	-	-	257 0 0
During five years ending 31st December 1880 -	-	-	199 10 0
" " " 1885 -	-	-	73 0 0
" " " 1890 -	-	-	570 0 0

These sums are cumulative.

The differences between the estimated annual value of copyholds for lives and the amount actually derived therefrom by the College in 1871 is about 10*l.* 6*s.*

Some of the lands will probably within a few years be available for building purposes, but no estimate can be formed of increase of income likely to accrue therefrom.

On the expiration of a lease by the College in 1880, there will be a diminution of income of about 6*l.* 8*s.*

III.—The Expenditure of the College in the Year 1871.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
(1.) 1. The Master (including the Davy benefaction, but not including the value of house and land at Heacham, in Master's own hands) -	-	-	-	875	8	8
2. The Fellows (32) -	-	-	-	8,612	13	2
3. The Scholars and Exhibitioners -	-	-	-	1,309	19	2
4. Allowances to resident members on the foundation -	-	-	-	—		
5. University Professors -	-	-	-	—		
6. Tutorial Fund, and other instruction -	-	-	-	385	0	0
7. Examiners and Prizes -	-	-	-	144	3	0
8. The College Officers -	-	-	-	307	16	8
9. The College Servants -	-	-	-	132	11	8
10. The Chapel and Chapel Services -	-	-	-	79	13	3
11. The Library -	-	-	-	43	19	0
12. Subscriptions, donations, &c. -	-	-	-	286	11	0
13. Maintenance of Establishment in College -	-	-	-	629	7	4
14. Repairs and Improvements on College Buildings -	-	-	-	93	6	10
15. Rates, taxes, insurance, &c., on College buildings -	-	-	-	462	8	7
16. Augmentations of Benefices -	-	-	-	—		
17. Interest on Loans -	-	-	-	116	8	8
					13,569	7 0
18. Management of Estates and Law charges -	-	-	-	85	5	5
19. Repairs and Improvements on Estates -	-	-	-	731	8	1
20. Rates, taxes, insurance, &c., on Estates -	-	-	-	214	15	1
					1,031	8 7
21. Investments, Reserve and Endowment Funds -	-	-	-		1,090	15 10
					<u>£15,691</u>	<u>11 5</u>

(2.) The annual value of a fellowship in this College in the year 1871 was, for dividends to a Senior fellow, 318*l.* 15*s.*, to a Junior fellow 212*l.* 10*s.* An additional allowance of 12*l.* was made for room-rent.

(3.) The annual value of a tutorship is: Senior tutor, 555*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*, Junior tutor, 448*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* There are besides five lecturers.

(4.) The annual value of a scholarship (38) in the year 1871 varied from 21*l.* 5*s.* to 63*l.* 15*s.* each.

(5.) The number of undergraduates paying tuition fees in 1871 is stated to have varied from 110 to 123.

(6.) The expenditure in the year 1871 on the income arising from Trust funds (B. 18) was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
The (Perse) School -	-	-	450 0 0
The Perse trustees -	-	-	94 10 0
The Deans -	-	-	31 10 0
The College servants -	-	-	29 8 0
Almsfolk -	-	-	176 8 0
Miscellaneous -	-	-	489 11 4
Balance (excess of income over expenditure) -	-	-	344 4 9
			<u>£1,615 12 1</u>

Of the landed estates belonging to this College and not subject to any special trust, amounting to 7,373a. 3r. 20p., 538a. 1r. 36p. are let on beneficial leases, and 117a. 2r. 34p., being rectorial glebe lands, are leased at low or nominal rents to three vicars of the parishes wherein they are situated. There are two beneficial leases, one of which is running out without renewal; and the other has been renewed twice, in 1861 and 1868, and the fine has been commuted for an increased reserved rent. Thus the estates of the College may in a short time be all brought into a rackrent tenure.

The average rent per acre produced by the 6,640a. Or. 4p. lands (A.) let at rackrent is 1*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*; that by the 1,485a. 1r. 5p. lands (B.) similarly let is 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* of the estates so held for the corporate use, a considerable number are let on leases of from 12 to 14 years.

An additional rent of 527*l.* per annum will accrue to the College on the termination of the two beneficial leases.

During the last 15 years a sum of 7,677*l.* has been spent out of the ordinary annual income of the College on drainage, new buildings, and cottages on the estates, in addition to an average expenditure on the same objects during the last 10 years of 510*l.* from the Reserve Fund. In consideration of this outlay all he receipts from the sale of timber have been brought to the account of ordinary corporate income.

On the copyholds for lives, all the lives except on one small estate have been run out.

The estimated annual value of the rectorial glebe let to the three vicars is 195*l.* Also tithe rent-charges amounting in the gross to 1,007*l.* are let to the vicars of the parishes out of which they are payable, at reserved rents amounting to 306*l.* 1*s.* All are leased by the College for a fixed number of years, should the lessee continue vicar so long. The annual value of these augmentations is about 850*l.*

A sum of 8,107*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* in Government stock is held for reinvestment in land. There is also a balance of 781*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.* held on current account for the same purpose.

This College has recently (1867-71) completed a large addition to its College buildings at a cost of 40,341*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*, mainly derived from accumulations belonging to its building fund and from donations of old and present members of the College. The remaining charge incurred for these buildings was defrayed by loans,

		£	s.	d.
(1.) From reserve fund	-	8,162	3	8
(2.) From other funds -	-	4,353	2	6
		12,515	6	2

which amount remains to be repaid to the several funds by yearly instalments from the general revenues of the College.

No money has been borrowed by the College from any source external to itself.

It is right to add that in the year 1854 a similar important addition was made to the College buildings; and that a small portion of the outlay still remains to be repaid to the funds from which money was then borrowed to meet the charge incurred.

The College does not insure its farm buildings in any public office; but has a Reserve Fund on which all extraordinary repairs, and other expenditure are charged. The Reserve Fund is formed in accordance with directions contained in the College Statutes. When any sum is taken from the Reserve Fund for a particular purpose, a thirtieth part is repaid annually until the whole is returned.

The College also forms an Endowment Fund for increasing the number of its Fellows and Scholars by setting apart annually a certain portion of its corporate income. This fund also receives all dividends in respect of vacant fellowships and scholarships.

The estates are managed by the Bursar subject to the superintendence of the Estates Committee, consisting of the Master and Senior Fellows. The office of the Bursar is an annual one, with a salary of 177*l.* 10*s.* It has been the custom of the Perse trustees to appoint him Registry of the Perse trust at a salary of about 100*l.* a year. He also receives a per-centage for the management of the Davy trust property. The College is despatching with the services of permanent agents. The Bursar ordinarily visits every important estate each year.

The management of the estates appears to be carefully conducted, and at very small expense.

Two Fellows are annually appointed auditors. The balance sheet is correctly drawn; and the auditors certify the balance in the bankers' hands.

The College holds the Perse estates; the Master and four Senior Fellows being supervisors or managers. The College has no beneficial interest in the Trust; and the receipts and expenditure in respect of it are not included in the Summaries.

This College has made complete returns in the prescribed forms to all our inquiries.

ABSTRACT OF THE RETURNS OF TRINITY HALL, CAMBRIDGE.

I.—The Property of the College on 1st January 1872.

(1.) Lands belonging to the College :—

	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
Acreage of A. Lands let at rackrent -	2,773	1	13			
B. Lands let at rackrent -	307	1	36			
				3,080	3	9

The annual income therefrom is returned as :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
A. from lands let at rackrent -	4,097	7	6			
B. from lands let at rackrent -	361	5	1			
				£4,458	12	7

In the income as here stated, deduction is made for fixed charges paid by the College; but deduction is not made for repairs, insurance, collection of rents, or income tax.

(2.) House property :—

	£	s.	d.
A. Let on beneficial leases, yielding in annual income -	30	0	0
„ Let at rackrent -	251	4	0
„ Let on long lease for 99 years -	200	0	0

In the income as here stated, deduction is made for fixed charges paid by the College; but deduction is not made for repairs, insurance, collection of rents, or income tax.

The estimated net annual rackrent value of the houses let on beneficial leases is returned as about 214*l*.

(3.) 'Tithe rentcharges :—

	£	s.	d.
A. Gross amount awarded -	1,360	0	0

(4.) Other rentcharges, quitrents, &c., yielding in annual income :—

A. -	12	8	11
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(5.) Stocks, shares, and other investments, of the net annual value of :—

A. -	397	13	0
B. -	68	8	0

(6.) Other properties :—

About 115 acres of copyhold of inheritance are held of the College as lord of the several manors; but the manorial rights over about 80 acres are let on lease with lands at rackrent, the rent being included in (1.) A. above. The fines, heriots, &c. received in respect of the remaining 35 acres amount on an average to the yearly sum of

3 2 10

(7.) The College, including the buildings, Master's lodge, and the College garden, &c., is assessed at 567*l*.

(8.) The amount of Caution money at Michaelmas 1871 was 3,525*l*. A large proportion of this sum represents the arrears in the accounts of members of the College not in residence. The Caution money is in the hands of the tutors.

(9.) The College possesses the advowsons of six benefices, of which the net annual income is returned at about 1,788*l*. 18*s*. 9*d*. In this amount no deduction has been made for the stipends of three curates. Three advowsons have been sold, and the proceeds, amounting to 2,394*l*. 14*s*. 4*d*., were, after deducting 78*l*. paid to the Fenstanton Curate Fund, invested in Consols, the income from which sums of stock is returned in (5.) A. above.

II.—Income of the College in the Year 1871.

						A. 17.			B. 18.		
						£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
(1.) Income derived from external sources:—											
Lands	-	-	-	-	-	4,143	5	5	371	8	5
House property	-	-	-	-	-	271	5	0	—		
Tithe rentcharges	-	-	-	-	-	1,424	13	0	—		
Other rentcharges	-	-	-	-	-	12	8	11	—		
Stocks, funds, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	20	18	9	58	10	5
Other properties	-	-	-	-	-	35	5	0	—		
						5,907	16	1	429	18	10
(2.) Income derived from internal sources (A. 20):—											
						£ s. d.					
Income from room rents, fees, profits of establishment, and other like sources after deducting* 333 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> for University											
Capitation Tax	-	-	-	-	-	1,923 17 3					
(3.) Total corporate income:—											
						£ s. d.					
From external sources (A. 17)	-	-	-	-	-	5,907	16	1			
From internal sources (A. 20)	-	-	-	-	-	1,923	17	3			
						<hr/> 7,831 13 4					
(4.) Total (net) income from Trust funds (B. 18)						-	-	-	-	429 18 10	
(5.) The tuition and instruction fund:—											
Received from undergraduates	-	-	-	-	-	1,675	0	0			
Received from the College	-	-	-	-	-	120	0	0			
						<hr/> 1,795 0 0					

(6.) Prospective increase of income:—

The properties belonging to this College, in respect of which an increase of rent may be expected, are those returned in A. 3 and A. 4. The estimated increase from the falling in of the beneficial leases on which the houses in A. 3 are let will be, at the end of the year 1880, about 153*l.*; and on the expiration of a lease in 1892 there will be a further increase of about 31*l.* The property returned in A. 4 is let on a building lease for 99 years from Michaelmas 1865. Until the expiration of this lease, there will be no increase of rent in respect of this property.

III.—The Expenditure of the College in the Year 1871.

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
(1.) 1. The Master, including allowances - - -							
		591	9	2			
2. The Fellows (13), including allowances - - -		3,581	1	8			
3. The Scholars and Exhibitioners - - -		675	0	0			
4. Allowances to resident members on the foundation - - -		—					
5. University Professors - - -		—					
6. Tutorial Fund, and other instruction - - -		120	0	0			
7. Examiners and Prizes - - -		33	12	0			
8. The College Officers, bursars, stewards, &c. - - -		124	0	0			
9. The College Servants - - -		208	13	4			
10. The Chapel and Chapel Services - - -		—					
11. The Library - - -		61	5	0			
12. Subscriptions, donations, &c. - - -		302	12	0			
13. Maintenance of establishment in College - - -		214	5	7			
14. Repairs and improvements on College buildings - - -		87	18	0			
15. Rates, taxes, insurance, &c., on College buildings - - -		237	2	10			
16. Augmentations of Benefices - - -		80	0	0			
17. Interest on Loans - - -		—					
		6,316			19 7		
18. Management of Estates and Law Charges - - -		49	8	5			
19. Repairs and Improvements on Estates - - -		658	4	5			
20. Rates, taxes, insurance, &c. on Estates - - -		392	18	11			
		1,100			11 9		
21. Investments - - -		—			400 0 0		
		£7,817			11 4		

* In the absence of a specific statement on the subject, this sum has been taken to represent the payment in respect of the University Capitation tax. See A. 19. Remarks, and C. 1. 17 a.

- (2.) The annual value of a fellowship in this College appears to be about 285*l*.
- (3.) The annual value of the senior tutorship appears to be about 740*l*., and of the junior tutorship about 450*l*. Each tutor has a set of rooms rent free. In 1871 the tutorial staff consisted of two tutors, an assistant tutor, a law lecturer, and four other lecturers.
- (4.) The annual value of a Scholarship varies from 70*l*. to 21*l*. There are 16 Scholars, 2 Exhibitioners, and 4 Law Students.
- (5.) The number of undergraduates paying tuition fees in 1871 is stated to have been about 94.
- (6.) The expenditure in the year 1871 of the income arising from Trust funds (B. 18) was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Repair of footpaths in and about Cambridge	299	6	3
Vicar of Hemmingford Grey, Hunts	35	5	0
College chest	56	3	6
Bursar	13	15	0
Other allowances	4	4	0
Balance (excess of income over expenditure)	21	5	1
	429	18	10

The endowments of this College for its corporate use consist almost entirely of lands and tithe rentcharges; the external income from other sources being small. The lands, comprising 2,773 acres, are let at rackrent, and with two exceptions at rents which are reported to be adequate. In the two excepted cases allowance had been made for the surrender of beneficial leases before the date of their expiry. The annual income from the lands is returned as 4,097*l*., which represents a rental of 1*l*. 9*s*. 6*d*. per acre. The estates are generally let on leases, which vary from 10 to 21 years. There are several leases for 21 years.

It is reported that new buildings are required on one of the farms, and that the estimated cost is 1,600*l*., the tenant being prepared to pay interest on this amount. No other estate is reported as requiring outlay on buildings, drainage, or other permanent improvements.

Although no fines for renewal of beneficial leases have been taken since 1843, and the beneficial leases have been running out since that time, it appears that the only charges on the College in respect of moneys required in lieu of fines receivable, but not received, and for outlay in extraordinary repairs and new buildings on estates coming into hand, were in 1871 (1), an annual payment of 196*l*. 11*s*. 6*d*. to the London Life Association, which will cease in 1896; and (2), a debt of 753*l*. 17*s*. 9*d*. (the original amount in 1867–9 having been 3,071*l*. 11*s*. 9*d*.) to the Bursar of the College, the money having been advanced out of the College balances. The College out of its annual income provides for the liquidation of these charges, as also for the ordinary repairs of its buildings, and for improvements on the estates.

Of the income arising from the Trust Properties only a very small portion is appropriated to uses within the College; the greater part being applied to external purposes (chiefly the maintenance of public footpaths in and about Cambridge), in accordance with the directions of the Trust.

The expenditure in 1871 includes an outlay of 400*l*. under the head of investments, on account of the Building and Substantial Repair Fund.

The Balance Sheet of the College for 1871–72 exhibits the balances of the various accounts, both Corporate and Trust. It shows a balance of 4,429*l*. 14*s*. 2*d*. in the hands of the Bursar at Michaelmas 1872.

The estates are managed by the Master and Fellows through a Bursar and an Assistant Bursar. By the Statutes every Fellow, according to seniority, if appointed by the Governing Body, is bound to act as Bursar for 3 years. The Assistant Bursar is appointed annually. The salaries are respectively 50*l*. and 20*l*. No agents are employed with the exception of one whose duty it is to collect the tithe rentcharges, and who is paid by the usual commission. A competent Surveyor is always employed by the College to survey and report on the various estates at the expiration of a lease, and at other times, when necessary; and the Bursar also from time to time personally visits the estates.

At the annual Christmas meeting the College appoints two of the Fellows to audit the Bursar's accounts for the year ending the previous Michaelmas, one of whom has previously held the office of Bursar. Two of the Fellows are similarly appointed to audit the Steward's accounts relating to the internal income and expenditure. The receipts are verified by reference to the lease book, &c., and the vouchers for the expenditure are examined.

This College has made satisfactory returns on the prescribed forms in reply to all our inquiries.

ABSTRACT OF THE RETURN OF CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

I.—The Property of the College on the 1st January 1872.

(1.) Lands belonging to the College :—

	A.	R.	P.
Acreage of A. Lands let at rackrent -	-	-	-
B. Lands let at rackrent -	-	-	-
	2,333	3	32
	536	3	27
	2,870	3	19

The annual income therefrom is returned as—

	£	s.	d.
A. from lands let at rackrent -	-	-	-
B. from lands let at rackrent -	-	-	-
	4,550	12	8
	796	14	10
	£5,347	7	6

In the income as here stated, deduction is made for fixed charges paid by the College; but deduction is not made for repairs, insurance, collection of rents, or income tax.

(2.) House property :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
A. Let on beneficial leases, yielding in annual income	1,108	4	8			
„ let at rackrent -	137	9	8			
„ let on long leases	234	10	0			
				1,480	4	4

In the income as here stated, deduction is made for fixed charges paid by the College; but deduction is not made for repairs, insurance, collection of rents, or income tax.

The annual rackrent value of the houses let on beneficial leases may be estimated at about 4,408*l*.

(3.) Tithe rentcharges :—

	£	s.	d.
A. Gross amount awarded	150	0	0

(4.) Other rentcharges, quitrents, &c. yielding in annual income

	122	17	0
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(5.) Stocks, shares and other investments, of the net annual value of :—

A.	477	19	5
----	-----	----	---

(6.) Other properties, viz. :—

A. Quitrents, fines, heriots, &c. from copyholds of inheritance (about 427 acres) yielding annually on an average of ten years	65	4	10
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(7.) The College, including the buildings, the Master's lodgings, and the College garden, &c., is assessed at 650*l*.

(8.) No information has been furnished with respect to the caution money fund, except that the Tutor receives the caution money of Students, and is responsible to the College for their payments.

(9.) The College holds the advowsons of 10 benefices, of which the annual value (stated by the Master to be approximately correct) is returned in the Clerical Directory at 5,575*l*. besides houses. One advowson was sold in or about the year 1869 for 2,000*l*., and the proceeds have been invested in Consols. The dividends accruing thereon are invested in like manner. An annual grant of 75*l*. is made from the corporate revenues in augmentation of the Vicarage of Grantchester.

II.—Income of the College in the Year 1871.

	A. 17.			B. 17.		
(1.) Income, after deducting fixed charges, derived from external sources :—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Lands - - - - -	4,382	15	0	798	0	0
House property - - - - -	1,203	5	0	—	—	—
Tithe rentcharges - - - - -	157	3	0	—	—	—
Other rentcharges - - - - -	99	13	4	—	—	—
Stocks, shares, &c. - - - - -	484	1	0	—	—	—
Other properties - - - - -	935	0	0	—	—	—
	7,261	17	4	798	0	0
(2.) Income derived from internal sources (A. 19) :—						
Income from room-rents, fees, profits of establishment, and other like sources -	2,686	8	0			
(3.) Total corporate income and income from Trust Funds :—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
From external sources (A. 17) - - - - -	7,261	17	4			
„ internal sources (A. 19) - - - - -	2,686	8	0			
„ Trust funds (B. 17) - - - - -	798	0	0			
				10,746	5	4
(4.) It appears from a letter from the Master of the College that there was in 1871 an extraordinary receipt of 5,541 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> , arising from sale of stock belonging to the College, and from the diminution of certain balances, to meet an extraordinary outlay on the repairs, &c. of the chapel.						
(5.) Tuition fund. The College refuses to give information.						
(6.) Prospective increase of income :—						
The properties belonging to this College in respect of which an increase may be expected are from houses let on beneficial leases. None of the long leases expire earlier than 1909.						
Assuming that none of the beneficial leases of houses will be renewed, the prospective increase of income will be :—	£	s.	d.			
On or before 31st December 1885, about - - -	85	0	0			
During 13 years, ending December 1900, about -	1,273	0	0			
These sums are cumulative.						
The difference between the estimated annual value of the houses let on beneficial leases, the leases of which do not expire until after the present century, and the amount now received in respect thereof is about 2,076 <i>l.</i>						

III.—The Expenditure of the College in the Year 1871.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
(1.) 1. The Master - - - - -	1,087	13	0			
2. The Fellows (12) - - - - -	4,926	3	4			
3. The Scholars and Exhibitioners - - - - -	1,244	6	0			
4. Allowances to resident members on the foundation -	296	5	0			
5. University Professors - - - - -	—	—	—			
6. Tutorial Fund, and other instruction - - - - -	—	—	—			
7. Examiners and Prizes - - - - -	80	13	0			
8. The College Officers, Bursar, Dean, Steward, &c. -	367	10	0			
9. The College Servants - - - - -	388	19	0			
10. The Chapel and Chapel Services - - - - -	86	7	0			
11. The Library - - - - -	29	19	0			
12. Subscriptions, donations, &c. - - - - -	328	3	0			
13. Maintenance of establishment in College - - - - -	766	8	0			
14. Repairs and improvements on College buildings -	160	7	6			
15. Rates, taxes, insurance, &c. on College buildings -	154	13	0			
16. Augmentation of Benefices - - - - -	125	0	0			
17. Interest on Loans - - - - -	11	19	0			
				10,054	5	10
18. Management of estates and law charges - - -	46	4	0			
19. Repairs and improvements on estates * - - -	253	19	0			
20. Rates, taxes, insurance, &c. on estates - - -	283	7	2			
				583	10	2
21. Investments - - - - -	—	—	—			
				£10,637	16	0

* This is exclusive of a sum of 5,541*l.* 15*s.*, an extraordinary outlay on the chapel and College buildings.

(2.) The average annual value of a fellowship is for :—

A resident fellow (including 20 guineas for room-rent), 420*l.*, with dinner commons.

A non-resident fellow, 382*l.*

There are, however, small variations according to length of residence.

In 1871 there were nine resident fellows and three non-resident.

(3.) The value of a tutorship is not given.

(4.) The annual value of a scholarship varies from 20*l.* to 60*l.*; but, with accumulations, the annual amount received by individuals in the way of scholarships varies from 20*l.* to 115*l.* The annual value of an exhibition varies from 18*l.* to 36*l.*

(5.) The number of undergraduates in the College in the year 1871 was about 130.

(6.) The expenditure out of trust funds for the year 1871 has not been returned.

The landed estates of this College consist of 2,333 A. 3 R. 32 P. held for the corporate use, and let at an average rent per acre of 1*l.* 19*s.*, besides 536 A. 3 R. 27 P. held upon special trusts, and let at an average rent per acre of 1*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*; the whole of which is let at rackrent, and for the most part on leases of from 10 to 21 years.

There is a considerable amount of house property, chiefly in Cambridge, the greater part of which is let on beneficial leases; besides some which is let on long leases under the Universities and College Estates Acts. The condition of the buildings is described as generally satisfactory. The College has in all cases renewed the leases on payment of a fine.

The College holds copyholds of inheritance for its corporate use to the extent of 427 acres. It appears that many copyholds have been enfranchised, and the proceeds invested in real estate.

In the course of the years 1858–1871 nearly 8,900*l.* has been received for coprolites, and two-thirds of this sum have been invested on capital account: chiefly in permanent improvements on the estates of the College. The coprolite land is now nearly worked out.

At the beginning of 1872 the Copyhold Commissioners, or the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery, held 4,915*l.* Government stock, the proceeds of the sale of real estate, which had to be re-invested in property of the like description.

One advowson has been sold, and the proceeds of the sale, 2,000*l.*, have been invested in 2,147*l.* 13*s.* Consols, in the hands of the Copyhold Commissioners, who invest the dividends as they accrue, by way of accumulation.

The income arising from the Long Hill estate, from the room rents of the old Court of the College, from manorial fines, and about half of the College dues are set apart as a Domus fund. This fund is called the College chest. No information has been received as to its capital, its total income or expenditure.

Reference is also made to a vacant Fellowship fund. No accounts of this fund have been sent.

The expenditure contains an item of interest on loans. No account of loans has been given, either as to the amount, or the purposes for which they were contracted. We have received no account of the caution moneys, of the dues composition moneys, or of the tuition moneys. The tutor considers the distribution of the tuition fees to be a private matter for the consideration of the College.

As the expenditure contains items of considerable amount for rates, taxes, repairs, &c. on estates, we have taken the gross income, and not the net income for the purpose of comparison. And as we are informed that the expenditure as returned comprises the whole expenditure of the College, so the income with which it is to be compared must comprise the income arising from the Trust properties as well as the external and internal corporate income. It appears that in 1871 the excess of income over expenditure was 108*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*

No balance sheet for any year has been sent.

The estates are managed by the Master and Bursar, with the help of the College Surveyor when required. No agents or stewards are employed, except stewards of manors. The estates lie chiefly in or near Cambridge, and are visited frequently by the Master and Bursar.

The accounts of the College are audited annually by the Master and two fellows appointed for the purpose by the College, and the accounts so audited are inspected by the whole governing body.

This College has answered our inquiries imperfectly in several particulars.

The following statement was received from the Master of the College on March 16, 1874, in reply to a letter from the Secretary, dated February 27, 1874.

“The following seems to be the explanation of the discrepancy referred to in the letter of the 27th February.

First, of an error discovered in C. 1. 11 (a), the total expenditure must be reduced by 54*l.* 8*s.* 0*d.*, therefore :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Total expenditure	-	-	-	-	15,386	0 0
External income	-	-	-	-	7,151	2 4
Internal „	-	-	-	-	2,686	8 0
						9,837 10 4
Excess of expenditure	-	-	-	-	5,549	9 8

But we had on hand at Michaelmas 1870, for the purpose of Chapel enlargement, 3,000*l.* stock, which was sold out in 1871 for 2,714*l.* 15*s.* 0*d.*; and two balances of 1,546*l.* and 2,109*l.* respectively which were reduced at Michaelmas 1871 to 128*l.* and 700*l.* respectively.

						£	s.	d.
Received by sale of stock in 1871	-	-	-	-	-	2,714	15	0
1,546 <i>l.</i>	-	-	128 <i>l.</i>	-	-	1,418	0	0
2,109 <i>l.</i>	-	-	700 <i>l.</i>	-	-	1,409	0	0
						<hr/>		
						5,541	15	0 "
						<hr/>		

ABSTRACT OF THE RETURNS OF KING'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

I.—The Property of the College on 1st January 1872.

(1.) Lands belonging to the College:—

		A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
Acreage of	A. Lands let on beneficial leases	-	5,736	1 21			
	„ Lands let at rackrent	-	14,846	0 27			
	„ Copyholds for lives (about)	-	3,709	0 37			
	„ Woodland	-	852	1 20			
					25,144	0 25	
	B. Lands let at rackrent	-	-	-	115	1 26	
					25,259	2 11	
The annual income therefrom is returned as—		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	A. from lands let on beneficial leases	-	2,845	17 9			
	„ „ lands let at rackrent	-	*18,928	6 7			
	„ „ Copyholds for lives	-	106	10 4			
	„ „ Woodlands	-	123	16 3			
					22,004	10 11	
	B. „ lands let at rackrent	-	-	-	208	8 9	
					£22,212	19 8	

In the income as here stated, deduction is made for fixed charges paid by the College; but deduction is not made for repairs, insurance, collection of rents, or income tax, except as regards woodlands, of which the net income is given.

The annual rackrent value of the lands let on beneficial leases may be estimated at about 7,080*l*.

The estimated annual rackrent value of the copyholds for lives is returned as about 4,903*l*.

(2.) House property:—

A. Let at rackrent, yielding in annual income	£	s.	d.
	-	1,382	19 8

In the income as here stated, deduction is made for fixed charges paid by the College; but deduction is not made for repairs, insurance, collection of rents, or income tax.

(3.) Tithe rentcharges:—

A. Gross amount awarded	£	s.	d.
	-	10,076	16 10

(4.) Stocks, shares, and other investments, of the net annual value of—

A.	-	913	15 2
B.	-	689	10 0

(5.) Other properties, viz.:—

A. Quitrents, fines, heriots, &c. from copyholds of inheritance (about 5,312 acres), yielding annually on an average of 5 years	£	s.	d.
	-	625	0 0
„ Proceeds of sale of timber, averaging annually	-	252	7 7
		877	7 7

(6.) A. The College has also received from lands let for coprolite digging on an average of the last 5 years the net annual sum of 2,111*l*. 16*s*. 2*d*.

(7.) The College, including the buildings, the Provost's lodge, and the College garden, &c., is assessed at 1,120*l*.

(8.) The College holds the advowsons of 33 benefices, the net annual income of 28 of which is returned at 14,485*l*. 12*s*. 8*d*. The gross annual value of the remaining five is, according to Crockford, 4,020*l*.

In respect of ten of these benefices annual augmentations are made out of the funds of the College to the amount of 1,055*l*.

One advowson has been sold, viz., that of Ullenhall. The proceeds of sale were invested in 1,086*l*. 19*s*. 2*d*. Reduced annuities, the income from which sum of stock is returned in (4) B. above, and is appropriated as an augmentation of Wootton Waven vicarage.

(9.) The College has within the last 10 years borrowed 37,391*l*. 7*s*. 9*d*. for improvements and new buildings on the estates, new buildings in College, and in lieu of fines when beneficial leases have not been renewed. Provision is made for the extinction of this debt by annual payments or annuities which are charged on the annual income.

* Of this sum 337*l*. is attributable to Trust property.

II.—Income of the College in the Year 1871.

	A. 17.			B. 18.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
(1.) Income derived from external sources :—						
Lands - - - - -	18,597	8	3	335	4	4
House property - - - - -	1,415	11	0	—		
Tithe rentcharges - - - - -	10,396	3	5	—		
Stocks, shares, &c. - - - - -	892	4	10	761	5	9
Other properties - - - - -	2,948	1	2	300	0	0
	34,249	8	8	1,396	10	1
(2.) Income derived from internal sources (A. 20):—				£	s.	d.
Income from room-rents, fees, profits of establishment, and other like sources, less 83 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i> paid for University dues - - - - -				266	2	7
(3.) Total corporate income :—	£	s.	d.			
From external sources (A. 17) - - - - -	34,249	8	8			
From internal sources (A. 20) - - - - -	266	2	7			
				34,515	11	3
(4.) Total income (net) from Trust Funds (B. 18) - - - - -				1,396	10	1

(5.) The tuition fund:—

No tuition fees are paid by the scholars of this College; but every other undergraduate pays the tutor a fee of 18*l.* a year each. No information has been received as to the amount of Tuition fees received in 1871.

(6.) Prospective increase of income:—

The properties belonging to this College, in respect of which an increase of income may be expected, are the estates let on beneficial leases (A. 1), and the copyholds let on leases for lives (A. 6).

Assuming that none of the beneficial leases are renewed, the estimated increase of income derivable from the falling in of these leases will be:—

	£	s.	d.
On or before 31st December 1875 - - - - -	668	14	4
During 5 years ending 21st December 1880 - - - - -	1,644	2	6
" " 1885 - - - - -	—		
" " 1890 - - - - -	1,918	9	5

These several sums are cumulative.

The difference between the annual value of the copyholds for lives and the amount actually derived therefrom by the College in 1871 is estimated at 4,674*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*

III.—The Expenditure of the College in the year 1871.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
(1.) 1. The Provost - - - - -	2,056	3	4			
2. The Fellows (49) - - - - -	14,297	0	9			
3. The Scholars and Exhibitioners - - - - -	1,560	0	0			
4. Allowances to resident members on the foundation - - - - -	1,448	3	11			
5. University professors - - - - -	—					
6. Tutorial Fund, and other instruction - - - - -	540	0	0			
7. Examiners and Prizes - - - - -	85	18	0			
8. The College Officers, vice-provost, deans, &c. - - - - -	736	0	0			
9. The College Servants - - - - -	733	16	0			
10. The Chapel and Chapel Services - - - - -	1,823	15	0			
11. The Library - - - - -	12	15	10			
12. Subscriptions, donations, &c. - - - - -	795	9	11			
13. Maintenance of Establishment in College - - - - -	1,071	11	9			
14. Repairs and improvements on College buildings - - - - -	556	16	0			
15. Rates, taxes, insurance, &c. on College buildings - - - - -	440	9	4			
16. Augmentations of Benefices - - - - -	1,173	4	9			
17. Interest on Loans, and Repayments - - - - -	2,418	7	1			
				29,749	11	8
18. Management of Estates and Law charges - - - - -	*1,483	9	9			
19. Repairs and improvements on Estates - - - - -	1,341	12	2			
20. Rates, taxes, insurance, &c. on Estates - - - - -	2,028	4	2			
				4,853	6	1
21. Investments - - - - -	—					
				£34,602	17	9

* This sum includes 390*l.* paid to the General College Purposes Fund, and expended on law costs, valuations, &c.

(2.) The annual value of—

a senior fellowship is to a resident fellow about 450*l.*; to a non-resident fellow about 396*l.* 10*s.*

an M.A. fellowship is to a resident fellow about 298*l.*; to a non-resident fellow about 265*l.*

a B.A. fellowship is to a resident fellow about 200*l.*; to a non-resident fellow about 173*l.*

The amounts here given as the value of a fellowship to a resident include allowances for commons, but not the value of rooms in College, which are occupied by him rent free.

(3.) The senior classical lecturer in this College receives out of the Corporate Fund 200*l.* per annum. The senior mathematical lecturer receives 180*l.* per annum. The other lecturers receive smaller sums. These stipends are exclusive of the fees received from those undergraduate members who are not scholars.(4.) The annual value of a scholarship is 80*l.*, exclusive of allowances for dinner and buttery commons. A scholar pays no tuition fees.

(5.) The number of undergraduates in this College in 1871 is stated to have varied from 22 to 31.

(6.) The Expenditure in the year 1871 of the (net) income arising from Trust Funds (B. 18) was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
To library fund - - - - -	157	13	8
Smith's advowson fund - - - - -	194	15	0
Exhibitions - - - - -	300	0	0
Divinity lecturer - - - - -	33	0	0
Scholars - - - - -	9	10	1
Junior fellows and scholars - - - - -	27	0	0
Prizes - - - - -	91	12	0
Costs of application to Court of Chancery to sanction new scheme for distribution of certain trust funds - - - - -	91	13	5
Investments - - - - -	270	14	9
Balance - - - - -	220	11	2
	<u>1,396</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>1</u>

(7.) The annual value of the Trust Exhibitions is 50*l.* each.

This College is largely endowed with lands and tithe rentcharges; and the income derived from other external sources is comparatively small. Of the total acreage, comprising 25,144 acres, 14,846 are let at rackrent, and produce an income of 18,928*l.*, that is, at the rate of 1*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* per acre. Many of these lands are let on leases for short terms, varying from 7 to 20 years, and many of the smaller estates are let on yearly tenancies. The estates are reported, with one or two exceptions, to be in good condition, and not to require any large outlay for buildings or drainage.

In addition to the lands above mentioned there were at the end of 1871, 5,736 acres let on beneficial leases, and 3,709 acres of copyholds for lives. From the former of these sources in 1871 there accrued an income of 2,845*l.*, which is at the rate of 9*s.* 10*d.* per acre; and from the latter an income of 106*l.* The College has resolved not to allow any new life to be put in in the case of the copyholds. In dealing with its estates on beneficial lease, whilst declining to take any further fine, it exercises a discretion in each particular case. In some cases the leases have been renewed on an increased annual rent; in other cases the annual rent has been unaltered, and the College has borrowed money in substitution for the fines receivable but not received. In such cases it has made arrangements for the discharge of the accruing burden by means of annual payments (annuities) to be paid during a stated period out of the annual income of the College. The sum borrowed on this account in the course of the period 1862–1870, amounted to 19,252*l.*

When all the lands let on beneficial lease and the copyholds for lives are let at rackrent, there will, it is estimated, be an increase of annual income to the extent of 11,984*l.*

The tithes were, it appears, let on beneficial leases not many years ago; but all the leases have expired and the College now receives the net proceeds. Annual payments are made to vicars out of these proceeds to the amount of 885*l.*

The College has received numerous gifts and bequests for various objects within the College, such as small exhibitions to assist needy scholars, prizes, service of the chapel, purchase of ecclesiastical advowsons, &c. The Properties annexed to these benefactions consist to a small extent (115 acres) of land which is let at rackrent, but chiefly of Government stocks. The accounts of these special funds have been kept correctly, and the balances have been duly invested as they have accrued.

The internal Income of the College is very small. In 1871 it amounted to 266*l.* after payment of University dues, and arose chiefly from room rents and dues paid by residents. At the end of 1871, the number of Scholars is reported as 24, and that of other undergraduates as 5 or 6. It appears also that there are six Exhibitions of 50*l.* a year each. The Scholars of the College are exempt from payment for instruction; the stipends of the Educational Officers, amounting to 540*l.* per annum, having been paid out of the corporate revenue. Certain Fees are paid for Tuition by the members not on the foundation; but no account of the receipts or expenditure of this Fund has been furnished.

The College makes provision in part for the ordinary repairs and incidental expenses of estates by means of its Chest Fund, its General Purposes Fund, and the Coprolite Fund, two-thirds of the whole sum received from the sale of this mineral being carried to this fund.

In the course of eight years preceding 1871 the College had borrowed 8,038*l*. for new buildings and improvements on estates, and in 1871 borrowed 6,200*l*. for additional College buildings. Provision is made for paying off these sums by an annual sinking fund extending over a certain number of years, and chargeable on the annual income of the College.

An abstract of the receipts and expenditure of the College for the year ending 10th October 1871, has been given, together with a final statement of the account. The balance of account at that time was 11,915*l*. 16*s*. 11*d*.

No return having been made of any receipt on account of Caution money, it would appear that no such fund exists in this College.

The system of audit of the College accounts is stated to be as follows :—“ The Statutes provide for
“ the appointment of an auditor whose duty it is to examine and verify the accounts of the Bursars
“ and the vouchers thereof, to ascertain the balances which may severally be due from or to them, to
“ sign such accounts if found correct, and to report to the provost and fellows whatever may appear to
“ require amendment or observation. After the accounts have thus been audited and signed by the
“ auditor they are submitted to the inspection of the provost, the vice provost, and three fellows ap-
“ pointed annually by the College. The inspectors generally furnish a report upon the accounts for
“ the year, which is laid before the governing body at the next general congregation. It is the duty of
“ the Bursars after the audit to draw up an abstract of the accounts for the year, a copy of which is
“ sent to the provost and every fellow of the College. The audit takes place in November in each
“ year, the accounts being made up to the 10th of October.”

This College has made complete returns in the prescribed forms to all our inquiries.

ABSTRACT OF THE RETURNS OF QUEENS' COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

L.—The Property of the College on 1st January 1872.

(1.) Lands belonging to the College:—

	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
Acreage of A. Lands let on beneficial leases -	2,493	1	31			
„ Lands let at rackrent -	*4,122	3	0			
				6,616	0	31
B. Lands let at rackrent -				148	0	0
				6,764	0	31
The annual income therefrom is returned as—						
A. from lands let on beneficial leases -	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
„ „ lands let at rackrent -	844	8	0			
	5,598	13	8	6,443	1	8
B. from lands let at rackrent -				153	15	0
				£6,596	16	8

In the income as here stated, deduction is made for fixed charges paid by the College; but deduction is not made for repairs, insurance, collection of rents, or income tax.

The annual rackrent value, after deducting fixed charges, of the lands let on beneficial leases may be estimated at 2,911*l*.

(2.) House property—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
A. Let on beneficial leases, yielding in annual value -		5	5	0		
„ Let on long leases -		270	0	0		
„ Let at rackrent -		65	0	0		
				340	5	0

In the income as here stated, deduction is made for fixed charges paid by the College; but deduction is not made for repairs, insurance, collection of rents, or income tax.

The estimated net annual rackrent value of the house let on beneficial lease is returned as 50*l*.

(3.) Tithe rentcharges—

	£	s.	d.
A. Gross amount awarded -	51	0	0

(4.) Other rentcharges, quitrents, yielding in annual income—

A.	£	s.	d.
-	54	9	4

(5.) Stocks, shares, and other investments, of the net annual value of—

A.	£	s.	d.
-	141	19	6
B.	£	s.	d.
-	192	10	4

(6.) Other properties, viz.:—

Quitrents, fines, heriots, &c., from copyholds of inheritance (97 acres), yielding annually	4	11	2
Proceeds of sale of timber, about	10	0	0
	14	11	2

(7.) The College, including the buildings, the President's lodge, and the College garden, &c. is assessed at 489*l*.

(8.) There is no Caution Fund, but a sum of 5*l*. is paid to the Bursar by the Tutor when an undergraduate's name is placed on the boards, and is repaid to him when the undergraduate takes his M.A. degree or removes his name. The amount in the Bursar's hands from this source varies from 200*l*. to 250*l*.

(9.) The College possesses the advowsons of 11 benefices, the annual gross value of which (according to Crockford's Directory) is 4,925*l*. In 1779 Mr. Hughes bequeathed to the College the sum of 2,400*l*. in the public funds. This bequest has been applied to (amongst other purposes) the purchase of one living, and the augmentation of another.

* This includes the Creaton and Sedgwick estates, which are held partly for corporate, partly for Trust purposes.

II.—Income of the College in the Year 1871.

	A. 17.	B. 17.
(1.) Income derived from external sources :—		
Lands - - - - -	£ 6,724 0 0	*166 15 0
House property - - - - -	147 0 0	—
Tithe rentcharge - - - - -	51 0 0	—
Other rentcharges - - - - -	46 0 0	8 0 0
Stocks, shares, &c. - - - - -	†217 0 0	‡180 0 0
Other properties - - - - -	\$590 0 0	—
	7,775 0 0	354 15 0

(2.) Income derived from internal sources (A. 19.) :—	£ s. d.
Income from room rents, fees, profits of establishment, and other like sources, after deducting 206 <i>l.</i> for University capitation tax - - - - -	931 0 0

(3.) Total corporate income :—	£ s. d.
From external sources (A. 17.) - - - - -	7,775 0 0
„ internal sources (A. 19.) - - - - -	931 0 0
	8,706 0 0

(4.) Total income from Trust Funds (B. 17.) - - - - -	354 15 0
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(5.) Tuition fund. No Return.

(6.) Prospective increase of income :—

The properties belonging to this College in respect of which an increase of income may be expected, are the estates let on beneficial leases (A. 1.), the house let on beneficial lease (A. 3.), and the houses let on long leases (A. 4.).

The estimated increase of income from the falling in of the beneficial leases on which the estates in A. 1., and the house in A. 3. are held will be—

	£ s. d.
On or before the 31st December 1875, about - - - - -	302 0 0
During the five years ending 31st December 1880, about - - - - -	834 0 0
„ „ „ 1885 „ - - - - -	974 0 0

These several sums are cumulative.

III.—The Expenditure of the College in the Year 1871.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
(1.) 1. The President (allowances included) - - - - -	890 0 0	
2. The Fellows (14 on the foundation; allowances included) - - - - -	3,251 0 0	
3. The Scholars and Exhibitioners - - - - -	996 0 0	
4. Allowances to resident members on the foundation - - - - -	206 0 0	
5. University Professors - - - - -	—	
6. Tutorial Fund, and other instruction - - - - -	—	
7. Examiners and Prizes - - - - -	—	
8. The College Officers, Bursars, Dean, &c. - - - - -	164 0 0	
9. The College Servants (exclusive of Head Butler and Cook) - - - - -	455 0 0	
10. The Chapel and Chapel Services - - - - -	21 0 0	
11. The Library - - - - -	—	
12. Subscriptions, donations, &c. - - - - -	‡280 0 0	
13. Maintenance of Establishment in College - - - - -	441 0 0	
14. Repairs and improvements on College buildings - - - - -	322 0 0	
15. Rates, taxes, insurance, &c. on College buildings - - - - -	240 0 0	
16. Augmentation of Benefices - - - - -	—	
17. Interest on Loans - - - - -	172 0 0	
		7,438 0 0

* Exclusive of income from the Creton and Sedgwick estates, which is included in A. 17.

† Including interest (taken at 6*l.* per annum) on certain sums of stock which are accumulating in the Court of Chancery and also 12*l.* in respect of the Sandys Trust.

‡ Exclusive of 12*l.* from Sandys Exhibition Fund.

§ This includes a sum of 230*l.* withdrawn from fines reserved in preceding years and only carried to the credit of the College in the year 1871.

|| This includes 20*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* from Milner's bequest.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
18. Management of estates and law charges	-	-	105	0	0	
19. Repairs and improvements on estates	-	-	*584	0	0	
20. Rates, taxes, insurance, &c., on estates	-	-	358	0	0	
				1,047	0	0
21. Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-
				£8,485	0	0

- (2.) The annual value of a fellowship in this College is about 236*l.* 10*s.* There is, in addition, one Edward's Fellow, who receives rooms and commons free, and residence money at the rate of 10*s.* a week, but no dividend.
- (3.) The materials for estimating the annual value of a tutorship have not been furnished.
- (4.) The annual value of a scholarship varies from 30*l.* to 50*l.* The number of Scholarships is at least 14.
- (5.) The number of undergraduates paying tuition fees in 1871 has not been furnished.
- (6.) The expenditure in the year 1871 of the income (exclusive of that from the Creaton and Sedgwick estates) arising from Trust Funds (B. 17) was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Kingston School	-	-	13
Library -	-	-	180
Prizes -	-	-	139
Gifts (by President as administrator of Hughes' Fund)	-	-	20
	353	3	7

The landed property of this College consists of 6,764 acres, of which 148 acres are held upon trust for the College library, the residue for the corporate use. Of the lands held for the corporate use 2,493 acres are let on beneficial lease, and 4,122 acres at rackrent. The average rental per acre of the corporate lands let at rackrent is about 1*l.* 7*s.* 0*d.* The average rental of this property is reduced by the low rental (260*l.*) of a property (543 acres) in Carmarthenshire, which is situated in an elevated part of the county. The average rental of the Trust estate, which is also let at rackrent, is 1*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* per acre.

The lands at rackrent are almost all let on yearly tenancies. The College states that the farm buildings are in general in good repair, and that drainage has been carried on where required.

The running out of beneficial leases has been an object steadily kept in view by the College. The plan of occasionally not renewing such leases was begun in 1844, and was carried on, as circumstances permitted, till 1862. In 1862 it was resolved, that for the future no beneficial lease should be renewed. It is stated that the last beneficial lease will run out in 1883.

Coprolites have been extracted hitherto of the average value of 296*l.* for each of the five years for which the returns are made. The proceeds have been employed in the erection of new buildings, such as cottages, and in redeeming beneficial leases. It is supposed that the coprolites which remain are for the most part too deep to be worked at present prices.

It is stated that considerable plantations of larch have been made lately on the Welsh property, which will become productive in about 15 years.

A debt of 10,200*l.* incurred about the year 1835 chiefly in respect of enclosures, has been gradually reduced to a sum of 3,565*l.*, which has been borrowed from Trust funds of the College, interest at 4 per cent. being paid out of the divisible revenues of the College. No debt has been incurred in running out beneficial leases.

The management of the estates is in the senior Bursar who is usually re-appointed. He receives a salary of 60*l.* per annum. The cost of other agency, many of the tenants not speaking English, is on an average 70*l.* per annum.

The accounts of the College are audited once a year by the President and two senior Fellows in residence.

The College states that it is unable to supply the information asked for in respect of the incomes and outgoings of the Livings of which it is the patron. It is also stated that "the payments of undergraduates for tuition do not form part of the income of the College, and are not recorded in any of the College account books; and that the remuneration of the Tutors and Lecturers forms no part of the College expenditure, and is not ascertainable from the College books."

* This includes a rentcharge of 234*l.* a year.

ABSTRACT OF THE RETURNS OF ST. CATHARINE'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

I.—The Property of the College on 1st January 1872.

(1.) Lands belonging to the College :—

	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
Acreage of A. Lands let at rackrent -	2,577	2	10			
B. Lands let at rackrent -	410	3	9*			
	<hr/>			2,988	1	19
<hr/>						
The annual income therefrom is returned as:—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
A. from lands let at rackrent -	4,275	17	6†			
B. from lands let at rackrent -	573	7	11			
	<hr/>			£4,849	5	5

In the income as here stated, deduction is made for fixed charges paid by the College, but deduction is not made for repairs, insurance, collection of rents, or income tax.

(2.) House property :—

	£	s.	d.
A. Let at rackrent, yielding in annual income	805	11	5

In the income as here stated, deduction is made for fixed charges paid by the College, but deduction is not made for repairs, insurance, collection of rents, or income tax.

(3.) Tithe rentcharges :—

	£	s.	d.
A. Gross amount awarded	420	0	0

(4.) Other rentcharges, quitrents, &c., yielding in annual income :—

A.	5	6	8
B.	82	3	0

(5.) Stocks, shares, and other investments, of the net annual value of :—

A.	232	16	8
B.	680	0	8

(6.) Other properties, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
A. Quitrents, fines, heriots, &c., from copyholds of inheritance (about 32 acres), yielding annually on an average of the last 10 years	4	2	4
„ Proceeds of sale of timber, averaging annually	9	14	5
	<hr/>		
	13	16	9
B. Proceeds of sale of timber, averaging annually	4	10	3

(7.) A. The College has also received from lands let for coprolite digging on an average of the last 15 years the annual sum of 111*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*

(8.) B. The College also holds an estate, comprising 263*A.* 0*R.* 34*P.*, on lease for two lives, which at the date of the last lease, 6th July 1838, were aged 42 years and 23 years respectively, on which the net annual receipt (after deducting the insurance on the lives for 2,000*l.*) is 268*l.* 17*s.*

(9.) The College, including the buildings, the Master's lodge, and the College garden, &c., is assessed at 411*l.*

(10.) The Caution money is received and retained by the tutor as a security for the discharge of the College debts of the students, he being held responsible to the College for all payments due from the students for commons, rooms, and ordinary cost of living.

(11.) The College possesses the advowsons of five benefices, of which the gross annual value is returned at 2,358*l.*, with a house attached to each benefice. (The statement of the value of these benefices is taken from the Clerical Directory.)

* One half of the net proceeds of a farmhouse and 31*A.* 0*R.* 9*P.* of lands belong to Emmanuel College.

† This sum was in excess of the proper rental for the year 1871, by an amount estimated at 1,184*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.* An explanation of the special circumstances of the case is given in a letter from the Master, dated 2nd April 1874, appended to the College Returns.

II.—Income of the College in the Year 1871.

	A. 17., and Master's Return.	Replies to Letter C.
(1.) Income derived from external sources:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Lands - - - - -	*5,303 3 0	575 12 6
House property - - - - -	685 19 4	—
Tithe rentcharges - - - - -	423 2 10	—
Other rentcharges, &c. - - - - -	5 4 11	81 16 4
Stocks, shares, &c. - - - - -	232 16 8	680 0 8
Other properties - - - - -	338 14 2	430 0 11
	6,989 0 11	1,767 10 5
Canonry of Norwich, annexed to the Mastership (Master's Return) - - - - -	800 0 0	—
Payment to Master from Guilden Morden Trust (added to A. 17. &c., and deducted from Replies to Letter C.)	11 8 11	11 8 11
	7,800 9 10	1,756 1 6
(2.) Income derived from internal sources:—	£ s. d.	
Income from room rents, fees, profits of establishment, and other like sources - - - - -		602 9 0
(3.) Total corporate income:—	£ s. d.	
From external sources - - - - -	7,800 9 10	
From internal sources - - - - -	602 9 6	
	8,402 19 4	
(4.) Total income (gross) from Trust Funds, deducting payment to Master -	1,756 1 6	
(5.) The tuition fund:—		

The tutor receives the tuition fees and is responsible for the payments to the lecturers. The College does not interfere with the mode of distribution, provided that efficient and sufficient instruction is given to the students. The average annual amount of the tuition fees received by the tutor is stated to be about 624*l*.

(6.) Prospective increase of income:—

This College does not possess any property from which an increase of income may be expected, other than from natural causes.

III.—The Expenditure of the College in the Year 1871.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
(1.) 1. The Master (the Canonry of Norwich and payment from Guilden Morden Trust included) - - - - -	1,379 16 0	
2. The Fellows (5 Foundation and 4 Ramsden) - - - - -	1,479 4 7	
3. The Scholars and Exhibitioners - - - - -	838 13 3	
4. Allowance to resident members on the foundation - - - - -	—	
5. University Professors - - - - -	—	
6. The Tutorial Fund, and other instruction - - - - -	25 0 0	
7. Examiners and Prizes - - - - -	15 0 0	
8. The College Officers, President, Bursar, &c. - - - - -	137 19 11	
9. The College Servants - - - - -	270 0 0	
10. The Chapel and Chapel Services - - - - -	41 11 6	
11. The Library - - - - -	—	
12. Subscriptions, donations, &c. - - - - -	305 18 0	
13. Maintenance of Establishment in College - - - - -	312 10 3	
14. Repairs and improvements on College buildings - - - - -	315 8 7	
15. Rates, taxes, insurance, &c., on College buildings - - - - -	274 17 0	
16. Augmentation of Benefices - - - - -	—	
17. Interest on loans - - - - -	—	
	5,399 19 1	
18. Management of Estates and Law charges - - - - -	82 7 2	
19. Repairs and improvements on estates - - - - -	347 18 9	
20. Rates, taxes, insurance, &c., on estates - - - - -	193 18 2	
	624 4 1	
21. Investments - - - - -	5,407 14 2	
	£11,427 17 4	

* See foot-note to the corresponding figures in the preceding page.

- (2.) The annual value of a foundation fellowship is about 250*l.*, and of a Ramsden fellowship from about 60*l.* to about 80*l.*
- (3.) The average annual value of the tutorship appears to be about 375*l.*, besides such income as can be derived from the investments of the Caution money which is placed in the hands of the tutor. There are three Lecturers paid by the Tutor, and receiving respectively 120*l.*, 100*l.*, and 30*l.* a year each, "the stipend being in proportion to the amount of the work done."
- (4.) The annual value of a scholarship varies from 25*l.* to 50*l.*. The Ramsden Scholars (receiving 40*l.* per annum each) occupy rooms rent free.
- (5.) The average number of undergraduates in this College paying tuition fees is stated to be about 40.
- (6.) The expenditure in the year 1871 of the income arising from the Trust Funds was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
The Fellows - - - - -	68	14	9
Scholars, &c. - - - - -	378	15	0
Prizes - - - - -	5	0	0
College servants, &c. - - - - -	12	10	0
Repairs and fixed deductions - - - - -	126	19	10
Subscriptions and donations - - - - -	33	0	0
The Chapel - - - - -	70	3	9
The Library - - - - -	102	1	6
Augmentation of benefices - - - - -	75	0	0
Investments (deducting excess of expenditure over income)	1,008	14	8
	1,880	19	6

There are no beneficial leases of either lands or houses in existence. The lands, as a rule, are let on yearly tenancies.

Of the 2,988 acres belonging to the College for its corporate use, 2,577 acres produce an average annual rent of 1*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* per acre; the remainder, 410 acres held under trust, produce an average annual rent of 1*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* per acre.

A canonry in Norwich Cathedral, which the Master states is now worth more than 800*l.* per annum, is annexed to the Mastership by Act of Parliament, 12 Anne, stat. 2. c. 6.

The College possesses a Patronage Fund, "held in trust for increasing and improving the ecclesiastical patronage of the College," which in 1871 was represented by 19,813*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*, Three per cent. Consols, producing a yearly income of 574*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* It is added that "a portion of this stock has, since Michaelmas 1871, been employed in the purchase of a living." The balance of this fund is invested every year, with the view of purchasing the advowsons of livings and of improving the present patronage of the College.

Bishop Sherlock devised 79A. 1R. 14P. at Nether Whitacre in Yorkshire, producing now 120*l.* 5*s.* rent, for improving the Library and for a Librarian Scholar. There appears also to be an accumulation of money belonging to this Trust which has not been expended on the objects of it, amounting in 1871 to 1,380*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.*, and it is stated that "this balance is being allowed to accumulate with the view of "shortly procuring enlarged accommodation for books."

An expenditure of over 5,400*l.* was incurred in 1871 in the purchase of property for the extension of the College buildings and in other investments. The College had funds in hand for these purchases, owing to the receipt in that year of one and a half year's rent from a large part of its estates, and also to the accumulation in previous years of money which it was required to invest on various accounts.

The estates are managed by the Bursar, with the assistance of a professional surveyor when necessary. The office of Bursar, the salary of which is 120*l.* a year, is annual, but is generally held for some years by the same person. The accounts are audited annually by the Master and Fellows.

With the exception that no balance sheet has been sent to us, and that the College has not furnished the poor rate valuation of lands and houses, we have received full replies to our inquiries from the Master and Fellows.

St. Catharine's College, Cambridge,
6th January 1873 (1874).

SIR,

I HAVE the honour of seizing the first opportunity, after my return to Cambridge, to reply to your letter of 29th December 1873.

For the sake of clearness, I have sent you a general comparison of the corporate income and expenditure of my College for the years 1867-1871.

From this it will be seen that the large excess of expenditure over income in 1871, is chiefly apparent and not real, the actual excess being 579*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*

I have already explained to you in a former letter, that the excess of income over expenditure in any year is of a temporary nature; and that such excess is, in accordance with the rules and orders of Mrs. Ramsden's will, being employed for public uses in the College, and is not employed to increase the income of either the Master or the Fellows of the College.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient, and your most humble servant,

CHARLES KIRKBY ROBINSON.

[The enclosure referred to in the foregoing letter.]

General Comparison of Income and Expenditure from the Corporate Revenues of St. Catharine's College.

—	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
INCOME.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Receipts as in A. 17 - -	5,681 10 7	5,881 6 1	6,544 11 9	5,941 9 8	7,411 4 11
Balance in hand at each preceding Michaelmas - -	864 8 9	1,666 2 9	1,139 10 8	1,232 1 6	2,625 7 6
Total - -	6,545 19 4	7,547 8 10	7,684 2 5	7,173 10 9	10,036 12 5
EXPENDITURE.					
Disbursements as shown in Return C. 2. - - -	4,879 16 7	6,407 18 7	6,452 0 6	4,548 2 11	10,616 8 5
Balances in hand at the end of each year - - -	1,666 2 9	1,139 10 8	1,232 1 6	2,625 7 6	
Total - -	6,545 19 4	7,547 9 3	7,684 2 0	7,173 10 5	
Deficit in 1871, to be deducted from that year's expenditure - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	579 14 7
					10,036 13 10

N.B.—The year is in each case reckoned from Michaelmas to Michaelmas.

The errors in the pence arise from the omission of fractions of a penny in the different accounts.

ABSTRACT OF THE RETURNS OF JESUS COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

I.—The Property of the College on the 1st January 1872.

(1.) Lands belonging to the College:—

	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
Acreage of A. Lands let on beneficial leases - - -	613	2	20			
„ Lands let at rackrent - - -	1,919	3	38			
				2,532	2	18
B. Lands let at rackrent - - -	-	-	-	655	2	2
				3,188	0	20

The annual income therefrom is returned as—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
A. from lands let on beneficial leases - - -	122	16	5			
„ „ lands let at rackrent - - -	2,769	4	3			
				2,892	0	8
B. from lands let at rackrent - - -	-	-	-	662	16	2
				£3,554	16	10

In the income as here stated, deduction is made for fixed charges paid by the College; but deduction is not made for repairs, insurance, collection of rents, or income tax.

The annual rackrent value, after deducting fixed charges, of the lands let on beneficial leases may be estimated at about 1,012*l*.

(2.) House property:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
A. Let on beneficial leases, yielding in annual income	970	12	10			
„ let at rackrent - - -	688	18	9			
				1,659	11	7
B. let at rackrent - - -	-	-	-	48	6	3

In the income as here stated, deduction is made for fixed charges paid by the College; but deduction is not made for repairs, insurance, collection of rents, or income tax.

The annual rackrent value of the houses let on beneficial leases may be estimated at about 10,006*l*.

(3.) Tithe rentcharges:—

	£	s.	d.
A. Gross amount awarded - - -	836	3	9
B. „ „ - - -	685	5	10

(4.) Other rentcharges, quitrents, &c. yielding in annual income:—

A. - - -	45	2	3
B. - - -	631	17	3

(5.) Stocks, shares, and other investments, of the net annual value of:—

A. - - -	648	0	7
B. - - -	769	13	4

(6.) Other properties, viz.:—

- A. Quitrents, fines, heriots, &c. from copyholds of inheritance (about 908 acres), yielding annually on an average of ten years - - - 101 0 0

(7.) The College, including the buildings, the Master's lodge, and the College garden, &c. is assessed at 814*l*.

(8.) The Caution money held by the Tutor continually fluctuates. The sum in hand in 1871 was estimated at 2,400*l*.

(9.) The College holds the advowson of 16 benefices, the net annual value of which is returned as 5,812*l*.

II.—Income of the College in the Year 1871.

	A. 18.	B. 17.
(1.) Income, after deducting fixed charges, derived from external sources :—		
Lands - - - - -	£ 2,981 13 3	£ 777 7 0
House property - - - - -	2,387 15 1	50 0 0
Tithe rentcharges - - - - -	699 18 5	714 8 11
Other rentcharges, &c. - - - - -	45 1 8	631 17 3
Stocks, shares, &c. - - - - -	648 0 7	769 13 4
Other properties (balance of certain sums paid to Dead College Account) - - - - -	20 0 8	100 0 0
	6,782 9 8	3,043 6 6
(2.) Income derived from internal sources (A. 19, as corrected in return received on 6th March 1874) :—		£ 2,817 8 3
Income from room-rents, fees, profits of establishment, and other like sources -		
(3.) Total corporate income :—	£ 6,782 9 8	
From external sources (A. 18) - - - - -	2,817 8 3	
From internal sources (A. 19) - - - - -		9,599 17 11
(4.) Total income (gross) from trust funds (B. 17) - - - - -		3,043 6 6
(5.) The tuition fund :—		
Received from undergraduates - - - - -		1,939 10 0
(6.) Prospective increase of income :—		
This increase may be expected from estates let on beneficial leases (A. 1), and from houses let on beneficial leases (A. 3).		
Assuming that none of the beneficial leases of lands or houses will be renewed, the prospective increase of income will be :—		

On or before 31st December 1875 -	about	£ 1,305 0 0
During 5 years ending 31st December 1880 -	"	367 0 0
" " " 1885 -	"	493 0 0
" " " 1890 -	"	1,134 10 0
" " " 1895 -	"	782 0 0
" " " 1900 -	"	1,847 0 0

These several sums are cumulative.

The difference between the estimated annual value of the houses let on beneficial leases, the leases of which do not expire until after the present century, and the amount now received in respect thereof is about 6,665*l*.

III.—Expenditure of the College in the Year 1871.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
(1.) 1. The Master - - - - -	576 19 8	
2. The Fellows (14) - - - - -	3,752 7 1	
3. The Scholars and Exhibitioners - - - - -	279 6 9	
4. Allowances to resident members on the foundation - - - - -	278 8 6	
5. University Professors - - - - -	—	
6. Tutorial Fund, and other instruction - - - - -	—	
7. Examiners and Prizes - - - - -	39 18 0	
8. The College Officers, Dean, Bursar, &c. - - - - -	169 17 0	
9. The College Servants - - - - -	643 8 4	
10. The Chapel and Chapel Services - - - - -	269 12 8	
11. The Library - - - - -	—	
12. Subscriptions, Donations, &c. - - - - -	216 6 0	
13. Maintenance of Establishment in College - - - - -	573 10 2	
14. Repairs and improvements on College buildings - - - - -	765 7 10	
15. Rates, taxes, insurance, &c. on College buildings - - - - -	629 2 4	
16. Augmentation of Benefices - - - - -	—	
17. Interest on Loans - - - - -	304 5 0	
		8,498 9 4
18. Management of estates and law charges - - - - -	208 9 0	
19. Repairs and improvements on estates - - - - -	204 14 9	
20. Rates, taxes, insurance, &c. on estates - - - - -	63 8 5	
		476 12 2
21. Investments - - - - -	—	299 18 8
		£9,275 0 2

- (2.) The annual value of a fellowship (in 1871) was 283*l*.
- (3.) The annual value of the tutorship appears to be about 850*l*. There are also four lecturers, who receive nearly half the sum total of the tuition fees.
- (4.) The value of a scholarship varies between 20*l*. and 50*l*. There are 15 open scholarships varying from 20*l*. to 50*l*. a year; and there are 17 scholars on the Rustat foundation, whose stipends vary from 40*l*. to 50*l*. a year.
- (5.) The number of undergraduates in 1871 paying tuition fees was 107.
- (6.) The expenditure in the year 1871 of the (gross) income arising from the Trust funds, B. 17, was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Scholarships and Exhibitions - - - - -	1,102	3	3
Vicars (including the Sutton Trust) - - - - -	428	15	10
Rustat Widows' Trust - - - - -	84	0	0
Library - - - - -	30	8	0
College Chest - - - - -	28	12	2
University Chest - - - - -	9	9	0
Magdalen Hall (Oxford) - - - - -	25	0	0
Bursar - - - - -	35	6	0
Rates, Taxes, and Repairs - - - - -	334	13	5
Miscellaneous - - - - -	132	16	3
Investments - - - - -	427	16	11
Balances (excess of income over expenditure) - - - - -	404	6	8
	<u>£3,043</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>

The landed estates of this College comprise 3,188 acres, of which 2,532 are held for the corporate use, and 655 subject to Trusts. Of the lands held for the corporate use, 1,919 are let at rackrent at an average rental of 1*l*. 8*s*. 10*d*. per acre. The lands held for Trust purposes are all let at rackrent; and the average rent per acre is about 1*l*.

The lands let on beneficial leases comprise 613 acres, of which when in hand the net annual value may be estimated at 1,012*l*.; while the actual income received therefrom, and which consisted of corn rents, amounted in 1871 to 122*l*. 16*s*. 5*d*.

Since 1858 the College has only in one instance renewed any of these beneficial leases, and with that exception they will all run out in a few years.

The College owns house property in London, and also to a large amount in Cambridge. By far the greater part of this property is let on beneficial leases of 40 years, which it has been the custom of the College in most cases to renew after 14 years on the payment of a fine.

The farms let at rackrent are let on leases of eight years or on yearly tenancies. They are held subject to the ordinary covenants for tenants' repairs, and, as a general rule, to covenants for cultivation. With the exception of an outlay of 1,200*l*., required for new buildings on one of the estates, no considerable expenditure for repairs or improvements is regarded as necessary on any of the lands. The farm buildings are in general insured by the College in public offices.

It is believed that there are coprolites under three of the farms belonging to the College, but none had been dug previously to 1871, with the exception of about ten acres on one of the Trust estates.

The College borrowed 600*l*. at 3½ per cent. in 1864, and 7,300*l*. at 4 per cent. in 1870-71, from the Rustat Trust fund for additions to the College buildings. The rents arising from these buildings are set apart for the payment of the interest, and for the repayment of the principal.

The College statutes require (after the deduction from the corporate income of certain payments, which in 1871 amounted to 1,926*l*.) one-twentieth part of the residue to be set apart for the "Dead College" fund, and one-twentieth for the General Scholarship fund. The proceeds of vacant fellowships and some other small sums are also paid into the "Dead College" fund, which is appropriated for the permanent benefit of the College. In order to give a complete account of the expenditure of the College, the items belonging to this fund are included in the account of the corporate expenditure.

Under a recent statute the emoluments derived by the College from various special foundations are carried to the General Scholarship account. This fund, together with that of the Rustat Trust, provided the sum of 1,381*l*. 10*s*. in 1871 for scholarships and exhibitions.

The Tuition fund (amounting in 1871 to 1,939*l*.) is derived solely from fees. Tuition is regarded as a private affair, the tutor retaining the balance of the tuition money after paying the four lecturers and incidental expenses. This balance appears to have been about 850*l*. in 1871.

The Caution fund is held by the tutor, who is responsible for various payments due by the undergraduates to the College. The amount of it was estimated at 2,400*l*. in 1871.

The estates are managed by the Master, who is ex-officio Bursar, and who receives about 30*l*. a year in that capacity. Agents are employed, when required, at the usual professional charges. The accounts of the College are audited annually by the Master and the greater part of the fellows.

The College has supplied the information asked for upon the prescribed forms in a satisfactory manner.

ABSTRACT OF THE RETURNS OF CHRIST'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

I.—The Property of the College on the 1st January 1872.

(1.) Lands belonging to the College:—

	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
Acreeage of A. Lands let on beneficial leases - - -	3,733	1	4			
„ Lands let at rackrent - - -	4,994	3	2			
				8,728	0	6
B. Lands let at rackrent - - -	-	-	-	613	0	6
				9,341	0	12

The annual income therefrom is returned as:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
A. from lands let on beneficial leases -	1,027	5	7			
„ „ lands let at rackrent - - -	7,055	9	0			
				8,083	4	7
B. „ lands let at rackrent - - -	-	-	-	755	5	11
				8,838	10	6

In the income as here stated, deduction is made for fixed charges paid by the College; but deduction is not made for repairs, insurance, collection of rents, or income tax.

The annual rackrent value of the lands let on beneficial leases is returned at about 4,662*l.* 8*s*

(2.) House property:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
A. Let on beneficial leases, yielding in annual income - - -	47	0	0			
„ Let at rackrent - - -	505	16	7			
				552	16	7
B. Let on beneficial leases - - -	-	-	-	10	0	0
				562	16	7

Upon this income there are no fixed charges to be paid by the College; and deduction is not made for repairs, insurance, collection of rents, or income tax.

The annual rackrent value of houses let on beneficial leases is estimated at about 470*l.*, and of those held on trust at 396*l.*

(3.) Tithe rentcharges:—

	£	s.	d.
A. Gross amount awarded - - -	2,276	8	8
B. Gross amount awarded - - -	361	0	0

(4.) Other rentcharges, quitrents, &c., yielding in annual income:—

A. - - - - -	345	2	1
B. - - - - -	160	1	7

(5.) Stocks, shares, and other investments of the net annual value of:—

A. - - - - -	145	7	2
B. - - - - -	91	9	7

(6.) Other properties:—

	£	s.	d.
A. Quitrents, fines, &c. from copyholds of inheritance (about 1,579 <i>A.</i> 1 <i>R.</i> 2 <i>P.</i>) yielding in 1871	108	5	3
„ Lands let for coprolites - - -	1,257	15	0
	1,366	0	3
B. Tancred surplus, for the Tancred scholars -	88	0	0

The College also holds a lease (A. 8), which expires in 1904, the net annual receipt on which is 95*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*

The College, including the buildings, Master's Lodge, and the College Garden, is assessed at 765*l.*

The sum of 1,000*l.* is held by the College on account of caution money, the remainder is held by the tutors. No interest is paid.

The College holds the advowsons of 18 benefices, the net annual value of which may be estimated at about 7,926*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* This sum includes the augmentations made by the College, the annual value of which amounts to the sum of 953*l.* 14*s.*

II.—Income of the College in the Year 1871.

						A. 17.			B. 17.		
						£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
(1.) Income, after deducting fixed charges, derived from external sources :—											
Lands	-	-	-	-	-	4,602	1	8	637	18	9
House property	-	-	-	-	-	260	8	9	52	0	0
Tithe rentcharges	-	-	-	-	-	2,002	0	4	56	0	0
Other rentcharges	-	-	-	-	-	270	2	1	160	1	7
Stocks, shares, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	158	17	7	63	17	6
Other properties	-	-	-	-	-	1,608	18	11	*6	0	0
						8,902	8	7	975	17	10
(2.) Income derived from internal sources (A. 20) :—						£ s. d.					
Income (after deducting 381l. 8s. 9d. paid for University											
Capitation Tax) from room rents, fees, profits of establish-											
ment, and other like sources						-	-	-	2,220	9	0
(3.) Total corporate income :—						£	s.	d.			
From external sources (A. 18)						-	-	-	8,902	8	7
From internal sources (A. 20)						-	-	-	2,220	9	0
									11,122	17	7
(4.) Total income from Trust Funds (B. 17)						-	-	-	975	17	10
(5.) The tuition fund :—											
Received from Undergraduates						-	-	-	1,201	10	0
„ from small endowments						-	-	-	46	6	3
									1,247	16	3
(6.) Prospective increase of income :—											
The properties belonging to this College in respect of which an increase of rent may be expected are											
the estates let on beneficial leases (A. 1.), and the houses let on beneficial leases (A. 3. and B. 3.)											
Assuming that none of the beneficial leases will be renewed, the prospective increase of income											
will be :—											
On or before 31st December 1875						-	-	-	610	6	0
During five years ending 31st December 1880						-	-	-	983	2	8
„ „ „ 1885						-	-	-	1,977	13	0

III.—The Expenditure of the College in the Year 1871.

						£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
(1.) 1. The Master (including allowances)						-	-	-	1,142	15	8
2. The Fellows (15) (including allowances)						-	-	-	4,360	19	2
3. The Scholars and Exhibitioners						-	-	-	1,429	0	0
4. Allowances to resident members on the foundation						-	-	-	—		
5. University professors						-	-	-	—		
6. Tutorial Fund						-	-	-	—		
7. Examiners and Prizes						-	-	-	56	12	0
8. The College Officers, Dean, &c.						-	-	-	285	7	1
9. The College Servants						-	-	-	784	17	0
10. The Chapel Service						-	-	-	195	8	6
11. The Library						-	-	-	227	19	8
12. Subscriptions, donations, &c.						-	-	-	248	4	0
13. Maintenance of Establishment						-	-	-	540	15	8
14. Repairs and improvements on College buildings						-	-	-	359	8	11
15. Rates, taxes, insurance, &c. on College buildings						-	-	-	299	2	8
16. Augmentation of Benefices						-	-	-	360	1	9
17. Interest on loans						-	-	-	6	0	0
									10,296	12	1
18. Management of Estates						-	-	-	386	16	1
19. Repairs and Improvements on Estates						-	-	-	267	4	6
20. Rates and taxes on Estates						-	-	-	408	13	3
									1,062	13	10
21. Investments						-	-	-	648	18	7
									£12,008	4	6

* Interest paid from Living College Improvement Fund.

(2.) The annual value of a fellowship in 1871 was 260*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*, besides allowances; but one fellow under the old statutes, in 1871, received 318*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*

Thirteen of the original fellows receive a stipend of 5*l.* per annum each from the Tancred Governors.

(3.) In the year 1871 there were two tutors, besides assistant tutors and lecturers. The annual value of a tutorship in 1871 was 343*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*

(4.) The annual value of a scholarship appears to vary from 70*l.* to 30*l.* per annum, but in several cases a scholarship of 30*l.* is held with a scholarship of 70*l.* or of 50*l.*; or two scholarships of 30*l.* each are held together. There are 16 Scholarships at 70*l.* a year, 9 at 50*l.*, and 9 at 30*l.*

(5.) The number of undergraduates paying tuition fees in Michaelmas term 1871 was 70.

(6.) The expenditure in the year 1871 of the income arising from the Trust Funds (B. 18), was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Scholars and Exhibitioners	-	-	-
College Prizes	-	-	-
Theological and Hebrew Lecture	-	-	-
Master of Buntingford School	-	-	-
Poor of two parishes	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-
Balance (excess of income over expenditure)	-	-	-
	627	17	0
	41	0	0
	46	6	3
	27	3	9
	46	4	7
	41	7	7
	145	18	8
	£975	17	10

This College held lands in 1871 to the extent of 9,341 acres, of which 8,728 were held for the corporate use, and 613 subject to trusts. Of the lands held for corporate use, 4,994 acres were let at rackrent, for the most part on leases of from 8 to 12 years, at an average rental of 1*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* per acre. Of those held under trust and similarly let, amounting to 613 acres, the average rent per acre was 1*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* The lands let on beneficial leases comprised 3,733 acres, of which the annual rackrent value may be estimated at 4,662*l.*; while the annual receipt from them without fines was 1,027*l.* Of the lands so leased, 169 acres, of the estimated annual value of 172*l.*, were let to the Incumbent of the united benefice of Toft and Caldecot for 7*l.* 6*s.* a year.

In 1872 the College purchased the remainder of the lease of the Feltwell and Methwold estate for 3,000*l.*, subject to two beneficial sub-leases, at the reserved rent of 16*l.* 10*s.*, of portions of the property which were valued at 240*l.* a year. The annual value of this estate is estimated at 1,000*l.* The lease of an estate in Norfolk of 82 acres having expired, the property has since been sold for 4,500*l.*

The College has passed a resolution that it will not renew any beneficial lease of land. The compensation for renewal fines has been charged upon the "Living College Property Improvement Fund." Up to the end of 1867 a sum equal to the fine received at the last renewal of the lease, and from 1867 to 1871 nine-tenths of such fine, was borrowed from that fund. The borrowing of moneys for this purpose was permanently given up in 1871, when some important leases terminated. The "Living College Property Improvement Fund," which receives the profits from timber and certain other casual receipts, and which is charged with the cost of extraordinary repairs, &c., on the corporate estates, was in consequence of these loans overdrawn to the extent of 13,740*l.* in 1871. The Master and Fellows are anxious that this debt should be liquidated as soon as can be reasonably done, and have assigned for the purpose certain moneys, including the share divisible between themselves and the scholars of the receipts from minerals.

The excess of expenditure over income for the year 1871 is attributed to the falling in in that year of large beneficial leases, and the consequent non-receipt of the increased income until the following year.

The College has not in any case put in force the provisions of the Copyhold Acts for compulsory enfranchisement, but it entertains favourably applications for voluntary enfranchisement; and several such cases of enfranchisement have been carried out.

An expenditure of from 7,000*l.* to 10,000*l.* for repairs and improvements is required on the Diseworth estate, of which the beneficial lease terminated in 1871, and further large demands upon the College income are anticipated for similar purposes, as the remaining beneficial leases expire.

A considerable income has of late years been derived from coprolites, two-thirds of which have in accordance with the law been carried to a special account. The balance to the credit of this account in 1871 was 4,407*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.*

There is also a considerable balance (2,008*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*) to the credit of the "Scholars Fund." It is stated in explanation that, when the new statutes were framed, the number and value of the scholarships were materially increased, at the instance of the Master and Fellows; but that for the next few years "the income provided was more than sufficient for the scholars elected." Of late years the available income for this purpose has been absorbed.

The balance to the credit of the Library Fund in 1871 amounted to 2,487*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* The College holds 1,000*l.* of the caution money deposited by the students, the remainder being held by the tutors. These sums, together with the balances standing to the credit of various other College funds, amounted in all, after deducting the balance due to the "Domus" Fund, to 13,245*l.*, and enabled the College to dispense with loans from extraneous sources to meet the balance due to the "Living College Property Improvement" Fund.

The College holds for its corporate use tithe rentcharges to the gross awarded amount of 2,276*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*, of which that for the rectory of Gateley, amounting to 215*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* is let, without fine or annual payment, to the Incumbent of the united benefices of Brisley and Gateley. The tithe rentcharge held under trust, of the gross awarded amount of 361*l.*, is leased without fine to the Rector of Burnham Westgate for 70*l.* a year.

The Master is ex-officio a governor and trustee of Tancred's Charities. The Master and Fellows receive 75*l.*, and the Tancred scholars 88*l.* a year from this charity. A certain portion of the income of the charity is also devoted to the maintenance of divinity students at the College, and will be sufficient to provide the stipend which has been fixed at 100*l.* a year for at least five of such students. A description of these important charities, and also statements of the accounts for the years 1867-71, will be found in the College Returns in the Reply of the Master to Letter D.

The management of the estates is assigned by the statutes to the Master, subject to the control of the College. He has the assistance of a surveyor appointed by the College to report from time to time on the condition and value of the estates. The surveyor is not paid a fixed salary, but according to the usual scale of charges in his profession. The accounts are examined twice a year by two of the fellows appointed auditors, and are subsequently audited at a meeting at which the Master and at least eight of the fellows must be present.

The College has supplied all the information asked for by the Commissioners in a very full and satisfactory manner.

ABSTRACT OF THE RETURNS OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

I.—The Property of the College on 1st January 1872.

(1.) Lands belonging to the College:—

		A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
Acreage of A.	Lands let at rackrent	-	-	15,180	1	13	
	„ Woodlands	-	-	221	3	33	
					15,402	1	6
B.	Lands let at rackrent	-	-	844	0	34	
	„ Copyholds for lives	-	-	531	3	16	
					1,376	0	10
					16,778	1	16

The annual income therefrom is returned as:—				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
A.	From lands let at rackrent	-	-	*24,484	15	9			
	„ „ woodlands	-	-	82	0	5			
							24,566	16	2
B.	„ lands let at rackrent	-	-	1,165	16	9			
	„ „ copyholds for lives	-	-	318	18	10			
							1,484	15	7
							£26,051	11	9

In the income as here stated, deduction is made for fixed charges paid by the College; but deduction is not made for repairs, insurance, collection of rents, or income tax, except as regards woodlands, the net income derived therefrom being given.

(2.) House Property:—

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
A.	Let on beneficial leases	-	-	125	10	2	
	„ at rackrent	-	-	2,304	5	9	
	„ on long leases	-	-	2,436	10	3	
					4,866	6	2
B.	at rackrent	-	-	-	55	18	6

The annual rackrent value of the houses let on beneficial leases is estimated at about 2,232*l*.

In the income as here stated, deduction is made for fixed charges paid by the College; but deduction is not made for repairs, insurance, collection of rents, or income tax.

(3.) Tithe rentcharges:

		£	s.	d.
A.	Gross amount awarded	-	-	4,190 19 5
B.	„ „ „	-	-	809 7 4

(4.) Other rentcharges, quitrents, &c. yielding in annual income:—

A.	-	-	-	157 10 3
B.	-	-	-	190 16 8

(5.) Stocks, shares, and other investments of the net annual value of:—

A.	-	-	-	1,105 19 0
B.	-	-	-	615 0 9

(6.) Other properties yielding in annual income:—

		£	s.	d.
A.	Quitrents, fines, heriots, &c. from copyholds of inheritance (about 1,317 acres)	-	-	268 1 7
	„ Leaseholds	-	-	675 16 5
	„ Proceeds of sale of timber, averaging	-	-	363 13 5
	„ Lands let on mining leases	-	-	924 11 0
	„ Property entered in A. 16	-	-	89 18 3
				2,322 0 8
B.	Proceeds of sale of timber	-	-	28 2 5
	Properties entered in B. 16	-	-	428 6 6
				456 8 11

* Of this sum 447*l*. 10*s*. 4*d*. is attributable to Trust property.

- (7.) The College, including the buildings, the Master's lodge, and the College garden, is assessed at 2,998*l*.
- (8.) A. The College also holds itself liable for 41,044*l*. 15*s*. 7*d*. which is not invested, whereof 12,021*l*. 2*s*. 11*d*. is employed for current purposes of the College, and is the balance of various funds, and 29,023*l*. 12*s*. 8*d*. forming the capital of other funds is lent to the New Chapel, &c. Building Fund.
- B. The College is also liable for 95*l*., which has not been invested.
- (9.) The Master is entitled to the profits of the manor of Barrington, in Thriplow, in the county of Cambridge, and of the manorial farm in Thriplow and Foxton (199A. 2R. 14P.) subject to the payment of a yearly sum of 20*l*. for the maintenance of two Exhibitioners. He is also entitled to the profits of an estate of about 3 acres in the parish of St. Clement's, Cambridge, and a moiety of the profits of an estate at Staplehurst, Kent, the acreage of which is included in (1) A. above.
- (10.) The College holds the advowsons of 46 benefices, of which the net annual income is returned at 21,933*l*. This sum, however, includes augmentations made by the College to the (approximate) amount of 700*l*.
- No advowson has been sold.

II.—Income of the College in the Year 1871.

	A. 17, and Master's Return.			B. 17.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
(1.) Income derived from external sources:—						
Lands - - - - -	22,502	11	10	1,918	0	3
House property - - - - -	3,594	19	2	48	12	0
Tithe rentcharges - - - - -	3,848	10	1	847	16	10
Other rentcharges - - - - -	148	18	5	188	11	8
Stocks, shares, &c. - - - - -	2,475	16	7	602	15	6
Other properties - - - - -	3,069	12	2	451	17	8
	35,640	8	3			
Income from lands, &c., attached to the Mastership (Master's return).	236	3	8			
	35,876	11	11	4,057	13	11

(2.) Income derived from internal sources:—

Income from room rents, fees, profits of establishment
and other like sources (A. 19) - - - - - 9,827 12 9

(3.) Total income:—

A. From external sources (A. 17)	-	-	-	35,640	8	3
„ „ special endowment of Master	-	-	-	236	3	8
„ „ internal sources (A. 19)	-	-	-	9,827	12	9
B. „ Trust Funds (B. 17)	-	-	-	4,057	13	11
				49,761	18	7

(4.) The tuition fund:—

		£	s.	d.
Received from undergraduates	-	5,635	0	0
„ „ the College	-	662	0	0
		6,297	0	0

(5.) Prospective increase of income:—

A. An increase of income may be expected on the falling in of the beneficial leases on which the houses in A. 3 are let. Also a further increase of income arising from houses in the course of erection on the Kentish Town estate.

There will be a diminution of income of about 574*l*. on the expiration of the lease granted by the Dean and Chapter of Ely (A. 9) in 1887, and an additional diminution upon the expiration of the other leases in the return A. 9.

B. There will be an increase of income to the trust properties upon the determination of the leases for lives on which the copyholds in B. 6 are held.

III.—The Expenditure of the College in the Year 1871.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
(1.) 1. The Master (including separate endowment) -	1,924	10	3			
2. The Fellows (56), (including allowances) -	19,499	12	3			
3. The Scholars, Exhibitioners, Sizar, &c. -	6,838	4	9			
4. Allowances to resident members on the Foundation -	—					
5. University professors -	—					
6. The tutorial fund and other instruction -	692	0	0			
7. Examiners and prizes -	259	7	0			
8. College officers, president, dean, &c. -	1,080	0	0			
9. The College servants -	2,698	12	10			
10. The chapel and chapel services -	740	5	5			
11. The library -	241	1	5			
12. Subscriptions, donations, &c. -	928	15	0			
13. Maintenance of establishment in College -	2,756	10	4			
14. Repairs and improvements on College buildings -	622	19	4			
15. Rates, taxes, insurance, &c. on College buildings -	1,330	16	1			
16. Augmentations of benefices -	260	0	0			
17. Interest on loans and repayments -	2,893	15	5			
				42,766	10	1
18. Management of estates and law charges -	1,260	16	2			
19. Repairs and improvements on estates -	2,765	6	1			
20. Rates, taxes, insurance, &c. on estates -	1,980	1	10			
				6,006	4	1
21. Investments -				228	15	2
				£49,001	9	4

- (2.) It appears that in the year 1871 the dividend of a senior Fellow was 435*l.*, and that of a junior Fellow 290*l.*; in addition to which the College provides dinner commons and a weekly allowance of 12*s.* for each Fellow in residence.
- (3.) In 1871 the three tutors of the College divided between them 1,878*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in proportion to the number of their pupils, that being one-third of the amount paid by persons in *statu pupillari* for tuition during the year. The remaining two-thirds of the tuition money, amounting to 3,756*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, were divided equally among 11 classical and mathematical lecturers, with the exception that the principal classical lecturer received a double share, the single share amounting to 313*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.* In addition to these 11 lecturers, paid from the tuition money, six other lecturers received stipends of 150*l.* or 100*l.* each from the corporate funds of the College. The tutors have the benefit of the interest on the caution money. A tutor may or may not be a lecturer.
- (4.) The annual value of a foundation scholarship is 50*l.* Besides the scholars there were in 1871, 49 sizars, whose advantages consist mainly of reduced fees and charges.
- (5.) The number of undergraduates in 1871 who were charged with tuition fees was 302.
- (6.) The College has returned a separate account of receipts for the several Trust funds, but the expenditure has not been separated from that made in the general account.

The landed estate of this College comprises 16,778 acres, whereof 15,402 are held for corporate use, and the residue is subject to trust conditions. All the lands held for corporate use are let at rackrent, the beneficial leases under which many were held having been run out by the College. An order to effect this object in all cases, except one, was made by the College on January 28, 1851, and all the beneficial leases were run out without the borrowing of any money to indemnify the Society from the loss of fines which, had the order not been made, would have been from time to time received on the renewal of the several leases. Leases on lands amounting to 4,138 acres have been run out in this manner since 1851, and, as no moneys were borrowed, the affairs of the College must, during the interval since that date, have been managed with careful economy and some amount of self-sacrifice on the part of its beneficiary members. The excepted case was that of Titness Mansion, and the property has since been sold with the sanction of the Copyhold Commissioners.

Of the lands belonging to the College for its corporate use, 15,180 acres are agricultural lands, and were in 1871 let at an average rent of 1*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* per acre. The lands are widely distributed in 15 different counties, and are mostly let in small parcels, and on yearly tenancies; there are very few leases.

The College has taken a similar course with respect to the beneficial leases of house property. Only a few leases have been renewed. The greater part are in course of running out. In the case of certain houses built on long leases, under the powers of the Universities and College Estates Act, a covenant is introduced that an increased rent be paid if the house is used as a public-house or hotel.

It is reported that no large outlay is required for drainage, buildings, or improvements on the estates of the College, or on the College buildings.

The College at present enjoying an interest under a beneficial lease of certain tithes of two parishes in Ely, has established a fund to provide corresponding capital in consols on the expiration of the lease, which is in course of running out.

The gross awarded amount of tithe rentcharge belonging to the College is 5,000*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.*, of which 4,190*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.* is held for the corporate use. All these are in hand, except two amounting to 549*l.* 11*s.*, which are, as they have been from remote times, leased at nominal reserved rents to the vicars of the parishes out of which they issue.

The College has for some time past declined to put new lives into the copyholds for lives which are held subject to trusts, and almost all the copyholds are now held on single lives.

The moneys received from the sale of minerals, coals, and of coprolites have been carried to the capital account of the College.

It appears that at the end of 1871 the College had 33,688*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.* Government stock in the hands of the Copyhold Commissioners or the Court of Chancery, which had arisen from the sale of real property, and had to be re-invested in like estate. There was also a sum of 8,124*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* Reduced 3 per cents. on trust accounts similarly held by the Copyhold Commissioners.

The College during the seven years ending with the year 1869 expended on the erection of a new chapel, new lecture rooms, new master's lodge, and the enlargement of the College hall, and in altering and improving other buildings of the College, the sum of 78,032*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* This expenditure was met by,—

	£	s.	d.
Gifts from various members of the College amounting to -	16,777	9	3
By the sale of Government stock applicable to the purpose -	18,198	9	10
By votes of money from the divisible revenues of the College -	9,794	5	10
By dividends on stock, interest on investment of donations, and other receipts -	3,649	0	1
	48,419	5	0
Leaving a debt of -	29,612	17	2
	78,032	2	2

Which debt was directed by an order of the College to be discharged in 30 years by an equalised annual payment of 1,735*l.* from the general funds of the College, that being the sum which in 30 years would liquidate a debt of 30,000*l.* in 30 years at 4 per cent. interest.

To provide for the liquidation of this debt the College applied the following sums from funds under its own control, viz.:

	£	s.	d.
From the caution money investment fund -	4,500	0	0
From the dues composition fund -	12,000	0	0
From the advowson purchase fund -	9,177	15	6
From the fund arising from the sale of small properties, enfranchisement of copyholds, minerals, and the like, called the consolidated small stocks fund -	3,345	17	2
	29,023	12	8

which was the amount of debt owing by the building fund at the audit for 1871 to the several funds which had been placed under contribution as stated above, and which were to be recouped in accordance with the terms of the College order.

It may be proper to state that in the five years ending with the year 1830 a similar large addition had been made to the College buildings by the erection of a new court containing 105 sets of rooms, and united to the older buildings of the College by a covered bridge over the river. The cost of these buildings was 77,878*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*, defrayed mainly out of the corporate revenues of the College. The debts which were contracted in order to make the necessary payments on account of those buildings had been liquidated some time prior to the commencement of the present inquiry.

Two sums of 3,000*l.* and 7,832*l.* 15*s.*, making together 10,832*l.* 15*s.*, are charged in the senior bursar's balance sheet for 1871 against the current balances held on separate accounts. The former, 3,000*l.*, is the unliquidated balance of a sum of 6,000*l.* paid by the College in 1865 for the purchase of the lessee's interest in the unexpired lease of the Titness estate, which is in course of being paid off by annual charges of 500*l.* per annum each on the general revenue of the College; the latter, 7,832*l.* 15*s.*, is the balance of receipts and payments on account of a building estate of the College at Kentish Town, London, which appears to be sufficiently secured by a large stock of unsold bricks upon the ground. Pending the sale of these bricks the amount above mentioned remained as a charge against the several cash balances in the bursar's hands.

The College owes no debt to any external body.

This College has formed a private Fire Insurance Fund, to which it contributes annually 200*l.* The capital of the fund at the beginning of 1872 was 1,195*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.* It appears, however, that the College buildings and the buildings on Trust estates are at present insured in a public office, and that the farm buildings are insured by means of the private fund.

The total amount of the caution money is not given, but it is stated that by order of the College the three tutors deposit with the College in the aggregate 4,500*l.*, on account of which sum the College pays them interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, and that each tutor has for himself

the benefit of any interest which may accrue on account of caution money otherwise invested. Caution money is returned in due time to all persons whose accounts with the tutors are closed.

There is a considerable number of exhibitions, of amounts varying from 50*l.* per annum to 30*l.*, which are limited by way of preference to candidates from certain schools, and which are, pursuant to the directions of the statutes, thrown open to general competition in default of candidates having the prescribed qualification. The proceeds of the impropriate rectory of Marham, Norfolk, amounting to about 550*l.* net, and a further sum of 360*l.* per annum, being the benefaction of Dr. Wood, late master of the College, are given away annually by the master and seniors in exhibitions to the most deserving students, having regard to their pecuniary circumstances as well as to their moral and intellectual qualifications.

The College has given no information as to the value, &c. of the benefices in its gift beyond that supplied by the Clergy List; and it states that it is not in possession of more complete and accurate information.

The estates are managed by the senior Bursar, (who is appointed annually with a salary of 450*l.*) under the direction of the Master and eight senior Fellows who constitute the Governing Body of the College. The College employs local agents, who are paid partly by fixed salaries, and partly by percentages on the receipts. The estates are visited by the senior Bursar at his discretion, and occasionally by the Master and other members of the College.

The College accounts are audited: (1) by a College officer called the Auditor; (2) by the two Deans of the College; and (3) less completely by the Master and the Seniors.

A balance sheet has been furnished for the year ending 31st December 1871, which exhibits the balances belonging to the several accounts, and is certified as correct by the cash in the banker's hands.

The College has given full information in the prescribed form in reply to our inquiries.

St. John's College, Cambridge,
12th January 1874.

SIR,

IN reply to your letter of the 29th ultimo, I beg to say that there is no excess of expenditure over income exhibited in the return made to the Universities Commissioners for the year 1871, but on the contrary, the expenditure for that year did not amount to the total of the income received.

The following is the comparison which ought to be made in order to arrive at a correct result :—

		£	s.	d.
1871. Gross external income from corporate property (A. 17) -	-	35,640	8	3½
Gross internal income (A. 19) -	-	9,827	12	9
Gross income from Trust property (B. 17) -	-	4,057	13	11
		<hr/>		
		49,525	14	11½
Total expenditure for year 1871 (C. 2) -	-	48,765	5	10
		<hr/>		
Excess of income above expenditure -	-	760	9	1½
		<hr/>		

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. BATESON,
Master of St. John's College.

C. S. Roundell, Esq.,
Secretary.

ABSTRACT OF THE RETURNS OF MAGDALENE COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

I.—The Property of the College on 1st January 1872.

(1.) Lands belonging to the College:—

	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
Acreage of A. lands let at rackrent - -	1,231	2	21			
„ B. lands let at rackrent - -	580	3	38			
				1,812	2	19
The annual income therefrom is returned as:—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
A. lands let at rackrent - -	1,344	3	3			
B. lands let at rackrent - -	820	2	9			
				£2,164	6	0

In the income as here stated, deduction is made for fixed charges paid by the College; but deduction is not made for repairs, insurance, collection of rents, or income tax.

(2.) House Property:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
A. let at rackrent - - -	270	0	0			
B. let at rackrent - - -	42	19	0			
				312	19	0

In the income as here stated, deduction is made for fixed charges paid by the College; but deduction is not made for repairs, insurance, collection of rents, or income tax.

(3.) Tithe rentcharges:—

	£	s.	d.
A. gross amount awarded - - -	1,263	10	0

(4.) Stocks, shares, and other investments of the net annual value of:—

A.	B.	£	s.	d.
- - - - -	- - - - -	228	1	1
- - - - -	- - - - -	47	6	4

(5.) Other properties, viz:—

	£	s.	d.
A. Quitrents, fines, &c. - - -	262	6	8
B. Quitrents, &c. - - -	0	15	0
Turnpike bonds (average of last 15 years) -	8	0	0
	8	15	0

(6.) The College, including the buildings, Master's lodge, and the College garden, &c., is assessed at 556*l*.

(7.) The Caution Fund is in the hands of the tutor; the amount in 1871 was 1,050*l*.

(8.) The College possesses the advowsons of seven benefices. The benefice of St. Catherine Cree is now vacant, but the income hitherto received by the College has been 150*l* per annum, out of which they have paid 85*l* to the incumbent. The value of the benefices exclusive of St. Catherine Cree is given as 2,382*l*. 6*s*. 10*d*. The proceeds of the sale of the advowson of Ellingham, annexed by Act of Parliament to the Mastership of the College, were invested in 3 per cents. annuities in 1843, and the gross annual receipt therefrom is 195*l*. 19*s*. 6*d*. from which income tax has to be deducted.

II.—Income of the College in the Year 1871.

	A. 18. and Master's Return.	B. 18.
(1.) Income, after deducting fixed charges, derived from external sources:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Lands - - - - -	1,209 17 1	776 0 11
House property - - - - -	210 17 10	38 3 4
Tithe rentcharges - - - - -	1,031 19 7	—
Other rentcharges - - - - -	262 6 8	4 19 1
Stocks, shares, &c. - - - - -	228 1 1	*47 6 4
Other properties - - - - -	—	8 0 0
	2,943 2 3	874 9 8
Income of advowson fund attached to the Mastership (Master's Return) - - - - -	195 19 6	—
To Master and Fellows, from Peckard Trust (added to A. 18, &c., and deducted from B. 18) - - -	390 0 0	390 0 0
	3,529 1 9	484 9 8

* The interest on Peckard's Trust is not included in this amount.

In the income as here stated there are three several payments, viz: 100*l.*, 16*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*, and 6*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*, making together 122*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*, which amount has not been deducted from the tithe rent-charge.

(2.) Income derived from internal sources (A. 20) :—	£	s.	d.
Income from room rents, fees, profits of establishment, and other like sources -	-	-	-
	-	1,292	7 0
(3.) Total corporate income :—			
From external sources (A. 18) and Master's return	3,529	1	9
From internal sources (A. 20)	-	1,292	7 0
		4,821	8 9
(4.) Total income (net) from Trust Funds (B. 18) after deducting payments from Peckard Trust to Master and 4 senior Fellows -	-	-	484 9 8
(5.) The tuition fund :—			
Received from undergraduates -	-	-	786 0 0

III.—The Expenditure of the College in the year 1871.

	£	s.	d.
(1.) 1. The Master (including Master's Return, payment from Peckard Trust, and allowances)	-	1,054	16 6
2. The Fellows (5)	-	1,584	18 0
3. The Scholars and Exhibitioners	-	368	0 0
4. Allowances to resident members on the foundation	-	36	10 0
5. University professors	-	—	—
6. Tutorial Fund, and other instruction	-	—	—
7. Examiners and Prizes	-	17	17 0
8. The College Officers, sub-rectors, deans, &c.	-	250	16 1
9. The College Servants	-	58	7 0
10. The Chapel and Chapel Service	-	—	—
11. The Library	-	—	—
12. Subscriptions, donations, &c.	-	111	9 6
13. Maintenance of Establishment in College	-	219	12 10
14. Repairs and improvements on College Buildings	-	237	16 8
15. Rates, taxes, insurance, &c. on College buildings	-	129	18 6
16. Augmentation of Benefices	-	—	—
17. Interest on Loans	-	63	8 0
		4,133	10 1
18. Management of Estates and Law Charges	-	133	13 6
19. Repairs and improvements on Estates	-	76	9 1
20. Rates, taxes, insurance, &c., on Estates	-	11	18 1
		222	0 8
21. Investments	-	921	15 11
		£5,277	6 8

(2.) The value of a fellowship in the year 1871 varied from 300*l.* to 200*l.*

(3.) The annual value of a tutorship, taking the average of the last five years, is :—

	£
To senior tutor	370
„ junior tutor	296
„ two lecturers	222

(4.) The annual value of an open scholarship varies from 20*l.* to 60*l.* A Milner scholarship is now worth 70*l.* per annum.

(5.) The number of undergraduates charged with tuition fees in 1871 was 45.

(6.) The expenditure in the year 1871, of the income arising from trust funds (B. 18) was as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Scholarships	420	0	0
For the College fabric	15	7	6

The whole of the lands and houses held by this College, whether in its corporate capacity or subject to trusts, are let at rackrent on yearly tenancies.

The annual income of the lands, amounting to 1,231 acres, held for the corporate use of the College, is 1,344*l.*, being an average of about 1*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* per acre.

No particulars are given as to the general condition of the estates in respect of new buildings, drainage, &c., but the College contemplates substantial improvements on their farm buildings in Lincolnshire and Carnarvon, and when these are completed an increased rent is expected.

As a rule the tenants are bound to do repairs, the College finding materials. All buildings are insured, either by the College or the tenants.

The extent of the Trust lands, which are situated in Huntingdonshire, is 580 acres from which an annual income of 820*l.* is derived. Details are given of the income and expenditure connected with the Trust estates and funds in the hands of the College.

The annual revenue arising from the Peckard Trust is divided into six equal parts, of which the Master receives two, and each of the four senior fellows one part. Dr. Peckard also directed that 400*l.* should be laid out in the public funds to accumulate for 112 years. This fund is now increased to the sum of 4,655*l.* 3 per cent. consols. The dividends from this sum of stock are not included in the accounts of income from trust property. The proceeds of another estate left to the College by Dr. Peckard, amounting to 110*l.*, is paid annually to the scholarship fund; the other trust funds devoted to the payment of Scholarships are, Milner's Benefaction and Groom's Benefaction. The total expenditure for scholarships in the year 1871 was 788*l.*, the number of scholars in the same year being 14.

Under the new statutes there will be three open Scholarships of 60*l.*; three of 40*l.*, and three of 20*l.* each.

There were in the year 1871 five fellows; but on the expiration of interests regulated by the old statutes there will be eight fellows under the new statutes, each of whom will receive one-tenth of the surplus revenue.

The educational officers are paid exclusively from the tuition money, which amounted in 1871 to 786*l.* and to which 45 undergraduates contributed.

For the year 1871, there appears to be an excess of expenditure over income of about 800*l.* This is accounted for by the investment of a previous balance (Master's letter of 4th March 1874.)

The estates are managed by the Bursar assisted by an agent, who is employed when necessary, and paid according to work done.

The accounts are audited annually by the governing body, and an audit sheet for the year 1871 will be found among the returns.

The College has given information in the prescribed form in answer to all our inquiries.

SIR,

Magdalene College, Cambridge, 4th March 1874.

IN REPLY to your letter, which I found upon my return to this place, dated 27th February 1874, and requesting an explanation of apparent excess (A. 18, A. 20, C. 2), I beg to inform you that it is accounted for by an investment in stock of previous balance.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. NEVILLE.

C. S. Roundell, Esq.

ABSTRACT OF THE RETURNS OF TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

I.—The Property of the College on the 1st January 1872.

(1.) Lands belonging to the College :—

	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
Acreage of A. Lands let on beneficial leases	10,687	2	25			
„ Lands let at rackrent	7,832	3	11			
„ Woodland	32	2	14			
				18,553	0	10
B. Lands let at rackrent (including Woodland)				386	3	31
				18,940	0	1

The annual income therefrom is returned as :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
A. from lands let on beneficial leases	5,318	9	9*			
„ „ lands let at rackrent	11,454	4	8			
„ „ woodland						
				16,772	14	5
B. „ lands let at rackrent (including woodland on average of 15 years)				456	14	2
				£17,229	8	7

In the income as here stated, deduction is made for fixed charges paid by the College ; but deduction is not made for repairs, insurance, collection of rents, or income tax.

The estimated net annual rackrent value of the lands let on beneficial leases is returned at about 17,328*l*.

(2.) House property :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
A. Let on beneficial leases, yielding in annual income	76	0	0			
„ Let on long leases	125	16	3			
„ Let at rackrent	2,060	7	5			
				2,262	3	8
B. Let at rackrent				2,217	15	11

In the income as here stated, deduction is made for fixed charges paid by the College ; but deduction is not made for repairs, insurance, collection of rents, or income tax.

The estimated net annual rackrent value of the houses let on beneficial leases is returned at 260*l*.

(3.) Tithe rentcharges :—

	£	s.	d.
A. Gross amount awarded	33,867	19	5
and corn rent of 12 bushels wheat and 16 bushels malt.			

(4.) Other rentcharges, quitrents, &c., yielding in annual income :—

A.	354	7	10
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(5.) Stocks, shares, and other investments, of the net annual value of :—

A.	100	17	1
B.	2,720	5	9

(6.) Other properties, yielding in annual income :—

	£	s.	d.
A. Quitrents, fines, heriots, &c., from copyholds of inheritance (about 2,240 acres), on an average of the last 10 years	494	6	0
Properties in A. 16, averaging	1,524	14	6
	2,019	0	6

* * This amount includes rent in respect of 6,948*l*. 2*s*. 11*d*., gross awarded tithe rentcharge of the net annual value of 6,248*l*. 16*s*. 3*d*. let on lease with lands.

- (7.) The College has received from coal mines let on lease, on an average of the last five years, the sum of 306*l.* annually.
- (8.) The College holds on lease two houses and about 17 acres of land, on which the annual net receipt is 133*l.* 18*s.*
- (9.) The College, including the buildings, the Master's Lodge, and the College garden, &c., is assessed at 4,759*l.*
- (10.) The Caution money which is held by the tutors is invested in Government securities, and is estimated at about 11,000*l.*
- (11.) The College holds the advowsons of 63 benefices, of which the annual value is returned at about 20,000*l.*, and is also entitled to the third turn of presentation to one other benefice of the annual value of 790*l.*, and to two out of three turns to another of the value of 260*l.* Augmentations and grants for Curates are made annually by the College out of its corporate funds to the amount of about 3,000*l.*, and old stipends, amounting in the aggregate to 299*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*, are also paid out of the corporate funds of the College. The augmentations paid out of Trust funds applicable to the purpose amount to the sum of 1,685*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.* annually. The College pays old stipends, amounting to 7*l.*, and an augmentation of 25*l.* annually, to incumbents of livings not in the patronage of the College.
- (12.) The College has, since November 1870, borrowed 13,000*l.* from the Compounders Fund for the purpose of running out beneficial leases, and for the purchase of the Fellows' garden from the University. It is proposed to repay these several sums, with interest, at 3½ per cent. on the principal remaining unpaid, by 30 equal annual instalments out of the income of the College.

II.—Income of the College in the Year 1871.

	A. 17.	B. 17.
(1.) Income derived from external sources :—		
Lands - - - - -	£ 17,135 8 11	£ 477 15 0
House property - - - - -	2,275 11 9	*3,806 10 2
Tithe rentcharges - - - - -	26,491 14 10	—
Other rentcharges, &c. - - - - -	343 2 6	—
Stocks, shares, &c. - - - - -	136 7 3	3,009 1 11
Other properties - - - - -	3,387 18 11½	—
	49,770 4 2½	7,293 7 1
(2.) Income derived from internal sources :—	£ s. d.	
Income from room rents, fees, profits of establishment, and other like sources - - - - -	9,965 8 2	
(3.) Total corporate income :—	£ s. d.	
From external sources (A. 17.) - - - - -	49,770 4 2½	
From internal sources - - - - -	9,965 8 2	
	59,735 12 4½	
(4.) Total income from Trust Funds - - - - -	7,293 7 1	
(5.) The tuition fund :—		
Received from undergraduates - - - - -	7,802 0 0	
„ from the College - - - - -	300 0 0	
	8,102 0 0	

(6.) Prospective increase of income :—

The properties belonging to this College, in respect of which an increase of income may be expected, are the estates let on beneficial leases (A. 1.), the houses let on beneficial leases (A. 3.), and the tithe rentcharges let on leases (A. 10.).

Assuming that none of the beneficial leases are renewed, the estimated increase of income derivable from the falling in of these leases will be :—

	£ s. d.
On or before 31st December 1875 - - - - -	476 13 4
During five years ending 31st December 1880 - - - - -	4,937 18 11
„ „ „ 1885 - - - - -	9,235 6 1
„ „ „ 1890 - - - - -	4,386 4 3

These several sums are cumulative.

In the amounts above stated no deduction is made for taxes, repairs, insurance, or collection of rents.

Upon the expiration at Michaelmas 1880 of two leases granted to the College, there will be a diminution of income of about 107*l.*

* Including 900*l.* 15*s.* for share of College room rents belonging to the Library, and the Vicarage and Domus accounts.

III.—The Expenditure of the College in the Year 1871.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
(1.) 1. The Master - - - - -	2,670	0	0			
2. The Fellows (52½) - - - - -	18,371	0	3			
3. The Scholars and Exhibitioners - - - - -	3,162	10	0			
4. Allowances to resident members on the Foundation - - - - -	4,261	0	10			
5. University Professors - - - - -	120	0	0			
6. Tutorial Fund, and other instruction - - - - -	650	0	0			
7. Examiners and Prizes - - - - -	1,230	19	0			
8. The College Officers, Vice-master, Deans, &c. - - - - -	1,378	15	7			
9. The College Servants - - - - -	4,461	0	11			
10. The Chapel and Chapel services - - - - -	1,392	18	6			
11. The Library* - - - - -	—					
12. Subscriptions, donations, &c. - - - - -	2,080	8	2			
13. Maintenance of establishment in College - - - - -	3,262	0	2			
14. Repairs and improvements on College buildings - - - - -	5,621	1	0			
15. Rates, taxes, insurance, &c. on College buildings - - - - -	1,122	11	3			
16. Augmentations of Benefices - - - - -	2,935	19	7			
17. Interest on Loans - - - - -	—					
				52,720	5	3
18. Management of estates and law charges - - - - -	1,906	4	7			
19. Repairs and improvements on estates - - - - -	2,753	12	8			
20. Rates, taxes, insurance, &c. on estates† - - - - -	4,512	2	7			
				9,171	19	10
21. Investments - - - - -	—					
				£61,892	5	1

- (2.) The value in 1871 of a senior fellowship under the old statutes was 550*l.*; of a senior fellowship under the new statutes, and of a labourer fellowship, 440*l.*; of a "sixteen" fellowship, 374*l.*; of a major fellowship, 275*l.*; and of a minor fellowship, 220*l.* The Fellows are also entitled to certain allowances during residence, and are provided with commons.
- (3.) The annual value of a tutorship (3) is about 1,100*l.* There were, in 1871, in addition to the three tutors, 12 assistant tutors, 3 lecturers, and a prælector in Physiology, who received between them a sum of 3,889*l.* These several sums were exclusive of incidental expenses amounting to 471*l.*, paid out of the tuition fund. The tutors hold the Caution money, estimated on the average at 11,000*l.*, which is invested in Government securities, to meet the losses incurred by them from non-payment of sums advanced by them for their pupils.
- (4.) The annual value of a minor scholarship varies from 50*l.* to 100*l.* A foundation scholarship has been estimated by the College at about 75*l.*, the emoluments being made up of weekly allowances for commons and room rents during residence, and dividends.
- (5.) The number of undergraduates paying tuition fees in 1871 was about 446.
- (6.) The expenditure in the year 1871 of the income arising from Trust funds (B. 17.) was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Jacksonian Professor - - - - -	160	0	0
Whewell Professor - - - - -	500	0	0
Scholars and Exhibitioners - - - - -	741	5	8
Prizes - - - - -	66	12	0
The Library - - - - -	387	0	0
The Botanic Gardens - - - - -	35	0	0
Payments out of the Pigott Fund in augmentation of the stipends of the incumbents of Hitchin, Masham, Bawtry, Ware, and Kendal - - - - -	1,032	10	0
Vicarage and Domus fund - - - - -	543	15	0
Vicars and Rectors - - - - -	537	1	4
Extraneous charities - - - - -	108	19	4
The Vice-Chancellor (from Sheepshanks' Fund) - - - - -	340	0	0
Rates, taxes, repairs, &c. (including Whewell) - - - - -	1,031	15	9½
Investments - - - - -	792	9	5
Miscellaneous - - - - -	321	5	5
Balance - - - - -	695	13	1½
	£ 7,293	7	1

* The Library is maintained from the following sources:—

30*l.* from the Samwale's Trust:

357*l.* from Rents of College chambers:

350*l.* from the quarterly dues:

together with a portion of the fines levied for breaches of College rules.

† Including 425*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*, being the expenditure connected with Thomas Alleyne's Schools.

The landed estates of this College, exclusive of 32A. 2R. 14P., of woodland, consist of 18,907A. 1R. 27P., of which 386A. 3R. 13P., are held subject to special Trusts and produce a rental averaging 1*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* per acre. Of the remainder 10,687A. 2R. 25P. are under beneficial lease; the residue, amounting to 7,832 A. 3R. 11P., is let at rackrent; for the most part on leases from 10 or 12 to 20 years. The estates at rackrent produce 1*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*

The College possesses tithe property, represented by a gross amount of awarded rentcharge to the extent of 33,867*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.*, of which sum 6,948*l.* 2*s.* is included in beneficial leases whereby lands are also demised.

During the years 1870 and 1871 no fines for renewals of beneficial leases were received, the College having determined in the year 1869 to run out all beneficial leases; and it is stated by the Bursar (in reply to the Secretary's letter dated 24th September 1873), that from that date no leases of this kind have been renewed and no fines taken.

For the purpose of recouping the loss of the renewal fines the following sums were borrowed from the Compounders' Fund, viz.:—

	£
In December 1870	4,000
" " 1871	3,000
" " 1872	2,000

and the College proposes to repay these several sums by 30 equal annual instalments of principal and interest; the first of these instalments appears in the accounts audited in December 1872.

The outlay on repairs on an average of five years appears to have been as follows; that is to say:—

	£	s.	d.
The ordinary repairs of the buildings of the College	1,510	10	7
" " " estates	451	19	5
The extraordinary repairs in the case of the College	1,839	13	5
" " " estates	2,147	17	6
" " " chancels	810	2	6

It is expected that very large sums will, in a few years, be necessary to be expended on the repair and improvement of most of the College buildings.

We observe that of the total amount of rents assigned to the several rooms or sets of chambers in the College 1,566*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* only is stated to be the amount of room rents actually received by the College. But to this amount we think should be added:—

	£	s.	d.
Share of room rents carried to the credit of the library account	357	0	0
" to the credit of Vicarage and Domus Fund	543	15	0
Rents of rooms occupied by members on the Foundation who pay no rent	2,299	9	2
	3,200	4	2
which with the above mentioned	1,566	8	10
	4,766	13	0

The year's income of the Tuition Fund from October 1871 to the same time in 1872 consisted of 7,802*l.*, which was made up by the payments for tuition of the several members of the College, who were then in statu pupillari, deducting 471*l.* for expenses of income tax, printing, stamps, account books, rent of empty rooms, clerks, and servants; the remainder was divided thus:—

	£
Among twelve assistant tutors, three lecturers, and part payment of prælector in physiology	3,889
To each of three tutors, 1,153 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	3,461

Beginning with October 1872, the number of tutors was increased from three to four.

This College has furnished full information in the prescribed forms in answer to all our inquiries.

The College possesses many important Trust accounts, some of which we proceed to specify.

VICARAGE AND DOMUS FUND.

This Fund consists of a fourth part of the rents of King's Court, converted apparently into a fixed yearly sum of 543*l.* 15*s.* and the dividends on 1,000*l.* 3 per cent. consols together with accumulations of balance and repayments by way of instalments from year to year of grants made in former years to the incumbents of benefices in the patronage of the College. By means of this Fund since the year 1826, when it came into operation, more than 28,000*l.* has been advanced for the augmentation of small benefices, for the improvement of parsonage houses, and in loans to incumbents, which are repaid by equal annual instalments without interest. Upwards of 2,700*l.* has been expended from the same source on extraordinary repairs of the College buildings and in the restoration of the Chapel.

THE PIGOTT FUND.

This fund, consisting in the first instance of 12,000*l.* sterling the gift of Mr. Pigott in the year 1811 augmented by a gift of 200*l.* from Dean Mellish, and another of 500*l.* from Dr. Wordsworth, late Master of the College, is now represented by 21,000*l.* sterling lent on mortgage at 4 per cent.

	£	s.	d.
And Stock 3 per cent. Reduced	26,786	3	2
And in the same Stock on account of Dean Mellish	214	5	8
And on account of Dr. Wordsworth	561	16	0

It is employed under the provisions of the trust in augmenting the stipends of certain incumbents of College benefices.

MRS. WHEWELL'S FUND.

The object to which this Fund shall be devoted has not yet been determined and is left to the discretion of the Master and Seniors. It consisted in the year 1871 of 10,583*l.* 10*s.* 3 per cent. consols, and the yearly income of the Fund continued to accumulate and was invested annually.

THE SHEEPSHANKS FUND.

This Fund now consists of 12,432*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.*, 3 per cent. consols. There is a charge of 50*l.* per annum on the fund for the maintenance of an astronomical exhibition in the College. The remainder of the income of the fund is held by the College at the disposal of the syndicate appointed by the University for the government of the observatory, for the promotion of the science of astronomy in the University, and for rendering the Cambridge observatory efficient for the benefit of astronomy or of terrestrial magnetism or meteorology or other sciences usually pursued continuously in an observatory.

THE YEATS FUND.

This fund consists of 4,904*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* 3 per cent. reduced, the dividends of which stock is divisible yearly between the vicars of three College livings, and a further sum of 450*l.* sterling, the interest of which is divided between two scholars of the College.

In the College returns will be found the particulars of many other trust funds of smaller amount; some for objects within the College or the University, some for the benefit of vicars of College benefices, and some for external charitable uses.

There is a large accumulation of money received from members of the College as a composition for dues to the College and to the University. At the audit 1872, the capital of the Fund consisted of:—

	£	s.	d.
Three per cent. consols -	29,771	19	3
Loans to the College for renewal fines not received -	7,000	0	0
Great Eastern Railway Extension No. 1 Stock -	8,900	0	0
" " Preference Stock -	500	0	0
" " Debenture " -	850	0	0
" " " " -	752	0	0

The general superintendence of the estates is conducted by the Senior Bursar under the direction of the Master and Senior Fellows. The office of Bursar is an annual one, and the salary is 450*l.* Agents are employed in the collection of tithe rentcharges whose commissions vary from 2½ to 4 per cent. upon the gross receipts. The Bursar employs from time to time professional assistance in surveys and valuations; but no agents or stewards are employed at fixed salaries.

The cost of management of College property (including the salary of the Bursar), on an average of five years (1867–1871) amounted to 2,002*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.* per annum, being little more than 4 per cent. on the gross receipts, and the Bursar receives no separate remuneration for the management of the Trust Accounts, the gross income belonging to which amounts to about 6,400*l.*

The audit of the College accounts is conducted by an external auditor under the general direction of the Master and Seniors. A former fellow of the College is usually appointed to this office. The auditor certifies the accuracy of the College accounts once a year.

DEAR SIR,

Trinity College, Cambridge, 12th January 1874.

THE explanation of the discrepancy observed by the Commissioners is as follows:—

Under the total expenditure given in the returns C. are included the dividends of the Master, Fellows, and Scholars; while the foot or balance of the previous year, out of which they are paid, is not given in the returns A. 18 and A. 20, there being no provision for such an item in the forms supplied to the College. The Commissioners' inquiry applies therefore not only to the year 1871 but to all the years for which the returns are made. The following figures will make the returns in this respect complete:—

	£	s.	d.
Balance at Audit 1866 -	24,513	11	1½
" " 1867 -	25,638	7	9½
" " 1868 -	24,669	16	1
" " 1869 -	24,529	6	4½
" " 1870 -	22,235	0	4½

A reference to the Senior Bursar's Probat, p. 453 of the printed returns, will show this more clearly.

Believe me, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

W. ALDIS WRIGHT, Bursar.

C. S. Roundell, Esq.,

Secretary to the Universities Commission.

ABSTRACT OF THE RETURNS OF EMMANUEL COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

I.—The Property of the College on 1st January 1872.

(1.) Lands belonging to the College :—

	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
Acreage of A. Lands let at rackrent	-	-	2,554	3	20	
Woodlands -	-	-	35	3	24	
				2,590	3	4
B. Lands let at rackrent	-	-	-	282	0	21
				2,872	3	25
The annual income therefrom is returned as—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
A. from lands let at rackrent	-	-	4,605	18	4	
„ from woodlands	-	-	20	11	1	
				4,626	9	5
B. from lands let at rackrent	-	-	-	644	9	6
				£5,270	18	11

In the income as here stated, deduction is made for fixed charges paid by the College; but deduction is not made for repairs, insurance, collection of rents, or income tax, except as regards woodlands, the net income derived from which on an average of 15 years has been returned.

(2.) House property :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
A. Let on beneficial leases, yielding in annual income	-	-	214	2	0	
„ Let on long leases	-	-	790	0	0	
„ Let at rackrent	-	-	1,778	10	0	
				2,782	12	0
B. Let on long leases	-	-	50	16	0	
„ Let at rackrent	-	-	218	18	0	
				269	14	0

In the income as here stated, deduction is made for fixed charges paid by the College; but deduction is not made for repairs, insurance, collection of rents, or income tax.

The annual rackrent value of the houses (A.) let on beneficial leases is estimated at about 1,052*l*.

(3.) Tithe rentcharges :—

charges:—				£	s.	d.
A. Gross amount awarded	-	-	-	451	17	4

(4.) Other rentcharges, quitrents, &c., yielding in annual income :—

A.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	242	12	9
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(5.) Stocks, shares, and other investments, of the net annual value of :—

A.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	678	18	10
B.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95	3	4

(6.) Other properties, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
A. Quitrents, fines, heriots, &c., from copyholds of inheritance (about 69 acres), yielding on an average of 10 years	17	10	8
„ Proceeds of sale of timber, averaging annually	2	13	0
„ Properties entered in A. 16	155	14	3
	175	17	1
B. Quitrents, fines, heriots, &c., from copyholds of inheritance (about 30 acres), yielding annually on an average of 10 years	1	4	0
„ Proceeds of sale of timber, averaging annually	4	13	4
	5	17	4

(7.) The College, including the buildings, the master's lodge, and the College garden, &c., is assessed at 1,000*l*.

(8.) The Caution money, which is held by the tutor, amounted at Michaelmas, 1871, to 2,570*l*.

(9.) The College holds the advowsons of 23 benefices, of which the net annual value is returned at 13,190*l*. Deduction has not been made for the stipends of four curates, amounting to 520*l*. To eight of these livings a Dixie fellow is to be presented alternately with one on the general foundation.

II.—Income of the College in the Year 1871.

(1.) Income, after deducting fixed charges, derived from external sources :—	A. 18.			B. 17 B*2 B*8.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Lands - - - - -	4,494	6	8	645	1	6
House property - - - - -	2,762	4	6	221	12	8
Tithe rentcharges - - - - -	406	13	6	—		
Other rentcharges - - - - -	232	15	10	—		
Stocks, shares, &c. - - - - -	639	10	9	80	10	8
Other properties - - - - -	157	14	5	4	2	9
	8,693	5	8	951	7	7

(2.) Income derived from internal sources (A. 20):—

Income from room rents, fees, profits of establishment, and other like sources, after deducting 552 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d.</i> for University capitation tax - - - - -	£	s.	d.
	1,980	5	8

(3.) Total corporate income: - - - - -	£	s.	d.
From external sources (A. 18) - - - - -	8,693	5	8
From internal sources (A. 20) - - - - -	1,980	5	8
	10,673	11	4

(4.) Total income from trust funds (B. 17, B*2, B*8) - - - - -	951	7	7
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(5.) The Tuition Fund:

Received from undergraduates - - - - -	1,324	0	0
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(6.) Prospective increase of income :—

The properties belonging to this College in respect of which an increase of income may be expected, are the houses let on beneficial leases (A. 3) and the houses let on long leases (A. 4.) Most of the beneficial leases on which the houses in A. 3 are let extend nearly to or beyond the end of the present century. The difference between the annual rackrent value of these houses, and the rent reserved by the leases is about 858*l.*

III.—The Expenditure of the College in the Year 1871.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1.) 1. The Master (including allowances) - - - - -	1,265	5	0			
2. The Fellows (10) (including allowances) - - - - -	3,245	16	2			
3. The Scholars, Exhibitioners, &c. - - - - -	1,239	6	8			
4. Allowances to resident members on the foundation - - - - -	—					
5. University Professors - - - - -	—					
6. The Tutorial fund and other instruction - - - - -	110	0	0			
7. Examiners and prizes - - - - -	76	5	0			
8. The College officers, dean, bursar, &c. - - - - -	383	6	8			
9. The College Servants - - - - -	518	12	0			
10. The Chapel and Chapel Services - - - - -	80	0	0			
11. The Library - - - - -	45	0	10			
12. Pensions, subscriptions, &c. - - - - -	206	19	3			
13. Maintenance of establishment in College - - - - -	466	10	3			
14. Repairs and improvements on College buildings - - - - -	210	17	4			
15. Augmentation of benefices, &c. - - - - -	—					
16. Interest on loans, &c. - - - - -	—					
17. Rates, taxes, insurance, &c. on College - - - - -	280	11	11			
				8,128	11	1
18. Management of estates and law charges - - - - -	197	13	1			
19. Repairs and improvements on estates - - - - -	398	19	4			
20. Rates, taxes, insurance, &c. on estates - - - - -	296	3	0			
				892	15	5
21. Investments - - - - -	—			2,497	6	0
				£11,518	12	6

(2.) The annual value of a fellowship is about 300*l.* In addition to this each resident fellow is provided with dinner in hall, receives an allowance of 6*d.* per day during residence, and has his rooms free.

(3.) The annual value of the senior tutorship appears to be about 450*l.*, of the junior tutorship about 350*l.* The senior tutor also receives the income derived from the investment of the caution money held by him. In addition to the two tutors there are three lecturers paid from the tuition fund, two 200*l.* a year each, and the third 100*l.* a year.

(4.) The annual value of a scholarship varies from 30*l.* to 80*l.*

- (5.) The number of undergraduates paying tuition fees in this College in 1871 was 78.
 (6.) The expenditure in the year 1871-72 out of the income arising from Trust Funds, (B. 17, B*2, B*8,) was as follows:—

	Dixie.			Thorp.			Aggregate.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Dixie Fellows - - -	60	0	0	—	—	—	60	0	0
Scholars - - -	10	0	0	150	0	0	160	0	0
Repairs and improvements	39	10	0	14	16	1			
	1	7	4	5	13	5			
				258	0	0			
				8	18	6			
							328	5	4
Rates, taxes, and insurance	13	17	2	5	10	0			
	5	2	0	3	5	9			
							27	14	11
Agents, &c. - - -	8	0	0	0	2	9			
	1	0	0	5	5	0			
	16	11	6	6	10	6			
	8	8	0	—	—	—			
	1	11	0	—	—	—			
							47	8	8
College - - -	19	0	0	30	0	0	49	0	0
Subscriptions, &c. - - -	—	—	—	2	0	0			
				7	0	0			
				11	1	1			
							20	1	1
Balance (excess of income over expenditure) -	—	—	—	—	—	—	258	17	6
							951	7	6

In this College there is no landed estate let on beneficial lease, and no mention is made of the time when the properties came into rackrent.

2,554 acres belonging to the College for its corporate use, produce an average rental of 1*l.* 16*s.* per acre, and 282 acres held subject to special trusts, produce an average rental of 2*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* per acre, the farms being let for the most part on leases of from 14 to 21 years.

The accounts appear to be kept with regularity and clearness. The buildings on the farms are reported as generally in good condition and needing no large improvements.

Sir Wolstan Dixie's Trust, dating from the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and still administered under a scheme of the Court of Chancery made in the year 1700, is unique in the University, and was left unaltered by the Commissioners acting under 18 & 19 Vict. c. 88, as the powers of that Act were deemed insufficient to deal with the case.

The beneficiaries of the trust are two bye fellows and four scholars, the former receiving 30*l.* per annum each, the latter 10*l.*, the fellows and scholars being nominated by the heir of the founder from founder's kin, or from members of the College educated at Market Bosworth school. The balance of the yearly income is to accumulate and to be employed from time to time in the purchase of advowsons, the right of succession to the livings belonging to the fellows of the College on the General and the Dixie foundations alternately. Up to the date of the return eight advowsons have been acquired by the College under this direction. The property has of late much increased in value on account of its proximity to Birmingham and the consequent demand for building purposes. The estates are managed generally by the bursar, who holds his office at the will of the College with a salary of 200*l.* a year; he is assisted by land agents in the management of some of the estates who are paid by a commission. The London and suburban property is managed under the advice and direction of a solicitor's firm in London.

The accounts are audited twice a year by two of the Fellows appointed by the Society as auditors, who hold office for two years at least.

The College has given us full information in the prescribed form to all our inquiries.

SIR,

Emmanuel College, Cambridge, January 6, 1874.

In answer to your inquiry as to the result deduced from a comparison between the income and expenditure of our College in the year 1871, it seems sufficient to point out that in the total expenditure C. 2, one item is (C. 2. 27), *an investment of 1,800*l.* in the purchase of property at Merton, near Mitcham* (see A. 2, 25 and 26; A. 5, 29), whereas there is in the receipts for that year no item of sales of securities or of extraordinary receipts to a corresponding amount. A similar remark would probably apply to other years. I trust that the above explanation is sufficiently obvious.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
 ALFRED ROSE, Bursar.

Chas. S. Roundell, Esq., Universities Commission.

ABSTRACT OF STATEMENT BY THE MASTER OF THE COLLEGE WITH RESPECT TO THE PROPERTY, &c. OF SIDNEY SUSSEX COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

The Master, who is also the Bursar of this College, having declined to send us such information as we asked for, and having referred us to a pamphlet published by himself for an account of the property, income, and expenditure of the College, we subjoin some particulars which are taken from the pamphlet referred to.

The gross annual income of the College in 1872 is stated to be 7,095*l.* which includes the rent of 3,189 acres of land, at an average rent of 1*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* per acre, three rentcharges, the rents of house property in Cambridge, interest of money invested in various stocks, degree fees, rents of College rooms, and payments by students of their share of expenses of the establishment, and of rates and taxes.

The expenditure of this sum 7,095*l.* is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
1. Rates, taxes, insurances - - - - -	390	0	0
2. Agents, surveyors, law expenses - - - - -	180	0	0
3. Subscriptions to schools, pensions, and gifts - - - - -	110	0	0
4. Stipends of College officers and servants - - - - -	1,287	0	0
5. Statutable dividends, ten Fellows at 250 <i>l.</i> , the Master 500 <i>l.</i> - - - - -	3,000	0	0
6. 12 scholars at 40 <i>l.</i> each - - - - -	480	0	0
7. Three scholars from Tiverton school at 60 <i>l.</i> - - - - -	180	0	0
8. Small Scholarships, Exhibition, and Prizes - - - - -	66	0	0
9. Statutable allowances to Fellows - - - - -	150	0	0
10. Augmentation of a College living - - - - -	150	0	0
11. Miscellaneous (definite) - - - - -	260	0	0
12. Balance to provide for maintenance of fabric of the College, repairs, painting, papering, glazing and plumbers' work, Undergraduates' rooms, and those of the Fellows, and the Master's lodge, and repairs of farm buildings - - - - -	842	0	0
	7,095	0	0

The balance in the treasurer's hands at the last audit is stated to have been 503*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.* An account is rendered, and a detailed audit with every voucher produced takes place twice a year.

The College, including the buildings, Master's Lodge, &c., is assessed at 480*l.*

The Trust properties are as follows:—

1. The Taylor Foundation for the management of the study of Mathematics consists of land, producing in 1872 an income of 1,400*l.* a year, which is thus applied—

	£	s.	d.
Taylor Lecturer's stipend and allowances - - - - -	350	0	0
Two resident Fellows as librarians, 50 <i>l.</i> each - - - - -	100	0	0
A chemical laboratory.			
A mathematical library.			
Scholarships varying in number and amount.			
An audit dinner.			
Repair of the farm buildings.			
The balance of the Fund at the last audit was - - - - -	8	17	2

2. The Johnson's exhibition estate, which is shared by three other colleges besides Sidney Sussex College. The share of each College is about 130*l.* per annum. Out of this sum each of four Johnson exhibitors receive annually 32*l.*

3. The Lovett estate, producing 100*l.* per annum, divided equally between two exhibitors.

There is no other source of income to the College, no Domus fund, no reserve, no tithe property, no land let on beneficial lease.

It is stated that during the last 30 years very extensive reparations and improvements, substantial and sanitary, have been effected by the College out of the surplus revenue.

The rent of a set of rooms varies from 7*l.* to 20*l.* per annum, the larger number not exceeding 10*l.*, the rooms being repaired, painted, papered, and glazed at the expense of the College.

The tutor, out of the tuition fees, supplemented in some cases by College funds, pays the requisite staff of teachers.

There were 61 students in residence in November 1872.

There are four Mathematical teachers.

Three classical teachers.

One Lecturer in Botany and Chemistry.

One Lecturer in Hebrew.

ABSTRACT OF THE RETURNS OF DOWNING COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

I.—The Property of the College on 1st January 1872.

(1.) Lands belonging to the College:—

	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
Acreage of A. Lands let at rackrent	-	-	-	6,620	1	14
Underwoods	-	-	-	87	0	14
				<u>6,707</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>28</u>

The annual income therefrom is returned as:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
A. from lands let at rackrent	-	-	-	6,161	11	0
„ „ underwoods	-	-	-	40	7	3
				<u>£6,201</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>3</u>

In the income as here stated, deduction is made for fixed charges (including tithe rentcharges) paid by the College; but deduction is not made for repairs, insurance, collection of rents, or income tax.

(2.) House property:—

	£	s.	d.
A. Let at rackrent	-	-	-
	637	5	4

There are no fixed charges upon this income.

(3.) Other rentcharges, quitrents, &c., yielding in net annual income:—

A.	£	s.	d.
-	-	-	-
	190	4	10

(4.) Stocks, shares, and other investments, of the net annual value of:—

A.	£	s.	d.
-	-	-	-
	1,378	16	7

In this amount is included the interest (1,363*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*) on a sum of 37,149*l.* 17*s.*, mainly invested in 3 per cent. Consols, and standing to the credit of the Domus Building Fund,

(5.) Other properties, yielding in annual income:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
A. Quitrents, fines, &c., from copyholds of inheritance						
(285 acres), on an average of the last 10 years	-	27	11	2		
„ Receipts from coprolites	-	525	10	0		
				<u>553</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>

(6.) The College, including the buildings, the Master's Lodge, and the College garden, is assessed at 640*l.*

(7.) The Caution money paid by members of the College is received and retained by the Tutor. The amount received in 1871 was 205*l.* The capital sum in the hands of the Tutor in that year is estimated at between 500*l.* and 600*l.*

(8.) The College holds the advowson of one benefice, formed out of the union of a rectory and a vicarage, the net annual value of which, after deducting the stipend of the curate, is about 281*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.* The College grants the incumbent out of its corporate property an annual sum of 80*l.* towards the cost of keeping a curate.

II.—Income of the College in the Year 1871.

(1.) Income, after deducting fixed charges (including tithe rentcharges paid by the College), derived from external sources:—

Lands	-	-	-	-	-
House property	-	-	-	-	-
Tithe rentcharge	-	-	-	-	-
Stocks, shares, &c.	-	-	-	-	-
Other properties	-	-	-	-	-

A.	B.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.
6,158 5 8	Nil.
606 6 10	—
5 15 2	—
1,378 18 9	—
881 0 0	—
<u>9,030 6 5</u>	<u>—</u>

- (2.) Income, after deducting 99*l.* 9*s.* for University capitation tax, derived from internal sources (A. 20):—

	£	s.	d.
Income from room rents, fees, profits of establishment, and other like sources	574	10	0

- (3.) Total corporate income:—

	£	s.	d.
From external sources (A. 17 and A. 18)	9,030	6	5
From internal sources (A. 20 and "Steward's Fund")	574	10	0
	9,604	16	5

- (4.) Total income from Trust Funds - Nil.

- (5.) The tuition moneys in 1871 amounted to 401*l.* 10*s.*

III.—The Expenditure of the College in the Year 1871.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
(1.) 1. The Master (including allowances)	959	5	0			
2. The Fellows (6), (including allowances)	1,336	17	6			
3. The Scholars and Exhibitioners	645	0	0			
4. Allowances to resident members on the Foundation	—					
5. University Professors (including allowances)	884	7	0			
6. Tutorial Fund, and other instruction	—					
7. Examiners and Prizes	28	2	0			
8. The College Officers, Dean, Bursar, &c.	400	0	0			
9. The College Servants	322	0	0			
10. The Chapel and Chapel services	7	7	0			
11. The Library	19	6	0			
12. Subscriptions, donations, &c.	97	12	0			
13. Maintenance of establishment in College	655	13	8			
14. Repairs and improvements on College buildings	258	2	2			
15. Rates, taxes, insurance, &c. on College buildings	351	8	9			
16. Augmentation of Benefices	40	0	0			
17. Interest on Loans	201	1	8			
				6,206	2	9
18. Management of estates and law charges	167	14	6			
19. Repairs and improvements on estates	1,199	5	7			
20. Rates, taxes, insurance, &c. on estates	150	4	10			
				1,517	4	11
21. Investments on account of Domus Building Fund	—	—	—	1,363	11	3
				£ 9,086	18	11

- (2.) The annual value of a fellowship is 200*l.* per annum, besides an allowance of 2*s.* 6*d.* per day for commons during residence.
- (3.) In the year 1871 there were two tutors besides two lecturers in natural science. The annual value of the tutorships in 1871 was 175*l.* 6*s.* and 136*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* respectively. The lecturers received 40*l.* each.
- (4.) The annual value of a scholarship is as follows: a foundation scholarship 50*l.* per annum, with 1*s.* 6*d.* per day for commons during residence; a minor scholarship 40*l.* per annum.
- (5.) The number of undergraduates in this College in 1871 was 31.

This College having been founded in 1800 has no property subject to trusts. All the lands and houses belonging to it, with the exception of 87 acres of underwood, are let at rackrent. The farms are let from year to year, and the rental from them, after deducting 853*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* tithe rentcharge, and certain fixed charges, amounted in 1871 to 6,161*l.* 11*s.* These lands comprised an acreage of 6,620 acres; and the average rent per acre was 18*s.* 8*d.*

Much of the land (almost the whole of which is situated in Cambridgeshire) is stated to be very poor, and to be insufficiently supplied with roads. The buildings are reported to be very bad in consequence of little or nothing having been laid out on the estate during the many years in which a suit was pending in the Court of Chancery, by which the College was eventually founded. In spite of an outlay exceeding 9,000*l.* in the last ten years, the Bursar estimates that a further expenditure of from 8,000*l.* to 10,000*l.* is required for new buildings and other improvements.

An increase of some 500*l.* a year is anticipated on the re-letting of some of the farms, but on the other hand the income (525*l.* 10*s.* in 1871) derived from coprolites, one-third of which has been appropriated to income and the remainder to capital account, will apparently cease before long, as but few acres remain to be worked.

The College has a "Domus Building Fund," amounting in 1871 to 37,149*l.* 17*s.*, the interest of which (in that year, 1,363*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*) accumulates, and is not included by the College in its return of

Corporate Income, but has been entered above under the heads both of income and expenditure. The sum of 5,978*l.* 15*s.* has been obtained from this fund for the purchase of certain lands and houses by the sale of 6,702*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* three per cent. Consols. Interest is paid by the College to the Domus Building Fund, to the same amount as the money would have yielded if left invested in Consols.

A fund raised by payments from the resident members and called the "Steward's Fund" which is applied to the maintenance of the establishment, has been included above in the income from internal sources, although it has not been entered by the College in the accounts of its corporate income. The Bursar states in explanation that "the fund originated in a scheme prepared by himself and the late tutor, and that it has undergone several modifications."

The Caution Fund was estimated by the tutor in whose hands it remains at between 500*l.* and 600*l.* in 1871; and the receipts on account of it for the same year were 205*l.* The tutor states that he has to pay from this fund certain dues on behalf of non-residents whose names are on the boards of the College, and that it would therefore be impossible for him to give the exact amount in his hands in any one year without an elaborate investigation of his accounts.

There is no Tuition Fund strictly so called. There are, however, tuition fees; and such fees appear to be regarded "as the private property of the tutor or tutors."

The estates are managed by the Bursar, with the assistance of land agents, who are called in as occasion may require. The College insures its farm buildings in a public office.

The accounts are audited by two members of the College, who are appointed as auditors from time to time.

All our inquiries have been answered in a full and satisfactory manner.

SYNOPTICAL TABLES.

SYNOPSIS OF THE PROPERTY, INCOME, AND EXPENDITURE OF THE UNIVERSITIES OF OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.
TABLE A.
I.—The Property on December 31, 1871.

NAME.	Acreage of Lands.		Rental of Lands now at Rackrent.		Estimated Annual Rackrent Value of Beneficial Leases.		Annual Income returned in respect of Beneficial Leases.		Rental of Houses now at Rackrent.		Estimated Annual Rackrent Value of Houses on Beneficial Lease and on Long Lease.		Annual Income in respect of Houses under the two preceding Heads.		Tithe Rentscharges: Gross Amount awarded.		Other Rentscharges, Quilrenia, &c. in Annual Income.		Stocks and other Securities in Annual Income.		Other Properties in Annual Income.		University Buildings: Rateable Value.	Number of Tenements in Gift of University.	Returned Annual Value of the same.
	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.			
University of Oxford	A. R. P. 5,351 2 21	2,351 2 4	7,519 11 11	3,540 11 0	1,024 0 0	1,024 0 0	264 12 0	264 12 0	118 8 8	440 0 0	138 0 0	138 0 0	308 13 6	440 0 0	1,023 5 10	172 5 0	33 6 0	1,171 3 9	2,008 19 3	11,064 17 7	541 0 0	—	3,351 0 0	5	1,036 7 0
University of Cambridge	404 1 37	2,041 2 10	763 17 6	2,670 9 11	—	—	—	—	159 5 0	—	—	—	159 5 0	—	1,633 11 9	107 9 0	44 9 6	303 0 5	253 19 11	7,484 5 9	17 19 10	46 5 4	1,713 0 0	1	394 0 0
Total	5,755 0 8	4,373 0 14	8,273 9 5	6,211 0 11	1,024 0 0	1,024 0 0	264 12 0	264 12 0	277 8 8	440 0 0	138 0 0	138 0 0	467 13 6	440 0 0	2,655 17 7	279 14 0	79 15 6	1,473 4 2	2,256 19 2	13,499 3 4	538 19 10	46 5 4	5,064 0 0	6	1,430 7 0

* Including two lectureships, to which the University has the right of presentation.

TABLE A.
II.—Income in the Year 1871.

NAME.	External Income.		Internal Income.		Total Corporate (External and Internal) Income.		Income from Trust Funds.		Prospective Increase of Income from falling in of Beneficial Leases.	
	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	On or before December 31, 1870.	In 1887.
University of Oxford	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£ s. d. 1,186 7 6	£ s. d. 137 1 8
University of Cambridge	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,186 7 6	137 1 8

† This includes 579s. 12s. 1d. arising from the sale of a sum of stock.

SYNOPSIS OF THE PROPERTY, INCOME, AND EXPENDITURE OF THE UNIVERSITIES OF OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE—continued.

TABLE A.

III.—Expenditure in the Year 1871.

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	
NAME.	University Officers.	Professors, &c.	Examiners, &c.	Preachers and for Sermons.	Payments on account of St. Mary's Church.	Servants.	Police.	Library.	Scientific Institutions.	Museums and Lecture Rooms Maintenance Fund.	Subscriptions, Donations, &c.	General Purposes.	Delegacies.	Repairs, Insurance, &c.	Sums transferred to Building Fund.	Quit-rents, Rates, Taxes, &c.	Augmentations of Benefices.	Grants by Convocation.	Law Charges.	Miscellaneous.	Investments.	Total.	
University of Oxford	£ s. d. 3,350 16 9	£ s. d. 4,648 15 6	£ s. d. 2,397 11 9	£ s. d. 512 9 1	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 2,128 9 5	£ s. d. 3,615 0 0	£ s. d. 1,916 0 7	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 915 15 4	£ s. d. 2,364 17 11	£ s. d. 779 10 6	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 405 14 6	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 3,357 7 9	£ s. d. 161 7 6	£ s. d. 123 5 9	£ s. d. 1,877 10 0	£ s. d. 27,543 11 10
University of Cambridge	£ s. d. 2,440 8 6	£ s. d. 4,684 2 9	£ s. d. 1,209 6 10	£ s. d. 135 9 0	£ s. d. 883 4 2	£ s. d. 2,617 5 10	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 2,500 0 0	£ s. d. 1,572 7 0	£ s. d. 1,500 0 0	£ s. d. 0 0	£ s. d. 1,548 17 11	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 134 3 9	£ s. d. 2,000 0 0	£ s. d. 402 11 3	£ s. d. 420 0 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 77 8 11	£ s. d. 93 4 4	£ s. d. 1,415 0 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 21,843 19 8
																						£ s. d. 49,386 11 1	

TABLE A.

IV.—Expenditure out of Trust Income in the Year 1871.

NAME.	Public Institutions.	University Professors and Lecturers.	Scholarships.	Prizes.	Miscellaneous.	Rates, Taxes, Management, &c.	Balance (excess of Income over Expenditure) and Investments.	Total.	NAME.
University of Oxford.	£ s. d. 6,103 2 3	£ s. d. 4,333 17 9	£ s. d. 1,992 7 3	£ s. d. 388 13 4	£ s. d. 2,141 6 6	£ s. d. 424 9 8	£ s. d. 779 3 9	£ s. d. 15,833 4 4	University of Oxford.
University of Cambridge.	£ s. d. 4,709 2 3	£ s. d. 2,696 12 2	£ s. d. 1,390 13 9	£ s. d. 683 15 6	£ s. d. 38 13 1	£ s. d. 41 4 9	£ s. d. 1,011 16 1	£ s. d. 10,407 17 10	University of Cambridge.
Total.	£ s. d. 10,812 4 6	£ s. d. 7,029 9 11	£ s. d. 2,402 19 3	£ s. d. 976 19 9	£ s. d. 2,180 4 6	£ s. d. 465 14 5	£ s. d. 1,790 18 10	£ s. d. 26,241 3 3	

THE UNIVE

he Rentcharge,
Amount awarded.

	B.
s. d.	£ s. d.
10 8	- -
14 0	- -
7 8½	- -
2 10	- -
7 11	- -
7 11	- -
7 0	- -
15 10	- -
14 7	21 2
18 7	- -
0 0	- -
12 11	- -
14 10	79 5
16 10	- -
13 8	- -
19 10	- -
17 9	- -
2 0	- -
-	- -
4 10	100 7
0 0 0	- -
-	- -
-	- -
-	- -
-	- -
0 0 0	- -
8 4 10	100 7

UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION:

II.—Income in the Year 1871.

NAME.	External Income.	Internal Income.	Total Corporate (External and Internal) Income.	Moneys borrowed in the Year 1871, and included in the External Income.	Income from Trust Funds.		Tuition Fees paid by Under-graduates.		Number of Under-graduates paying Tuition Fees.	Prospective Increase of Income from falling in of Beneficial Leases.*				Prospective Increase from Copyholds for Lives.	NAME.
					£	s. d.	£	s. d.		£	s. d.	£	s. d.		
Colleges.															
University	9,027	19 2	2,499	0 0	11,526	19 2	2,503	13 4	1,806	10 6	84	-	-	-	University.
Balliol	5,513	7 4	2,949	14 0	8,463	1 4	2,213	5 11	2,548	1 4	145	-	-	-	Balliol.
Merton	15,437	6 3	2,313	5 6	17,750	11 9	1,461	13 3	953	8 0	54	738	19 4	309	15 0
Exeter	5,885	6 5	8,653	9 7	14,538	16 0	636	8 0	2,923	4 0	170 to 180	28	14 0	7,393	14 0
Oriel	15,541	11 5	1,108	0 6	16,649	11 11	844	0 9	1,081	10 0	49	92	6 8	-	Exeter.
Queen's	11,830	12 0	3,456	6 10	15,286	18 10	1,800	12 3	2,127	13 0	113 to 118	35	12 0	-	Oriel.
New	29,063	15 10	1,378	1 7	30,441	17 5	1,007	3 2	1,457	16 8	75	1,755	0 0	64	0 0
Lincoln	6,544	14 10	1,243	8 5	7,788	3 3	1,700	3 7	1,133	0 0	51 to 53	274	0 0	-	New.
All Souls.	18,086	18 9	-	-	18,086	18 9	1,009	14 4	-	-	4	1,958	13 11	-	Lincoln.
Magdalen	34,474	7 2	1,211	10 3	35,685	17 5	3,679	3 10	1,404	13 0	91	908	0 0	238	8 0
Brasenose	8,318	3 9	4,368	2 8	12,681	6 5	1,387	16 0	1,952	0 0	115 to 120	105	8 10	6,521	0 0
Corpus Christi	14,948	13 11	213	6 8	15,162	0 7	1,593	9 4	1,352	10 0	60	1,473	12 1	4,235	4 8
Christ Church	38,292	8 1	10,763	18 3	49,056	6 4	8,174	9 11	3,193	1 0	145	2,186	17 1	129	9 8
Trinity	4,180	5 9	1,626	18 11	5,757	4 8	682	0 11	1,467	7 6	75	1,894	16 9	7,026	18 9
St. John's	22,030	3 0	1,608	17 4	23,638	0 4	1,355	0 11	1,120	0 0	64	1,027	0 0	-	Trinity.
Jesus	12,847	9 9	720	1 2	13,567	10 11	1,805	17 10	700	17 0	42 to 45	-	-	-	St. John's.
Wadham	8,442	15 1	2,530	16 1	10,973	11 2	1,261	1 1	1,178	8 0	51	-	-	288	0 0
Pembroke	3,813	16 3	2,400	16 3	6,214	12 6	2,260	14 8	1,802	0 0	60 to 70	88	4 10	-	Jesus.
Worcester	6,418	8 1	2,997	2 0	9,415	10 1	50	11 1	1,530	0 0	68	-	-	-	Wadham.
	270,643	2 10	52,037	16 0	322,680	18 10	35,417	0 2	29,232	0 0	1,516 to 1,551	11,088	13 5	25,963	2 1
												39,868	7 2	24,279	4 2
Halls.															
St. Mary	255	0 0	1,342	15 4	1,597	15 4	-	-	709	3 4	41 to 50	-	-	-	St. Mary.
Magdalen	641	8 5	2,349	0 0	2,990	8 5	-	-	700	0 0	58	-	-	-	Magdalen.
New Inn	-	-	321	10 0	321	10 0	-	-	120	0 0	-	-	-	-	New Inn.
St. Alban	-	-	1,795	3 5	1,795	3 5	-	-	-	-	60 to 70	-	-	-	St. Alban.
St. Edmund	413	5 9	1,037	14 4	1,451	0 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	St. Edmund.
	1,309	14 2	6,846	3 1	8,155	17 3	-	-	1,529	3 4	159 to 178	-	-	-	
Total	271,952	17 0	58,883	19 1	330,836	16 1	35,417	0 2	30,761	3 4	1,675 to 1,729¶	11,088	13 5	25,963	2 1
												39,868	7 2	24,279	4 2

* In the case of St. John's College, Oxford, materials were not furnished for the calculation in pecuniary value of the prospective increase of the income under this head.
† This amount includes the prospective increase of income from copyholds for lives, lands let on leases for lives, and lands and tithes let to vicars during their incumbency.
‡ This is the estimated income arising from a sum of 10,500*l.*, of which the College will become possessed on the death of a lady, aged 72.
§ These figures do not include the number of undergraduates at New Inn and St. Edmund Halls.
¶ To these figures must be added 55 as representing the number of undergraduates at Keble College in 1871, making the total figures 1,730 to 1,784.

TABLE B.
SYNOPSIS OF THE PROPERTY, INCOME, AND EXPENDITURE OF THE COLLEGES AND HALLS IN THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD—continued.
III.—Expenditure out of the Corporate Income in the Year 1871.

NAME.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	NAME.	
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Total.	
Colleges.																								
University.	1,119 19 2	2,324 0 0	1,191 0 0	159 0 0	-	321 0 0	111 0 0	154 0 0	815 0 0	76 0 0	87 0 0	188 0 0	483 0 0	1,135 0 0	315 0 0	344 0 0	400 0 0	207 0 0	593 0 0	420 0 0	353 0 0	11,306 19 2	University.	
Balliol.	917 8 6	2,330 17 11	1,600 3 0	139 0 0	-	-	25 0 0	350 0 0	-	65 8 8	43 5 2	135 13 11	63 9 11	406 19 1	313 8 5	-	-	190 15 4	260 3 7	314 19 2	-	7,219 12 8	Balliol.	
Merton.	1,300 0 0	6,725 0 0	330 8 1	69 3 7	783 6 8	350 0 0	-	403 6 0	1,527 16 0	140 0 0	74 0 0	537 1 4	1,080 19 8	867 7 6	243 13 0	367 0 0	-	503 6 1	2,273 16 11	989 16 8	-	15,572 0 3	Merton.	
Exeter.	1,244 14 7	4,197 19 4	1,678 19 4	-	-	55 15 0	118 13 0	410 0 0	1,066 10 0	965 10 8	-	479 5 9	949 2 0	502 2 0	440 8 3	207 17 4	-	74 10 9	404 5 11	139 12 2	835 0 4	14,126 3 9	Exeter.	
Oriel.	2,339 10 6	4,680 13 3	921 19 6	-	-	130 0 0	-	133 15 8	20 11 6	8 0 0	30 0 0	632 13 3	687 4 5	542 5 3	75 9 9	505 0 0	1,793 13 0	1,187 17 3	2,925 6 0	76 17 9	-	16,700 13 5	Oriel.	
Queen's.	887 17 4	4,313 5 3	1,511 10 0	-	270 0 0	133 10 0	35 0 0	403 5 0	976 0 10	401 0 10	202 6 8	905 19 9	1,034 2 9	360 14 9	42 3 10	-	568 18 7	325 5 5	2,713 19 0	1,077 6 11	-	15,368 6 11	Queen's.	
New.	2,112 0 0	9,332 4 4	3,000 0 0	521 4 6	236 0 0	490 6 0	150 6 1	464 17 0	1,171 8 7	2,004 13 6	123 15 0	961 13 9	1,401 8 2	(Incl. 35 13 3)	400 13 6	3,115 13 6	1,730 10 2	1,043 6 0	1,625 5 4	82 2 10	200 0 0	30,276 16 3	New.	
Lincoln.	1,164 15 9	3,088 7 0	935 15 5	-	-	326 4 3	35 0 0	245 0 0	269 0 0	75 0 0	30 0 0	20 6 0	446 13 11	35 13 3	313 4 2	-	1,248 16 4	106 10 1	174 9 1	213 16 9	-	8,613 11 9	Lincoln.	
All Souls.	1,401 3 6	6,087 1 6	42 19 8	683 5 8	1,699 10 0	73 13 0	35 0 0	451 11 8	913 2 11	153 13 8	100 0 0	833 17 0	676 17 6	243 19 10	289 17 6	200 0 0	1,739 5 4	505 17 9	367 6 8	508 6 1	1,725 0 0	19,093 17 3	All Souls.	
Magdalen.	2,594 13 10	12,400 5 3	3,835 13 4	475 9 9	1,200 0 0	313 8 5	113 0 0	554 6 4	341 13 2	1,694 8 4	133 4 6	1,042 10 10	1,173 19 4	2,140 7 0	275 15 0	17 10 0	1,066 7 4	973 6 2	603 4 6	530 1 4	3,549 1 1	33,923 0 6	Magdalen.	
Braconoe.	1,439 8 9	2,925 19 4	853 0 0	337 15 4	200 0 0	540 0 0	84 0 0	709 2 11	1,476 16 11	31 10 0	-	239 13 11	501 14 6	217 1 10	333 4 4	313 6 8	266 3 7	151 17 0	504 0 5	423 12 5	740 3 0	13,346 15 11	Braconoe.	
Corpus Christi.	1,590 0 0	4,325 0 0	1,640 0 0	136 19 10	1,200 0 0	-	23 17 0	365 0 0	806 6 0	130 0 0	10 0 0	397 5 0	601 19 7	164 13 11	175 5 4	25 0 4	1,360 11 1	1,603 1 1	1,407 17 0	633 13 9	-	16,980 7 11	Corpus Christi.	
Christ Church.	3,000 0 0	14,977 9 10	1,613 8 0	425 16 0	568 14 2	413 0 0	-	1,346 13 3	5,097 17 6	2,679 10 10	318 4 6	1,926 4 6	1,153 17 9	2,739 1 6	565 16 4	2,027 13 6	7,231 1 11	1,741 4 1	1,919 9 9	1,684 19 0	-	50,266 10 8	Christ Church.	
Trinity.	968 10 3	2,145 13 10	960 15 6	56 6 5	-	130 0 0	33 8 0	155 13 4	73 4 7	43 15 6	24 0 0	387 3 11	150 3 11	151 15 2	164 14 11	250 0 6	202 2 6	329 3 6	1,314 7 8	495 13 1	-	1,974 15 6	Trinity.	
St. John's.	1,853 9 9	9,019 19 10	1,735 0 0	-	-	433 6 8	85 9 6	383 11 2	690 8 2	467 0 9	22 16 8	512 2 0	979 19 9	1,640 2 5	214 17 9	174 13 6	1,331 13 11	541 8 0	4,131 18 6	875 15 6	-	25,099 12 10	St. John's.	
Jesus.	1,398 11 6	8,765 13 1	2,778 17 8	-	280 0 0	398 9 0	59 15 0	360 0 0	57 5 4	97 3 0	7 13 6	397 2 0	187 11 2	369 4 0	60 4 3	1,224 3 0	-	236 3 11	695 19 9	473 13 11	136 13 0	13,161 7 1	Jesus.	
Wadham.	1,616 17 6	3,773 2 4	867 1 8	-	200 0 0	103 10 0	10 0 0	219 3 4	1,275 14 0	51 17 10	50 8 0	120 7 0	842 5 1	111 12 7	277 4 6	-	-	195 4 5	804 18 4	339 7 5	297 14 0	10,716 8 0	Wadham.	
Pembroke.	1,615 5 1	2,006 13 4	542 12 5	-	-	20 0 0	-	210 0 0	-	50 0 0	-	139 11 0	165 8 7	349 4 1	112 0 0	-	-	52 17 11	524 7 2	77 16 0	346 16 11	6,314 13 6	Pembroke.	
Worcester.	1,123 8 0	3,189 0 0	1,061 8 0	-	-	399 2 0	-	185 0 0	635 16 0	157 14 0	153 6 0	407 4 0	533 5 7	467 1 6	237 8 11	-	145 4 10	-	317 16 7	210 9 7	532 5 3	9,763 10 3	Worcester.	
	29,276 19 0	101,171 4 5	24,514 16 7	3,017 1 1	6,694 10 10	4,411 9 4	906 8 7	8,057 3 8	15,038 16 6	3,610 9 7	1,389 19 0	3,664 3 4	12,793 2 7	12,353 4 8	4,763 8 9	8,772 2 4	19,617 8 7	8,801 18 0	23,568 12 2	9,669 3 11	8,717 18 7	323,785 6 7		
Halls.																								
St. Mary.	708 0 6	-	230 0 0	-	-	360 0 0	-	-	15 0 0	-	-	-	-	144 15 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,453 15 11	St. Mary.
Magdalen.	1,145 16 0	-	470 12 5	-	-	700 0 0	-	-	464 0 0	-	-	-	-	210 0 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,980 8 5	Magdalen.
New Inn.	243 1 7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60 0 0	-	-	-	-	18 8 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	321 10 0	New Inn.
St. Alban.	148 9 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,646 13 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,795 8 5	St. Alban.
St. Edmund.	1,048 10 1	-	10 3 0	-	-	-	-	-	163 19 10	-	-	-	-	-	205 15 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,451 0 1	St. Edmund.
	3,283 17 11	-	710 15 5	-	-	1,060 0 0	-	-	702 19 10	-	-	-	-	1,646 13 8	578 19 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,010 17 10	
Total.	33,265 16 11	101,171 4 5	26,235 12 9	3,017 1 1	6,694 10 10	5,571 9 4	906 8 7	8,057 3 8	13,791 16 4	3,610 9 7	1,389 19 0	3,664 3 4	14,353 16 3	12,937 4 2	4,763 8 9	8,772 2 4	19,617 8 7	8,801 18 0	23,568 12 2	9,669 3 11	8,717 18 7	333,746 4 6	Total.	

* This includes the Canons, 14 Students on the old foundation, and 17 Senior Students on the new foundation.

† Exclusive of the Canon Professors.

‡ This is the amount of the expenditure on account of provisions, fuel, taxes, servants, &c.

TABLE B.

SYNOPSIS OF THE PROPERTY, INCOME, AND EXPENDITURE OF THE COLLEGES AND HALLS IN THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD—continued.

IV.—Expenditure out of Trust Income in the Year 1871.

Name.	1. The Head.	2. The Fellows.	3. Scholars and Exhibitioners.	4. Educational Objects in College.	5. University Professors.	6. University Purposes.	7. College Officers.	8. The Chapel.	9. The Library.	10. General use of College.	11. Benefices.	12. Miscel- laneous.	13. Investments and Balances.	Total.	Name.
Colleges. University	£ s. d. - - -	£ s. d. 587 10 0	£ s. d. 322 10 0	£ s. d. 300 0 0	£ s. d. -	£ s. d. -	£ s. d. -	£ s. d. -	£ s. d. 50 0 0	£ s. d. -	£ s. d. 508 18 3	£ s. d. -	£ s. d. 784 15 1	£ s. d. 2,508 13 4	Colleges. University.
Balliol	- - -	- - -	1,367 4 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	54 3 8	162 16 3	146 11 6	483 10 2	2,313 5 11	Balliol.
Merton	- - -	- - -	1,358 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	19 7 8	83 18 11	1,461 13 3	Merton.
Exeter	- - -	- - -	250 13 6	32 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	215 0 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	128 14 5	636 8 0	Exeter.
Oriel	- - -	- - -	394 13 0	13 10 0	- - -	- - -	6 4 0	4 6 0	- - -	53 0 0	- - -	150 2 11½	233 4 9½	844 0 9	Oriel
Queens'	- - -	- - -	1,676 8 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	25 18 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	113 12 2	- - -	1,815 19 9	Queens'.
New	- - -	- - -	68 16 5	4 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 1 9	295 8 7	157 9 10	346 10 9	126 5 10	1,007 3 2	New.
Lincoln	- - -	- - -	1,045 4 7	48 0 0	- - -	- - -	45 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	80 5 6	481 13 6	1,700 3 7	Lincoln.
All Souls	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	500 0 0	186 11 4	- - -	360 19 10	- - -	1,047 11 2	All Souls.
Magdalen	- - -	76 6 8	290 16 4	21 0 0	- - -	- - -	20 0 0	109 0 0	91 13 10	- - -	1,448 7 3	1,622 11 5	- - -	3,679 15 6	Magdalen.
Brazenose	- - -	- - -	882 11 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	103 10 0	17 9 9	- - -	89 1 0	295 3 7	1,387 16 0	Brazenose.
Corpus Christi	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	398 7 4	- - -	1,110 9 2	84 12 10	1,593 9 4	Corpus Christi.
Christ Church	- - -	- - -	3,619 11 10	1,696 7 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	101 6 3	- - -	1,433 1 11	1,304 5 6	119 16 10	8,174 9 11	Christ Church.
Trinity	- - -	- - -	305 11 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 0 0	- - -	- - -	85 12 2	270 17 6	682 0 11	Trinity.
St. John's	- - -	630 2 1	309 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	45 15 0	- - -	- - -	112 0 0	138 9 2	121 12 6	- - -	1,356 18 9	St. John's.
Jesus	- - -	- - -	1,460 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	33 1 6	- - -	- - -	242 14 7	70 1 9	1,805 17 10	Jesus.
Wadham	- - -	- - -	546 13 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	186 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	105 8 4	35 5 6	387 7 2	1,261 1 1	Wadham.
Pembroke	- - -	- - -	923 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	648 1 11	146 3 11	429 8 5	113 10 5	2,260 14 8	Pembroke.
Worcester	- - -	- - -	30 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 11 1	- - -	- - -	50 11 1	Worcester.
Total	- - -	1,393 18 9	14,851 11 8	2,114 7 7	- - -	- - -	329 4 7	113 6 0	1,122 13 5	1,765 2 7	4,131 6 0	6,158 10 7½	3,603 13 9½	85,473 14 0	Total.

Halls.—The expenditure of the trust income has been included in that of the corporate income in Table III.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

Rentcharge, amount awarded.				Other Rentcharges, rents, &c., in Ann Income.			
B.				A.			B
d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£
0	-	-	-	146	17	4	-
7	-	-	-	134	11	4	-
0	-	-	-	129	4	7	36
3	-	-	-	454	13	10	-
0	-	-	-	12	8	11	-
0	-	-	-	122	17	0	-
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0	-	-	-	54	9	4	-
0	-	-	-	5	6	8	82
9	685	5	10	45	2	3	631
8	361	0	0	345	2	1	160
5	809	7	4	157	10	3	190
0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	354	7	10	-
4	-	-	-	242	12	9	-
2.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	190	4	10	-
3	1,855	13	2	2,395	9	0	1,101

† This amount is

TABLE C.

SYNOPSIS OF THE PROPERTY, INCOME, AND EXPENDITURE OF THE COLLEGES IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE—continued.

II.—Income in the Year 1871.

NAME.	External Income.	Internal Income.	Total Corporate (External and Internal) Income.	Moneys borrowed in the Year 1871, and included in the External Income.	Income from Trust Funds.	Tuition Fees paid by Under- graduates.	Number of Under- graduates.	Prospective Increase of Income from falling in of Beneficial Leases.				Prospective Increase from Copyholds for Lives.	NAME.
								On or before Dec. 31, 1875.	During 5 Years, to Dec. 31, 1880.	During 5 Years, to Dec. 31, 1885.	During 5 Years, to Dec. 31, 1890.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
<i>Colleges.</i>													<i>Colleges.</i>
St. Peter's	7,019 19 8	1,513 1 8	8,533 1 4	-	1,246 4 2	801 0 0	42	305 13 0	84 0 6	-	335 14 0	-	St. Peter's.
Clare	11,099 3 1	1,397 0 2	12,496 3 3	-	845 9 0	1,321 0 0	81	-	-	-	-	-	Clare.
Pembroke	12,002 4 10	1,139 3 2	13,141 8 0	-	662 4 5	814 10 0	55	-	-	-	-	-	Pembroke.
Gonville and Caius.	13,920 12 6	3,117 10 4	17,038 2 10	-	1,615 12 1	2,088 15 0	110 to 123	257 0 0	138 2 0	73 0 0	570 0 0	10 6 0	Gonville and Caius.
Trinity Hall	5,907 16 1	1,923 17 3	7,831 13 4	-	429 18 10	1,675 0 0	94	-	153 0 0	-	-	-	Trinity Hall.
Corpus Christi	7,261 17 4	2,686 8 0	9,948 5 4	-	798 0 0	(No return.)	130	-	-	85 0 0	-	-	Corpus Christi.
King's	34,249 8 8	266 2 7	34,515 11 3	-	1,396 10 1	(No return.)	22 to 31	668 14 4	1,644 2 6	-	1,918 9 5	4,674 3 6	King's.
Queens'	7,775 0 0	931 0 0	8,706 0 6	-	354 15 0	(No return.)	(No return.)	302 0 0	884 0 0	974 0 0	-	-	Queens'.
St. Catharine's	7,800 9 10	602 9 6	8,402 19 4	-	1,756 1 6	624 0 0	40	-	-	-	-	-	St. Catharine's.
Jesus	6,782 9 8	2,817 8 3	9,599 17 11	-	3,043 6 6	1,939 10 0	107	1,305 0 0	867 0 0	493 0 0	1,184 10 0	-	Jesus.
Christ's	8,902 8 7	2,220 9 0	11,122 17 7	-	975 17 10	1,201 10 0	70	610 6 0	983 2 8	1,977 13 0	-	-	Christ's.
St. John's	35,899 11 11	9,327 12 9	45,704 4 8	-	4,057 13 11	5,635 0 0	302	-	-	-	-	-	St. John's.
Magdalene	3,529 1 9	1,292 7 0	4,821 8 9	-	484 9 8	786 0 0	45	-	-	-	-	-	Magdalene.
Trinity	49,770 4 2½	9,965 8 2	59,735 12 4½	-	7,293 7 1	7,802 0 0	446	476 13 4	4,880 18 11	9,235 6 1	4,386 4 3	-	Trinity.
Emmanuel	8,693 5 8	1,980 5 8	10,673 11 4	-	951 7 7	1,324 0 0	78	-	-	-	-	-	Emmanuel.
Sidney Sussex	(No return.)	(No return.)	7,095 0 0	-	1,630 0 0	(No return.)	61	-	-	-	-	-	Sidney Sussex.
Downing	9,080 6 5	574 10 0	9,604 16 5	-	-	401 10 0	31	-	-	-	-	-	Downing.
Total	229,644 0 2½	42,254 13 6	278,970 13 8½	-	27,540 17 8	26,413 15 0	1,714 to 1,736	3,925 6 8	9,084 6 7	12,637 19 1	8,344 17 8	4,684 9 6	Total.

TABLE C.

SYNOPSIS OF THE PROPERTY, INCOME, AND EXPENDITURE OF THE COLLEGES IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE—continued.

III.—Expenditure out of the Corporate Income in the Year 1871.

NAME.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	NAME.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Colleges.																							Colleges.	
St. Peter's	1,123 10 8	2,461 15 11	253 16 5	292 15 0	7 4 8	-	-	239 5 6	97 0 3	259 11 11	53 18 5	164 11 0	298 1 4	1,716 16 2	63 13 4	-	468 9 7	145 5 8	771 14 4	106 19 7	100 0 0	9,663 9 8	St. Peter's.	
Clare	1,017 10 0	4,451 9 7	1,740 10 0	-	-	120 0 0	106 10 0	430 0 0	777 13 0	442 19 6	47 1 6	630 12 0	516 11 0	1,554 19 4	136 14 0	-	110 10 0	233 19 4	1,141 19 11	93 7 1	-	15,317 6 3	Clare.	
Pembroke	1,301 4 0	5,064 11 9	905 0 0	-	-	-	28 13 6	177 14 4	350 5 6	-	-	7 13 6	115 19 10	116 8 9	9 131 16	7 128 16 2	-	330 19 10	640 15 8	646 0 9	1,138 0 2	211,634 18 9	Pembroke.	
Gonville and Oslus.	875 8 8	8,612 13 2	1,399 19 2	-	-	395 0 0	144 3 0	307 16 8	132 11 8	79 13 3	43 19 0	296 11 0	629 7 4	93 6 10	462 8 7	-	116 8 8	35 5 5	731 8 1	214 15 1	1,090 15 10	15,591 11 5	Gonville and Oslus.	
Trinity Hall.	591 9 2	3,431 1 8	675 0 0	-	-	120 0 0	33 12 0	124 0 0	206 13 4	-	-	61 5 0	302 12 0	87 18 0	237 2 10	80 0 0	-	49 8 5	653 4 5	393 13 11	400 0 0	7,317 11 4	Trinity Hall.	
Corpus Christi.	1,067 13 0	4,936 3 4	1,244 0 0	296 5 0	-	-	59 13 0	367 10 0	393 19 0	86 7 0	29 19 0	323 3 0	768 8 0	160 7 6	154 13 0	125 0 0	11 19 0	46 4 0	253 19 0	283 7 2	-	10,637 16 0	Corpus Christi.	
King's	2,066 3 4	14,297 9 9	1,590 0 0	1,446 3 11	-	540 0 0	86 18 0	736 0 0	733 16 0	1,623 15 0	12 15 10	795 9 11	1,071 11 9	536 16 0	440 9 4	1,173 4 9	4,418 7 1	1,463 9 9	1,341 13 2	2,028 4 2	-	34,603 17 9	King's.	
Queens'	390 0 0	3,251 0 0	996 0 0	206 0 0	-	-	-	164 0 0	455 0 0	21 0 0	-	290 0 0	441 0 0	323 0 0	940 0 0	-	173 0 0	106 0 0	634 0 0	368 0 0	-	8,435 0 0	Queens'.	
St. Catharine's	1,379 16 0	1,479 4 7	833 13 3	-	-	25 0 0	15 0 0	137 19 11	270 0 0	41 11 6	-	305 18 0	313 10 3	315 8 7	274 17 0	-	-	33 7 2	347 13 9	136 13 2	5,407 14 2	11,427 17 4	St. Catharine's.	
Jesus	576 19 8	3,752 7 1	279 6 9	273 8 6	-	-	39 18 0	169 17 0	643 8 4	299 12 8	-	316 6 0	573 10 2	765 7 10	629 2 4	-	304 5 0	306 9 0	204 14 9	63 8 5	239 18 8	9,275 0 2	Jesus.	
Christ's	1,143 15 8	4,390 19 2	1,429 0 0	-	-	-	56 12 0	235 7 1	734 17 0	135 8 6	237 19 8	246 4 0	540 15 8	359 8 11	299 3 8	330 1 9	6 0 0	393 16 1	267 4 6	403 13 3	643 18 7	15,006 4 6	Christ's.	
St. John's	1,924 10 3	19,469 12 3	6,538 4 9	-	-	692 0 0	259 7 0	1,060 0 0	2,698 12 10	740 5 5	5,241 1 5	923 15 0	2,763 10 4	632 19 4	1,330 16 1	290 0 0	2,893 15 5	1,290 16 2	2,765 6 1	1,990 1 10	233 15 2	246,001 9 4	St. John's.	
Magdalene.	1,054 16 6	1,584 18 0	308 0 0	36 10 6	-	-	17 17 0	250 16 1	88 7 0	-	-	111 9 6	219 13 10	237 16 8	129 13 6	-	63 8 0	133 13 6	76 9 1	11 13 1	921 15 11	5,377 6 8	Magdalene.	
Trinity	2,670 0 0	13,371 0 3	3,162 10 0	4,291 0 10	120 0 0	650 0 0	1,230 19 0	1,373 15 7	4,461 0 11	1,363 13 6	-	3,060 8 2	3,263 0 2	5,621 1 0	1,123 11 3	2,935 19 7	-	1,906 4 7	2,753 13 8	4,512 2 7	-	61,893 5 1	Trinity.	
Emmanuel.	1,245 5 0	3,245 16 2	1,239 5 8	-	-	110 0 0	76 5 0	383 6 8	513 12 0	80 0 0	45 0 10	206 19 3	463 10 3	210 17 4	230 11 1	-	-	107 13 1	396 19 4	293 3 0	3,407 6 0	11,518 13 6	Emmanuel.	
Sidney Sussex	500 0 0	2,850 0 0	725 0 0	-	-	-	-	1,287 0 0	(Includ. under 8.)	-	-	110 0 0	260 0 0	842 0 0	390 0 0	150 0 0	-	180 0 0	(Includ. under 14.)	(Includ. under 15.)	-	-	7,098 0 0	Sidney Sussex
Downing.	850 5 0	1,336 17 6	645 0 0	-	884 7 0	-	28 2 0	400 0 0	333 0 0	7 7 0	19 6 0	97 12 0	635 13 8	263 2 2	351 8 9	40 0 0	201 1 8	167 14 6	1,199 5 7	150 4 10	1,363 11 3	9,068 13 11	Downing.	
Total	20,415 6 11	102,976 11 2	24,308 13 0	6,319 3 3	1,011 11 8	2,642 0 0	2,203 9 6	7,919 8 10	12,900 16 9	5,440 10 3	7,794 19 2	26,360 10 8	13,563 12 9	13,941 9 5	6,660 6 2	2,433 2 3	3,676 4 5	6,906 6 1	14,137 4 4	11,744 2 11	14,146 15 9	237,433 5 8	Total.	

TABLE C.

SYNOPSIS OF THE PROPERTY, INCOME, AND EXPENDITURE OF THE COLLEGES IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE—continued.

IV.—Expenditure out of Trust Income in the Year 1871.

NAME.	1. The Head.	2. The Fellows.	3. Scholars and Exhibitioners.	4. Educational Objects in College.	5. University Professors.	6. University Purposes.	7. College Officers.	8. The Chapel.	9. The Library.	10. General use in College.	11. Benefices.	12. Miscel- laneous.	13. Investments and Balances.	Total.	NAME.
<i>Colleges.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	<i>Colleges.</i>
St. Peter's	-	90 0 0	789 0 0	-	-	-	-	54 13 4	-	-	-	495 5 11	-	1,878 19 4	St. Peter's.
Clare	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150 8 1	292 15 4	402 10 7	845 9 0	Clare.
Pembroke	-	-	60 0 0	-	-	-	-	167 19 2	-	387 6 4	-	61 6 5	46 0 0	722 11 11	Pembroke.
Gonville and Caius	-	-	-	-	-	-	31 10 0	-	-	-	-	1,239 17 4	344 4 9	1,615 12 1	Gonville and Caius.
Trinity Hall	-	-	-	-	-	-	13 15 0	-	-	56 8 6	35 5 0	303 10 3	21 5 1	429 18 10	Trinity Hall.
Corpus Christi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Corpus Christi.
King's	-	-	336 10 1	124 12 0	-	-	-	-	157 13 8	-	194 15 0	91 13 5	491 5 11	1,396 10 1	King's.
Queens'	-	-	-	139 7 6	-	-	-	-	180 16 1	-	-	38 0 0	-	353 3 7	Queens'.
St. Catharine's	-	68 14 9	378 15 0	5 0 0	-	-	-	70 3 9	102 1 6	12 10 0	75 0 0	159 19 10	1,008 14 8	1,890 19 6	St. Catharine's.
Jesus	-	-	1,102 3 3	-	-	9 9 0	35 5 0	-	30 8 0	28 12 2	428 15 10	576 9 8	832 3 7	3,048 6 6	Jesus.
Christ's	-	-	627 17 0	87 6 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	114 15 11	145 18 8	975 17 10	Christ's.
St. John's	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	St. John's.
Magdalene	-	-	420 0 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	15 7 6	-	-	49 2 2	484 9 8	Magdalene.
Trinity	-	-	741 5 8	66 12 0	660 0 0	340 0 0	-	543 15 0	387 0 0	-	1,569 11 4	1,497 0 6½	1,488 2 6½	7,393 7 1	Trinity.
Emmanuel	-	60 0 0	160 0 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	49 0 0	-	433 10 0	258 17 6	951 7 6	Emmanuel.
Sidney Sussex	-	100 0 0	(No return.)	(No return.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(No return.)	(No return.)	1,630 0 0	Sidney Sussex.
Downing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Downing.
Total	-	318 14 9	4,565 11 0	422 17 9	660 0 0	349 9 0	80 10 0	836 11 3	857 19 3	548 19 6	2,453 10 3	5,289 4 7½	5,088 5 5½	23,001 12 11	Total.

(The expenditure of the trust income has been included in that of the corporate income in Table III.)

(No return has been made of the expenditure out of Trust fund.)

TABLE D.

SYNOPSIS OF THE AGGREGATE PROPERTY AND INCOME OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD, AND OF THE COLLEGES AND HALLS THEREIN.

I.—The Property on December 31, 1871.

NAME.	Acreage of Lands.		Rental of Lands now at Backrent, including Woodlands.		Estimated Annual Backrent Value of Lands on Beneficial Lease.		Estimated Annual Backrent Value of Copyholds for Lives.		Annual Income returned in respect of Properties under the two preceding Heads.		Rental of Houses now at Backrent.		Estimated Annual Backrent Value of Houses on Beneficial Lease and on Long Lease.		Annual Income in respect of Houses under the two preceding Heads.		Tithe Rentcharge, Gross Amount awarded.		Other Rentcharges, Quit Rents, &c., Annual Income.		Stocks and other Securities in Annual Income.		Other Properties in Annual Income.		University, and College Buildings, &c., Rateable Value.	Number of Beneficiaries.	Returned Annual Value of the same.
	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.					
The University of Oxford	A. R. P. 5,331 2 21	2,331 2 4	£ 7,519 11 11	£ 3,540 11 0	£ 1,024 0 0	—	£ —	£ —	£ 364 12 0	£ —	£ 113 3 8	£ 440 0	£ 138	—	£ 303 13 6	£ 440 0	£ 1,032 5 10	£ 172 5 0	£ 35 6 0	£ 1,171 3 9	£ 2,003 19 8	£ 11,064 17 7	£ 541 0 0	£ —	£ 3,351 0 0	5	£ 1,036 7 0
The Colleges and Halls of Oxford	168,613 1 25	16,150 2 26	£ 123,530 19 2	£ 19,537 1 6	£ 107,471 8 4	£ 2,646 21 531 2 3	£ 408 8 24,796 16 5	£ 734 9 5	£ 11,951 4 4	£ 1,544 6 58,233	£ 5,522 22,531 8 4	£ 4,738 9 11	£ 83,138 4 110	£ 100 7 7	£ 3,154 2 11	£ 690 4 8	£ 14,413 7 6	£ 12,013 4 0	£ 8,784 8 8	£ 1,607 5 9	£ 27,754 1 10	£ 430	£ 187,659 4 3	—	—	—	—
Total	173,965 0 6	18,483 0 30	£ 132,860 11 1	£ 23,127 12 6	£ 109,096 8 4	£ 2,646 21 531 2 3	£ 408 8 25,161 8 5	£ 734 9 5	£ 12,063 8 0	£ 1,984 6 58,371	£ 3,522 22,530 1 10	£ 5,173 9 11	£ 84,190 10 8	£ 272 13 7	£ 3,189 8 11	£ 1,170 8 5	£ 16,417 6 9	£ 23,078 1 7	£ 9,325 8 8	£ 1,607 5 9	£ 31,065 1 10	£ 444	£ 188,695 11 3	—	—	—	—

* Including two lectureships, to which the University has the right of presentation.

TABLE D.

II.—Income in the Year 1871.

NAME.	External Income.	Internal Income.	Total Corporate (External and Internal) Income.	Moneys borrowed in the Year 1871, and included in the External Income.	Income from Trust Funds.	Tuition Fees paid by Undergraduates.	Number of Undergraduates paying Tuition Fees.	Prospective Increase of Income from falling in of Beneficial Leases.				Prospective Increase from Copyholds for Lives.	NAME.
								On or before December 31, 1875.	During Five Years to December 31, 1880.	During Five Years to December 31, 1885.	During Five Years to December 31, 1890.		
The University of Oxford	£ 13,605 4 6	£ 18,545 16 6	£ 32,151 1 0	£ —	£ 15,437 19 3	£ —	—	£ —	£ 1,186 7 6	£ —	£ 137 1 8	£ —	The University of Oxford.
The Colleges and Halls of Oxford	£ 271,932 17 0	£ 53,833 19 1	£ 330,836 16 1	£ 27,194 6 2	£ 35,417 0 2	£ 30,761 3 4	* 1,730 to 1,784	£ 11,038 13 5	£ 21,621 2 3	£ 39,868 7 2	£ 25,963 2 1	£ 24,279 4 2	The Colleges and Halls of Oxford.
Total	£ 285,538 1 6	£ 77,429 15 7	£ 362,967 17 1	£ 27,194 6 2	£ 50,854 19 5	£ 30,761 3 4	1,730 to 1,784	£ 11,038 13 5	£ 23,107 9 9	£ 39,868 7 2	£ 26,100 3 0	£ 24,279 4 2	

* These figures do not include the number of Undergraduates at New Inn and St Edmund Halls.

TABLE E.

SYNOPSIS OF THE AGGREGATE PROPERTY AND INCOME OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE, AND OF THE COLLEGES THEREIN.

I.—The Property on December 31, 1871.

NAME.	Acreage of Lands.		Rental of Lands now at Rackrent, including Woodlands.		Estimated Annual Rackrent Value of Lands on Beneficial Lease.		Estimated Annual Rackrent Value of Copyholds for Lives.		Annual Income returned in respect of Properties under the Two preceding Heads.		Rental of Houses now at Rackrent.		Estimated Annual Rackrent Value of Houses on Long Lease.		Annual Income in respect of Houses under the Two preceding Heads.		Tithe Rent-charge, Gross Amount awarded.		Other Rents, Charges, Quitrents, &c. in Annual Income.		Stocks and other Securities in Annual Income.		Other Properties in Annual Income.		University and College Buildings, &c., Rate-able Value.	Number of Beneficees.	Returned Annual Value of the same.
	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.			
The University of Cambridge	A. B. P.	A. B. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	
	404 1 27	3,041 2 10	753 17 6	3,670 9 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	159 5 0	—	—	—	139 5 0	—	1,633 11 9	107 9 0	44 9 6	303 0 5	253 19 11	7,484 5 9	17 19 10	46 5 4	1,713	1	394 0 0
The Colleges of Cambridge	115,244 2 12	9,532 1 6	125,541 18	612,966 14	7,34,239 8	—	4,913 10	—	11,713 13	3,318 18	10,14,546 7	9,2,760 11	8,24,522 306	25,640 5	8,2,821 7	8,61,823 16	3,1,855 13	2,3,395 9	0,1,101 7	10,8,369 11	8,10,944 13	11,844 5	31,439 17	4	17,583	311	135,016 17 11
Total	115,648 3 39	11,623 3	16,124,294 10	0,15,637 4	6,94,239 8	—	4,913 10	—	11,713 13	3,318 18	10,14,664 12	9,2,760 11	8,24,522 306	25,769 10	8,2,831 7	8,63,467 8	0,1,963 2	2,2,439 13	6,1,403 8	3,632 11	7,13,378 19	8,11,862 5	1,456 2 8	19,295	312	135,410 17 11	

TABLE E.

II.—Income in the Year 1871.

NAME.	External Income.	Internal Income.	Total Corporate (External and Internal) Income.	Moneys borrowed in the Year 1871, and included in the External Income.	Income from Trust Funds.	Tuition Fees paid by Undergraduates.	Number of Under-graduates paying Tuition Fees.	Prospective Increase of Income from falling in of Beneficial Leases.				Prospective Increase from Copyholds for Lives.	NAME.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	On or before December 31, 1875.	During Five Years to December 31, 1880.	During Five Years to December 31, 1885.	During Five Years to December 31, 1890.	£ s. d.	
The University of Cambridge	3,509 10 11*	20,133 8 6	23,642 19 5	—	10,407 17 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	The University of Cambridge. The Colleges of Cambridge.
The Colleges of Cambridge	229,631 0 2½	42,254 13 6	275,970 13 6½†	—	27,540 17 8	26,413 15 0	1,714 to 1,736	3,925 6 8	9,084 6 7	12,337 19 1	8,344 17 8	4,684 9 6	
Total	233,140 11 1½	62,388 3 0	295,528 13 1½	—	37,948 15 6	26,413 15 0	1,714 to 1,736	3,925 6 8	9,084 6 7	12,337 19 1	8,344 17 8	4,684 9 6	

* This includes 573s. 12s. 1d. arising from the sale of a sum of stock.

† This includes 7,008s. 7d. the whole apparent corporate income (both external and internal) of Sidney Sussex College.

APPENDIX.

PAPERS RELATING TO MEMORIALS PRESENTED TO THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE FROM BIRMINGHAM, LEEDS, AND OTHER PLACES.

SIR, Cambridge, 28th Oct. 1873.

IN reply to your letter of the 24th instant, I have the honour to send you for the Universities Commission a series of papers printed by authority in the Cambridge University Reporter of 27th May 1873, and containing an account of the proceedings of the University in relation to several Memorials sent to it from various large towns in the manufacturing districts of England, requesting assistance and co-operation from the University in establishing systems of lectures and examinations for persons of various classes and ages.

I also enclose a paper containing a Scheme of Lectures, to be conducted under the immediate superintendence of the Syndicate (which had been authorised by the Senate on 5th June to organise such lectures), for Nottingham, Derby, and Leicester in 1873-74.

I am informed that at Nottingham the lectures on political economy are attended by 400 or 500 persons, a large proportion of whom are working men, and the lectures on history by between 300 and 400, of whom the majority are ladies.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

The Secretary to the
Universities Commission.

H. W. COOKSON,
Vice-Chancellor.

St. Peter's College Lodge, 24th May 1873.

The Syndicate appointed, on the 27th February 1873, "to consider the subjects of the Memorials from Birmingham, Leeds, Nottingham, Crewe, and other places, requesting the co-operation of the University in establishing a system of higher education in various parts of the country," beg leave to report as follows:—

They have communicated with the Memorialists and with others who have expressed an interest in the subject of the Memorials. A list of questions addressed by the Syndicate to the memorialists and others will be found in the Appendix to this Report (I. C.). Numerous answers have been received, some of which are given *in extenso* in the Appendix (II.), as representing the general character of the answers. The Syndicate are of opinion that these answers, taken in connexion with the original Memorials, afford sufficient evidence of a demand for University teaching in several populous centres.

They think that in the present condition of the question it would be premature to propose the appointment of a standing Syndicate or Board to provide a system of Examinations and Lectures, or to superintend the working of such a system, but they recommend, as a temporary arrangement:—

(1.) That the present Syndicate be empowered to organise courses of lectures at a limited number of centres, and to make provision for holding such examinations as they may consider expedient, on condition that the requisite funds are guaranteed by the local authorities.

(2.) That the powers of the Syndicate shall continue only till the end of the Easter Term, 1875.

H. W. COOKSON, Vice-Chancellor.
W. H. BATESON.
W. H. THOMPSON.
B. H. KENNEDY.
B. F. WESTCOTT.
W. M. CAMPION.
G. D. LIVEING.
A. A. VANSITTART.
HENRY LATHAM.
I. TODHUNTER.
JOHN LAMB.
E. W. BLORE.
H. SIDGWICK.
G. F. BROWNE.
JAMES STUART.

This Report was confirmed by the Senate 5th June 1873.

APPENDIX.

I.

SIR,

SEVERAL memorials have been presented to the University of Cambridge from various large towns and public bodies, requesting co-operation in the promotion of higher education by means of lectures and examinations.

A summary of these memorials is given in the annexed paper marked A., and one in full (from Birmingham), with the Vice-Chancellor's letter in reply, 1872, is given in the annexed paper marked B.

It is understood that the necessary funds for carrying on a scheme of education like that which is contemplated will be provided from local sources, and that such scheme may be chiefly, if not entirely, self-supporting.

The University of Cambridge has appointed a Syndicate to consider the subject of the above-mentioned memorials, and, with a view to obtaining further information, the Syndicate has prepared a series of questions (contained in the paper marked C.), to which your attention is respectfully invited.

The Syndicate will feel obliged if you will have the goodness to send answers to as many of these questions as you think proper at your earliest convenience; and if you will also supply any information or suggestions which you deem likely to promote the object which the memorialists have in view.

The Syndicate hopes to make a Report to the Senate of the University, and will be glad to be able to prepare a scheme which may meet the views of the memorialists, and which it can recommend the Senate to adopt.

H. W. COOKSON, Vice-Chancellor.

A.

Summary of the Memorials and Papers presented to the University.

1. Memorial from the Equitable Pioneers' Society, Rochdale.
2. Memorial from the Crewe Mechanics Institute.
3. Memorial from the North of England Council for the Education of Women.
4. Memorial from the Mayor and other inhabitants of Leeds.

All received in November 1871.

5. Memorial from the Mayor and other inhabitants of Birmingham, received in March 1872.
6. Memorial from the Leeds Mechanics Institute.
7. Memorial from the Ladies' Council of the Yorkshire Board of Education.
8. Memorial from the Yorkshire Board of Education.
9. Reply from the Birmingham Memorialists to the Vice-Chancellor's letter.

All received in April and May 1872.

10. Reply from Crewe to the Vice-Chancellor's letter.
11. Reply from the North of England Council for the Education of Women to the Vice-Chancellor's letter.

Both received in November 1872.

12. Memorial from the Mechanics Institution of Nottingham, received in February 1873.

The request in all these is for instruction, with the one exception of the reply from Birmingham to the Vice-Chancellor's letter, which asks for the extension of the local examinations to young men, and says that the question of the supply of teachers might for the present be postponed. With this exception none of the memorials refer to an examination except as an adjunct to teaching. The reply to the Vice-Chancellor from Crewe says:—

"We wish to state clearly that we are not wishing for more examinations, but for a better teaching and educating power. The months of March, April, and May are already largely occupied in examinations of our students by the various examining bodies in the country, your University included; and we should not regret to see

fewer examinations taking place, and more time devoted to preparation."

The persons for whom instruction is specifically asked are of three kinds:—

1. Working men.
2. Women, including
 - (1.) Those who have left school.
 - (2.) Governesses and schoolmistresses.
3. Young men of the middle classes.

The memorials refer to various classes which have been established in various places for the two former of these sets of persons, but no memorial mentions any classes established specifically for the third set.

With respect to these three sets we may make the following quotations:—

1. Working Men.—From the Nottingham memorial :

"A large meeting of representative working men was held in this town, in the month of April 1871, under the auspices of this Institution, in order to learn how far the desire of systematic instruction existed; and also to discover what subjects specially interested them, and would be most likely to attract them to regular attendance and careful study in a class-room. The result of that meeting was very gratifying. Among the subjects named by the working men themselves there were four which they considered of the greatest importance and interest to them—namely, Political Economy, the Science of Health, the Constitutional History of England, and English Literature. Every assurance was given that large numbers of the working men of the town would like to study these subjects under thoroughly competent and zealous teachers. Remarkable proof has just been afforded that, as to one at least of the subjects named, this was true. Arrangements have been made this winter to give instruction on 'the Science of Health.' Dr. Lankester, F.R.S., gave an introductory lecture to nearly 1,000 people. The class has had two meetings, the first was attended by nearly 250, and the second by nearly 500 persons, principally of the industrial class.

"Great difficulty, however, arose in carrying out any definite plan. It was felt that the men who could attract and really teach working men must be thorough masters of their subject, and able not only to lecture, but also to discuss questions raised in the class. This became obvious on considering the general advance of elementary education, the native intelligence of the artisans of this locality, and the continual discussion of political and social questions among them.

"To overcome this difficulty it was suggested that an appeal should be made to the Universities; and that, as the great bulk of the youth of the nation cannot go to them, the Universities should be solicited to send out teachers, whom they had trained and equipped for this service, to the nation."

2. Women.—From the North of England Council Memorial we quote the following clause, relating to the good effect of teachers attending the classes:—

"Our classes are attended on the one hand by ladies who have left school and who can advantageously pursue their studies in this manner without the necessity of leaving their homes, and on the other hand by governesses, schoolmistresses, and those engaged in or intending to engage in teaching, who are enabled thereby to acquire a higher kind of instruction than has hitherto been open to them. A higher standard of what is to be aimed at in teaching is thus diffused, and we have evidence of the good effect on schools of the continuance of the system which thus no less indirectly than directly raises the standard of education in our district."

3. Young Men of the Middle Classes.—With respect to these the Leeds memorialists say:—

"That the time devoted to the acquisition of technical knowledge during the first years of professional or business life in most cases allows leisure for the continuance of general culture, and many youths would gladly avail themselves of facilities for keeping up and extending the knowledge acquired at school.

"That at present no facilities of this kind exist beyond series of isolated lectures and unguided and desultory reading which is within the power of many, but which few have the perseverance to continue or the ability to make profitable."

The suggestions as to how the University might afford instruction to the above-named set of persons are most pointedly put in the two following passages.

1st. From the North of England Council for the Education of Women:—

"You call our attention to the manner in which the local examinations are conducted; and it appears to us that what we now ask for could not well be established on a more satisfactory footing, as between the University and the

towns. In the one case the University publishes a scheme of examination, directs in this way the studies of nearly 3,000 young people, and sends its own men to conduct an annual examination at every town where the necessary expenses are guaranteed. In like manner we would ask that the University would publish a scheme prescribing a two or three years' course of study in various subjects, with an examination at the end for those students who wished it, and that it would put the scheme into practice, by appointing men to reside and teach in the neighbourhood, in any place where the expenses were guaranteed, and nowhere else."

"As affording grounds for believing that the necessary guarantee would be forthcoming in our large towns if it were announced that the University had promised to bear the part in the scheme here suggested, we may mention in the first place, that there would not in most cases be any necessity for great outlay at the commencement in the provision of buildings and apparatus, as most of our large towns already possess lecture-rooms, museums, and laboratories, capable of much more extensive use than that already made of them, and which would be available for this purpose at moderate cost; and secondly, that judging by the amount of fees already paid by women alone in a few of our chief towns for two short courses of lectures annually, and considering that the amount of these would be largely increased when the teaching was systematic and definite, and that the students' fees in this case would be derived from many different classes, and might even come from more than one town, it seems fair to conclude that in a very few years the work, if well carried out, would be entirely supported by the fees of the pupils themselves."

2nd. The Nottingham memorial suggests that the University should "appoint lecturers of approved eminence and skill, who may conduct evening classes for working men in our large towns, and also at other times give regular instruction by lectures to the more educated in the same localities, so as to spread the advantages of University education throughout the country, and to all ranks;" and should "make arrangements with the various towns soliciting its aid, so as to divide them into such circuits as will engage the full time of a lecturer, and afford him adequate remuneration."

The Crewe and Rochdale Memorials both refer to the existence of class-rooms and apparatus.

The Crewe Memorial suggests the appointment by the University of a committee to which they and other kindred institutions might apply for a lecturer, and that such a committee should give advice to such institutions as theirs on the drawing up of local educational schemes, or in other kindred matters in which advice might be applied for.

With respect to the suggestions made it is to be observed that those memorials, which refer to classes already established, or experiments already made, all dwell on the necessity of continuity and system which they have not yet attained.

Thus the Memorial from the North of England Council for the Education of Women says:—

"We feel the necessity of supplementing our courses of lectures by more permanent assistance of the nature of class teaching."

And that from Crewe says:—

"We desire to see established systematic courses of lectures which, while stimulating and interesting in tone, shall be scientific in method, and above all continuous throughout some months, and followed up by more individual and detailed teaching in evening classes by the lecturer himself."

As to the method by which a teacher might be able to take various classes, and the hours at which instruction could be given, all the memorials contemplate the evening only, for the working classes. The lectures and classes for ladies are held in the afternoon. There is no direct statement as to what hour would be suitable for classes for young men not of the working classes.

As to the period of time over which teaching should extend, and the amount of teaching contemplated by the memorialists, the memorial from Rochdale suggests one lecturer a week, and an evening class in the same subject once or twice a week for the more advanced; this refers to the working classes.

The memorial from Crewe, referring also to the working classes, speaks of a few hours weekly or fortnightly; and in another place refers very specially to the desirability of having an evening class to supplement the lecture with the view of affording more extended teaching to the more advanced pupils.

The memorial from Crewe is the only one which refers specially to any time of year, mentioning that their present classes are held between September and Easter.

B.

To the Vice-Chancellor and Senate of the University of Cambridge.

The Memorial of the undersigned inhabitants of Birmingham in public meeting assembled, Sheweth.

That for some years past there has been in the town of Birmingham, as well as in other great centres of population in the kingdom, a great and growing desire for some means of higher education accessible to those young men who leave school as early as at 16 years of age to follow professional or business avocations.

That the time devoted to the acquisition of technical knowledge during the first years of professional or business life in many cases allows leisure for the continuance of studies that promote general culture, and many young men would gladly avail themselves of facilities for keeping up and extending the knowledge they have acquired at school.

That at present few facilities of this kind exist, the result being that the education of most young men ends when they leave school, while the reading of the few who pursue their early studies in spite of difficulties soon becomes of so desultory a character as to be almost worthless for the purpose of mental training.

That to remove these drawbacks and at the same time to meet this great educational want, three conditions are essential:

Firstly, a standard of excellence in the principal departments of literature, science, and art, fixed by some universally recognised authority, and attainable by students of this class, which would secure for their studies the definiteness and thoroughness that are so much needed.

Secondly, an opportunity, offered to all who might be inclined to take advantage of it, of bringing their acquirements to the test of an examination.

Thirdly, the command of teaching power of a high order for the benefit of those who might wish to place themselves under instruction.

That it is out of the power of local agencies to meet the two first of these requirements; while, on the other hand, the Universities are regarded as paramount in all matters affecting higher education, and examinations conducted by them are recognised as the most perfect tests that can be devised.

That it is extremely difficult to command teaching power of a high order for the purposes your Memorialists have in view, from the fact that the professors and masters of the principal Colleges and schools in this and other great towns have their time so occupied and their energies so taxed by other work as to preclude them from taking an active part in the instruction of these students.

That, moreover, many indirect advantages of great value would accrue to these students if the movement for promoting the higher education obtained the sanction and direction of the national Universities; for, by this means, additional facilities would be afforded to the smaller towns in the neighbourhood of great manufacturing centres like Manchester, Birmingham, and Leeds, for combination and association in the establishment of classes, and the payment of the salaries of teachers and lecturers: and thus it would become possible to maintain from local resources a larger and more efficient staff of public instructors than could be maintained by isolated and purely local efforts.

Your memorialists therefore pray that you will be pleased to consider the subject of the higher educational wants of the young men of the large towns of the Kingdom, and the assistance which your University can give in supplying those wants; and further, that you will be pleased to appoint a Syndicate to make inquiries on this important subject.

JOHN SADLER, Mayor of Birmingham.

GEORGE DIXON, M.P.

CHARLES EVANS, M.A., Head Master of King Edward's School, Birmingham.

WILLIAM MATTHEWS, M.A.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

GEORGE DAWSON, M.A., F.G.S., Member of School Board.

W. L. SARGANT, J.P., Chairman of School Board.

SAM. TIMMINS, F.R.S.L.

ARTHUR RYLAND, J.P., Member of Council of the Midland Institute, and Vice-President of the Birmingham Law Society.

THOMAS E. ESPIN, B.D., Warden of Queen's College.

FREDERICK ELKINGTON.

JOHN JAFFRAY, J.P., Member of Council of Queen's College.

G. J. JOHNSON.

C. E. MATTHEWS.

J. R. HOLLIDAY, B.A.

BALTHAZAR W. FOSTER, M.D., Prof. of Medicine, Queen's College.

TREHAWKE KEKEWICH, M.A., Oxon.

J. HENRY SHORTHOUSE.

J. A. LANGFORD, LL.D.

LAWSON TAIT, F.R.C.S. Ed. et Lond.

JOHN SKIRROW WRIGHT, Member of School Board and of the Committee of the School of Design.

GEORGE BAKER, Town Councillor.

JOHN B. MELSON, M.D., &c., J.P., F.C.P.S.

WILLIAM WILKINSON, D.D., Rector of St. Martin's, Birmingham, Hon. Canon of Worcester, Member of School Board.

C. T. SAUNDERS, Hon. Sec. Oxford Local Examinations for Birmingham and Midland District.

G. S. MATTHEWS, M.A., Fellow of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge.

EDMUND TONKS, B.C.L. Oxon., Barrister.

J. A. COOPER, F.R.S.L.

J. CHAMBERLAIN, Town Councillor, and Member of School Board.

J. SATCHELL HOPKINS, Member of School Board.

JESSE COLLINGS, Town Councillor.

E. F. M. MACCARTHY, M.A., Second Master of King Edward's School, Birmingham.

Letter of the Vice-Chancellor to the Mayor of Birmingham.

SIR,

Cambridge, 3rd May 1872.

I HAVE laid the memorial of yourself and other inhabitants of Birmingham, sent to me on the 11th March 1872, before the Council of the Senate of this University, and they have given it their most attentive consideration.

The Council acknowledge with satisfaction the testimony which the memorial bears to the eminent position of the Universities of the Kingdom in all matters affecting higher education, and to the value of the tests which their examinations afford of proficiency in the various branches of learning and science.

The Council cordially sympathise with the objects proposed in the memorial, and desire to express their readiness to co-operate with the memorialists in their effort to establish a system of higher education for the town and neighbourhood of Birmingham; so that young men, after leaving school, may have the means on the spot both of improving their general culture, and also of acquiring a more thorough and accurate knowledge of some special branches of study. The importance and value of such a system can in the opinion of the Council scarcely be overrated.

The University of Cambridge has given evidence of its practical interest in such objects by extending the range of its studies, by founding new professorships, by enlarging its means of teaching the natural and physical sciences, especially in the erection of museums, laboratories, and lecture-rooms, and by establishing a large and onerous system of local examinations, while the several Colleges have founded and thrown open to public competition a vast number of scholarships and exhibitions. The University has thus made a great and continued effort to encourage higher education among all classes of the community, and to train up men to become teachers and professors in the principal schools of learning and science throughout the Kingdom. It is engaged at the present time in maturing a scheme for assisting in the inspection and examination of the larger and more important schools of England.

The Council of the Senate believe therefore that the University would take great interest in the object proposed by the memorialists, and they will be glad to submit to its consideration such an inquiry as that suggested as soon as they can entertain the hope of a practical measure resulting from it. At present they would be glad to be informed whether the financial part of a scheme, such as that indicated in the memorial, has been fully considered by its promoters, and in what way they propose to find salaries for professors and teachers, and the means of defraying the expenses of examinations, lecture-rooms, museums, laboratories, and other educational apparatus.

The Council are anxious to avoid any misunderstanding on this point; and think that it would be impossible to bring the matter to a successful issue, if the scheme were to involve any proposal for a charge upon University or College funds. The system of local examinations, established a few years ago, which has been regarded as a great boon to the country, is entirely self-supporting.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. POWER,

To the Mayor of Birmingham.

Vice-Chancellor.

C.

QUESTIONS.

1. What demand is there for instruction in your locality among—

- (1.) Young men of the middle classes who have left school,
- (2.) Women of the middle classes who have left school,
- (3.) Young persons and adults of the working classes,

(a.) Men. (b.) Women?

2. What provision is there in your locality for affording instruction to such persons?

3. What associations are there in your locality connected with the education of these persons?

Would they be willing to co-operate with the University in a scheme of instruction by lectures and classes?

4. What means are there for obtaining the co-operation of working men in organising lectures and classes?

5. Can you mention any other places which would be likely to co-operate with you?

6. What times of the year would be most convenient for lectures and classes?

Mention, especially, how far it would be possible to form classes during the following periods, viz. from the middle of December to the latter end of January; for three weeks at Easter; from the middle of June to the beginning of October.

7. What days and hours would be most convenient for the above purposes?

8. How many hours a week could the youths and adults of the working classes in your locality devote to attending lectures and classes?

9. What subjects do you think the persons in your locality would chiefly desire to study?

10. How far do the classes and examinations in connection with the Science and Art Department of South Kensington supply the educational wants of your locality?

11. Do you think that University examinations alone, without University teaching, would meet the wants of your locality?

II.

Answers to the questions issued by the Syndicate have been received from the following:—

1. Birmingham.
2. Committee of the Working Men's Club and Institute Union.
3. Nottingham.
4. Leicester.
5. Derby.
6. R. F. Martin, Esq. (Erewash Valley mining district).
7. The North of England Council for promoting the Education of Women.
8. The Committee of the Trades' Guild of Learning.
9. The Crewe Mechanics Institute.
10. The York Educational Association.
11. The Ladies' Educational Association, Leamington.
12. The Leeds Ladies' Educational Association.
13. The Co-operative Society, Bury, Lancashire.
14. The Co-operative Society, Accrington.

Of these the communications from Nottingham, Leicester, and Derby are very similar in character. That from Nottingham, which was received by the Syndicate first, emanates from a committee consisting of the mayor, clergy, and other leading inhabitants of the town to the number of 20, and also of seven working-men representatives of the trades societies of the town, and five ladies. The answers from Birmingham and the Committee of the Working-Men's

Club and Institute Union will be found at the end of the Appendix, those from Nottingham are (with unimportant omissions) as follows:—

Answer 1. In the town of Nottingham there is a population of about 87,000, and in the immediate suburbs an additional population of about 55,000, making on the whole about 142,000.

The wages of the operatives range as follows:—

Lace makers from 1*l.* 10*s.* to 2*l.* 10*s.* per week.

Hosiery workmen and other skilled artisans from 1*l.* 5*s.* to 1*l.* 15*s.* per week.

Women from 8*s.* to 16*s.*

The incomes of the manufacturers, merchants, and tradesmen bear a high average.

In such a locality there ought to be a great demand for higher instruction, but for want of any such instruction being offered there are no means of ascertaining to what extent a desire for such instruction actually exists.

It cannot be doubted that there is a large sphere of usefulness open to those who will undertake such teaching amongst the following:

1. Young men, sons of manufacturers, professional men, and tradesmen, who have been taken early from school and put into business, but have no occupation for their leisure hours, and are consequently liable to the temptations of billiard rooms, theatres, &c., and even if desirous of self-improvement have no encouragement or helpful guidance, such as they would find in classes conducted by University teachers.

2. Young ladies who have left boarding and other schools, and have their whole time unoccupied. As illustrating this, an experienced teacher of young ladies writes thus: "I have, on behalf of pupils who from year to year pass from under my care, been looking out for some suitable provision for their further instruction, but thus far in vain."

3. The young men and women of the working classes, many of whom now spend their evenings in walking about the streets or at places of public amusement, theatres, music-halls, dancing-rooms.

4. The elder men of the working classes; many of them now spend a great part of their leisure time in public-houses, where there is much discussion of national and local political questions, and of matters connected with trade and manufactures.

The artisans of this locality are especially distinguished for technical skill, but do not understand the scientific principles applicable to arts and manufactures. Much help would be given to them if these were efficiently taught.

Answer 2. The only provision for the instruction of such persons is afforded:—

1. *In Art*, by the Government School of Art, where the attendance last year was as follows:—

Under 15 years of age	-	-	196
Above	-	-	308
Total	-	-	504

2. *In Science*, by the Government Science Classes, the progress of which is shown by the following table:—

NUMBER OF STUDENTS.

	Individual Students.	Inorganic Chemistry.	Animal Physiology.	Geology.	Physical Geography.	Magnetism and Electricity.	Acoustics, Light, and Heat.	Mathematics.	Applied Mechanics.	Theoretical Mechanics.	Zoology.	Steam.	Machine Construction and Drawing.	Practical, Plain, and Solid Geometry.	Economic Botany.	Vegetable Anatomy and Physiology.	Practical Geometry.
1868	61	81	34	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1869	126	38	30	8	40	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1870	232	44	38	8	122	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1871	261	23	27	10	60	47	15	18	20	21	9	19	19	—	—	—	—
1872	294	16	45	5	60	15	20	24	25	20	11	20	28	18	20	18	—
1873	187	18	46	10	51	29	26	16	17	20	14	17	17	9	18	18	—

Of the 187 members, 165 are males, 22 are females, their ages are as follows:—

Under 15 years	-	-	-	37
From 15 to 20	-	-	-	85
" 20 " 25	-	-	-	38
" 25 " 30	-	-	-	12
" 30 " 40	-	-	-	12
Over 40	-	-	-	3

Their rank in life as follows :—

Chemists' apprentices or assistants	-	11
Warehousemen	-	6
Clerks	-	13
Lace and hosiery machine makers	-	20
Other artisans	-	30
Teacher and pupil-teachers	-	72
At school	-	35

3. In *General Reading*, by the Free Library containing 19,000 volumes, the library of the Mechanics' Institution containing 7,800 volumes, the Library of the People's Hall containing about 3,200 volumes, and two "operatives' libraries" kept at public-houses, containing about 3,000 volumes.

4. In *Languages*, by the classes of the Mechanics' Institution :—in the French class 40 members, in the German class 25 members.

5. In *Literature and Science*, by the lectures (to members only) of the Literary and Philosophical Society, by popular lectures at the Mechanics' Institution, and by the discussion classes connected with various places of worship, but none of these provide continuous teaching.

Answer 3. There are no associations having for their object the education of such persons, except the committees of the Government Art and Science Classes: no doubt these committees would be willing to co-operate in a scheme of systematic instruction as far as practicable.

Answer 4. Representatives of some of the most prominent of the local trades have joined the committee, and will be best able to obtain co-operation of those whom they represent.

The interest of one of the trades, namely, the "machine makers," in improved teaching, has been shown by their giving two prizes to the Government class for machine construction and drawing.

Answer 5. Leicester and Derby, also the populous iron and colliery district of the Erewash Valley 10 miles from Nottingham, are likely to co-operate with the Nottingham committee.

Answer 6. It would be easy to form classes from the end of December to the end of January (avoiding Christmas week); also for three weeks at Easter, if Easter did not fall very late.

Between the middle of June and the 1st of October would be the worst time in the whole year.

Answer 7. The most convenient hours would be, for ladies' classes, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. or 3 to 5 p.m., on any day of the week.

For young men of the upper classes, 7.30 to 9.30 on any evening except Wednesday and Saturday; but probably they could generally meet between 3 and 5 p.m. on two afternoons (other than Saturday) in each week.

For the working-classes 7.30 to 9.30 on any evening except Saturday.

Answer 8. They could without difficulty attend a lecture one evening and a class another evening in each week, say three hours per week.

Answer 9. Subjects of instruction.

(1.) For the working classes.

For men :

Political economy as applied to the relations between capital and labour, machinery and employment, trade societies and wages, &c.

Laws of health.

English literature.

Constitutional History of England.

History and causes of the growth of civilisation in England.

The comparative study of the constitution of our own and other countries.

Geography with special reference to the climate, productions, and manufactures of all countries; and especially such knowledge as may guide persons intending to emigrate.

For women :

Laws of health.

(2.) For young men of middle classes.—The same subjects as are suggested for working men; also,—

General history.

Astronomy.

Mathematics.

Physiology and other sciences.

(3.) For young women of middle classes :

Laws of health.

English literature.

History.

Astronomy.

Botany.

Physiology and other sciences.

Answer 10. The Government science classes are of great service in elementary teaching, but the remuneration to the teachers is not sufficient to secure the service of highly educated men, and as at present constituted these classes would be principally of value as a preparation for the proposed instruction by University teachers.

Answer 11. Certainly not.

(Signed) ALEX. IRVING, Honorary Secretary.

The answers from a committee in Leicester, similar to that in Nottingham (the Rev. D. J. Vaughan, Secretary), to questions 6, 8, 9, 10, and 11, are as follows :—

6. From the beginning of October to the end of March, with an interval of two or three weeks at Christmas. It would be very difficult to form classes during the special periods suggested; but the experiment might be tried with some prospect of success during the month of September.

8. Adults of the working classes could scarcely devote more than two hours a week to attending lectures and classes; one hour of lecture, the other of class teaching. Youths might be able to devote rather more time than adults, owing to their more limited hours of labour.

9. In the case of the working classes, the attractiveness of the subject would probably depend upon its having a close connection with their daily life and interests. Thus political economy, so far as it deals with the relations of labour and capital, past and present, and in other countries besides England; physiology, in its connection with the laws of health; the history of England, constitutional and social, would be likely to interest and attract. Amongst scientific subjects, astronomy and chemistry would be the most likely to interest. In the case of young men and women of the middle classes, literary and scientific subjects of almost every kind would probably interest. Professor Morley's recent course of lectures on the literature of the Tudor period had a large audience of ladies.

10. There are several schools of science in the town, the classes of which are fairly attended, and are very useful; but the students are almost entirely of the working class, or of the class just above the working class. The following wants seem not to be supplied by them, even within their own range of subject. (a.) Higher scientific teaching for a few pupils who have advanced so far beyond the average attainments of the class as to require separate instruction which the teachers have not time to give. (b.) Science teaching for middle and upper class students.

11. No. But University examinations should be combined, if possible, with University teaching.

In the answers from a similar committee in Derby (signed by John Smith, Mayor, and the Rev. Walter Clark, Secretary), questions 9 and 11 are answered as follows :—

9. Political economy (especially the connection of capital and labour); constitutional history; the laws of health; English literature; geography in its higher branches; astronomy.

11. This committee is convinced that University examinations alone, without University teaching, would neither meet the wants of this locality, nor be productive of satisfactory results. They are unanimously of opinion that the scheme to be successful must combine both lectures and classes. Examinations would probably be found a valuable addition, as they would serve as an incentive to exertion on the part of the students, and a trustworthy test of their progress.

The following suggestion is made in the answers from Derby. "The committee hope that the University teaching may not serve as an inducement to boys and young ladies to leave their schools before the ordinary time. They think this to be a subject deserving the careful consideration of the syndicate."

The answers by Mr. R. F. Martin refer to the district mentioned in the answer from Nottingham to question 5.

He states that there is a considerable demand for teaching, and that "as the great impetus is at present given by the prospect of Government certificates, under the Mines Regulation Act, 1872, education must to a great extent be technical. The best subjects would be geology, chemistry, natural philosophy, mechanical drawing, surveying, and the elements of mathematics, mechanics."

The answers of the North of England Council for the promotion of the Education of Women are restricted to those questions which relate to women, and are as follows:—

1. The localities which our association at present represents are,—Liverpool, Leeds, Southport, York, Newcastle, Bradford, Rugby, Leamington; other places mentioned below have co-operated with us to a considerable extent.

In Liverpool, Leeds, Southport, Bradford, Birmingham, and York, there have been for several years considerable and steady numbers of women, who have left school, attending lectures. The lectures in the other places (mentioned below in answer to question 5), have either begun later or not been held so frequently. Sheffield and Newcastle are the only places where the scheme of lectures has not been continued. In Sheffield no lectures have been given for some years owing to the smallness of the class. In Newcastle there was only one small class of about 25, and the necessity of any classes has been now greatly obviated by the fact that the College of Science there has opened its classes on the same footing to women as to men.

In Liverpool the number who attended the first set of lectures in 1867 was 190, the number has varied slightly, and recently has exceeded 300 (see answer to question 9). In Leeds the number attending has been more variable, in some cases amounting to upwards of 150, in others only to 60, in the other places the numbers have been proportionate. These numbers indicate, we believe, a steady and permanent demand for instruction; among the attendants at these lectures there has generally been a steady increase of those who are engaged in teaching. In several instances in Liverpool (where the particulars are best known to us) national schoolmistresses have attended the lectures with advantage. The fee generally charged has been one guinea for the course of eight or ten lectures, but half that amount for teachers, and in some instances teachers have been admitted for less.

2. Excepting in Newcastle and Manchester there is no provision for the higher education of women in the towns above mentioned, except that afforded by the associations connected with us directly or indirectly. In each of the towns there is a ladies educational association which arranges about the lectures; these associations consist partly of ladies interested in education and partly of schoolmistresses, joined in some instances by gentlemen.

3. We do not doubt that these associations would in general be very glad to avail themselves of any scheme of a satisfactory nature for providing teachers or facilitating co-operation. If it were known, for instance, that there was some authorised body, who on application would assist us in procuring teachers, some of our ladies associations might venture to issue a programme of the subjects which they were to offer to the ladies during the next few years so as to form a sort of curriculum. Ladies would then be able to look forward to what they might expect, and to prepare their studies accordingly. We have had in Liverpool to adopt in a rude form some such method, it being now pretty generally understood that we shall have scientific and literary subjects alternately. But the difficulty of finding teachers makes any method not easy to adhere to. Some years ago we appointed Mr. Markby and Mr. Stuart to furnish us with the names of persons willing to teach, and they were able to provide us with some who have rendered us valuable services, but we understood that the difficulty they principally felt was, that we could not offer a teacher permanent employment, and therefore some who might have otherwise come to us rather sought employment of other kinds where the prospect was permanent. There are however, now, so many other places wanting lectures of the kind which we have promoted, that if a committee were formed in which all had confidence, and to whom they would therefore apply for a lecturer when they could not themselves obtain one, there would be little doubt, we think, that such a committee could provide permanent employment for any good teacher. Although the University were to do nothing else than merely appoint such a standing committee we believe it would do a very considerable service to higher education.

5. We can best answer this question by pointing out the groups of towns which have co-operated with one another. Such groups have been formed for sets of lectures in almost every conceivable arrangement.

Groups of towns co-operating.

1. Liverpool, Leeds, Manchester, Sheffield. Subject astronomy, Mr. James Stuart.
2. Manchester and Liverpool. English history, Mr. Charles Pearson.
3. Leeds, Bradford, Sheffield. English literature, Mr. Hales.
4. Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, Bowden, and Birkenhead. History of science, Mr. T. Aldis.
5. Liverpool, Bradford, Leeds. Physical geography, Mr. Cumming.
6. York, Newcastle, Sheffield. History, Mr. Milman.
7. Liverpool, Manchester, Alderley Edge, Congleton. Literature, Professor Nichol.
8. Liverpool, Leeds, Southport. History of the United States, Mr. Weir.
9. Liverpool, Southport, Leamington, Birmingham. Literature, Prof. Morley.
10. Liverpool, Leicester, Darlington, Birmingham, Halifax. Literature, Prof. Morley.
11. Leeds, York. Literature, Mr. Hales.
12. Malvern, Birmingham. History of Crusades, L. Laing, Esq., C.C.C.
13. Clifton and Cheltenham. Literature, Prof. Nichol.
14. Plymouth and Falmouth. Science, Mr. Cumming.

6. From the 1st of October till Christmas, and from the latter part of January till Easter, are the times which we have found best for lectures. At Leeds they are this year trying the experiment of another set of lectures after Easter. In many instances we have begun our lectures early in September, but it has generally made the attendance rather smaller.

As to the special times mentioned it would not in general be possible to have lectures then, but the month of September might be made use of for a few lectures given in introduction to the winter's course, either by the lecturer appointed for that course or by some other person. Interest might thus be raised in the subject of the lectures. These lectures would undoubtedly be attended by the more industrious pupils, and we believe might be made good use of.

7. The forenoon is found generally the best for lectures to women. But the days most suitable are very different in different places. We have found the lectures succeed best in those places where the same day and hour have been constantly adhered to. In Liverpool the lectures have always been on Saturday at 11 a.m.

8. In no case of which we are aware has it been tried to have the lectures for women oftener than once a week. In Manchester only has the experiment been made of having lectures on different subjects going on during the same term. In the cases where we have had classes of a smaller number for mere personal teaching they have generally been once a week also. In Manchester the system of lectures has been in great measure supplanted by that of small classes, owing to the command of teaching power arising from the presence of Owens College. For a similar reason the system of a large number of comparatively small classes, held by the masters of the school, has prevailed at Rugby.

9. The subjects which have been lectured on during the last six years in Liverpool have been as follows:—

Subject.	Time.	Members attending.
Astronomy -	Autumn, 1867	186
History -	Spring, 1868	214
Physical geography -	Autumn, 1868	185
History of science -	Spring, 1869	163
Light -	Autumn, 1869	157
Electricity and magnetism -	Spring, 1870	173
English literature -	Autumn, 1870	227
English literature -	Spring, 1871	190
Meteorology -	Autumn, 1871	166
History of the United States -	Spring, 1872	164
Poetry of the present period -	Autumn, 1872	301
Shakespeare -	Spring, 1873	310

These seem fairly to have met the wishes of the ladies. A good deal depends on the power of teaching of the lecturer, which has often given a predilection for certain subjects.

In other towns the list of subjects is not very different from this.

The subjects which are generally wanted for class teaching for smaller numbers are those for the Cambridge examinations for women over 18; as, for instance, arithmetic, or some subject set in English literature.

We have had classes in Liverpool for arithmetic, Latin, English literature, and French. The fee has been 10s. 6d. per quarter. Mr. Whitworth, Fellow of St. John's College, who is resident in Liverpool, gave a course of 10 to 12 lessons in arithmetic, and particularly on the teaching of its principles; these were well attended by schoolmistresses and others, but, owing to the hour being an unsuitable one, the schoolmistresses were unable to attend the whole course, and the numbers decreased from 43 to 25. We intend next time to hold this class in the evening; we mention this fact to show that a good deal often depends upon the hour being rightly chosen.

We have an increasing demand for such classes in Liverpool; we have great difficulty in getting teachers for them most of the local teachers being fully employed, whereas the lecturers whom we have employed have been so fully engaged elsewhere as not to be able to take such classes.

We have reason to believe that in Liverpool a very good class could be obtained if taught by the same gentlemen who were lecturing; thus, if a man lecturing on astronomy were to take a class in algebra or geometry, or if a man lecturing on English literature were to take a class in some of the subjects set for examination, they would, we believe, be well attended, and would add to the salary of a lecturer who was resident throughout the winter in the neighbourhood.

10. The Science and Art classes and examinations do not meet our wants at all.

11. No; because we consider that examinations are better subordinated to teaching than teaching to examinations. One great difficulty is to get teaching. There can be no doubt that the examinations instituted by the University have stimulated teaching. But it must also be remembered that in some instances it has been the teaching which has stimulated the examinations. For instance, there were no examinations for girls held in Liverpool until our system of lectures was established, and now, directly arising from that, there are considerable numbers examined each year in Liverpool, both for the girls' and for the women's examination.

The answers from the Committee of the Trades' Guild of Learning, are accompanied by a paper containing the following "draft constitution" of that body:—

OBJECTS.—(1) To promote technical education, including both practical and scientific knowledge of the various trades and industries practised in the United Kingdom, (2) To promote a knowledge of history, political economy, jurisprudence, literature, science and art, among the working classes of this kingdom. (3) To promote that general culture and refinement of taste which grows out of habitual acquaintance with fine works of art, cultivated society, high-class literature, good music, and similar influences.

MEANS.—(1) The formation of classes for practical instruction in various trades in art workmanship, and in scientific knowledge, both theoretic and practical, connected with those trades. (2) The delivery of courses of lectures accompanied with questions to and from the students, and followed by voluntary examinations. (3) The holding periodical discussions, conversaciones, and social meetings. (4) The giving prizes for essays, poems, songs, &c., to be read, recited, and sung at stated festivals of the Guild. (5) The formation of libraries and reading rooms, halls, and clubs (where the classes, lectures, &c. could be conducted), the establishment of museums, exhibitions of paintings and sculpture, industrial exhibitions, art-workshops, &c. (6) The institution of scholarships and exhibitions for promising pupils in primary schools, to enable them to attend higher schools instead of being sent to work at an early age; and, in exceptional cases, to send them to college.

All these and similar means to be used, as far as possible, in conjunction with the Department of Science and Art, South Kensington, the Society of Arts, the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford, the Working Men's Club and Institute Union, the City Companies, Unions of Mechanics' Institutes, trade organisations, co-operative societies, and all other bodies desirous of promoting the technical and general education of the working classes.

And they convey the following resolution "passed at a large meeting of London trades' delegates, attended by nearly a hundred of the London trade societies, in reply to the address of a deputation from the committee of the Trades' Guild of Learning."

"That this meeting of trades' delegates, having heard the statement of the deputation appointed to wait upon it, hails with great satisfaction the proposal made by the University of Cambridge for affording the advantages of University teaching to the working classes of this country by means of the delivery of lectures and the formation of classes in various large centres of industry for instruction in history, political economy, literature, science, and art. That without pledging itself to the details of any scheme of future organisation, this meeting cordially approves of the general idea of a Trades' Guild of Learning for promoting technical and higher education among members of trades' societies, and among the working classes generally, as it has been explained by the deputation and in the 'Workman's Magazine;' and it recommends the London Trades' Council, and all other trades' councils and trade societies, to co-operate, as far as may seem to them advisable, with the provisional committee appointed to form the Guild, and help to establish it on a sound basis, with the special view of carrying out the above-mentioned purpose."

They also say in answer to questions 6 and 8:

6. The six winter months, excepting only a few days at Christmas and Easter. June, July, and August would not in general be so suitable for classes, but good lectures once a week, would probably be attended at any time.

8. From two to seven or even eight.

9. Would vary with local trades and previous training; but generally, history, political economy, and especially science.

The answers from the Co-operative Society, Bury, Lancashire, mention as the most suitable subjects, history, science, mechanics, and political economy. They mention that Rochdale and Oldham might co-operate with them. They say that "there is not a great demand for instruction among the classes referred to in the questions; but this we are confident is in a great measure due to the fact that in this district there have been few facilities." Similar testimony is borne by the answers from the Crewe Mechanics' Institute.

Working Men's Club and Institute Union,
150, Strand, W.C., London,
May 12, 1873.

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR,

It has been brought to the knowledge of the above-named society that a syndicate has been appointed by the University of Cambridge to consider the conditions under which the University may promote higher education among various classes in the large towns of the United Kingdom.

The Council have therefore desired me to state that this society is in constant communication with a very large and increasing number of institutions generally described as Working Men's Clubs. The total number is estimated at upwards of 700, and is increasing at the rate of about 50 a year. They have been set on foot with the view of meeting the social and educational wants of those members of the working class whose inferior degree of education or habits and tastes render them unable to avail themselves of the mechanics' institutes. Although the clubs were, in the first instance, mainly established in order to provide the bulk of the working class with a safe and desirable place of resort in their leisure hours for society and recreation, yet the object of education was not forgotten, and there is very generally some provision for education by means of classes, lectures, and libraries. The demand for such education is, however, in excess of the means of satisfying it. From what we have seen of the members of these institutions, we believe that there would be a great increase in the number of the more intelligent artisans who join these clubs, if higher education were provided. Hitherto, the clubs have had to depend upon the services of volunteers and amateur teachers, but this source of supply is very uncertain and often unsatisfactory.

From our observations and inquiries we believe that, in all our large towns, members of the artisan class would be glad to avail themselves of systematic instruction in constitutional history, political philosophy, and in political economy. For instruction in such subjects there is little or no provision; whereas for instruction in science, some efforts have been made by the managers of the more important mechanics' institutes.

In several of the workmen's clubs classes have been opened for instruction in science and art under the autho-

city and superintendence of the Science and Art Department at South Kensington; but while there has been, in this manner, provision for instruction in the elementary stages, there has been no adequate provision for enabling students who pass in the elementary stage to obtain *advanced* instruction in science. It is not sufficient to provide exhibitions enabling distinguished students to proceed to the School of Mines or Royal School of Chemistry, which involve the entire abandonment of the workman's daily employment for a considerable period. What is wanted is provision for higher scientific instruction for those who pass in the elementary stage, which they should receive at night classes.

As regards the contribution to be made towards the cost of such instruction as has been alluded to in this letter we think some distinction must be made between that given in history and political or economic science, and that given in physical science. The latter has a direct money value and direct connection with a man's industrial position and success: the former not. It will therefore be more easy to obtain an adequate contribution from the students in the latter case than in the former. Seeing however that there is an increasing conviction, on the part of the middle and upper classes, that sound instruction for the mass of the people in history and political and economic science is an important security for the future good government and civil peace of this country, we think that, in all large industrial centres, ample contributions towards the expense would not be wanting.

To return for a moment to the higher teaching in physical science to which I have alluded, I may add that the successful students in the elementary classes might in several cases, under existing rules of the Science and Art Department, receive scholarships which would be available for the expense of such higher instruction.

As regards accommodation for classes and lectures, many of the clubs have rooms or halls; but we think that the members should, as a general rule, be required to attend wherever it may be found most convenient to hold such classes or lectures. There will be other bodies and institutions in every large town, besides the workman's club, whose members desire higher education; and we presume that whenever the University authorities provide teachers, a committee will be formed in the town consisting of representatives of the different bodies and institutions. It will be the duty of that committee to arrange as to the place where the lectures may be most conveniently held, with reference, among other considerations, to the demands of the different bodies. On such committee there might be representatives of mechanics' institutes, workmen's clubs, young men's Christian institutions, trade and benefit societies, and other working class organisations.

As regards the several matters of detail referred to in the list of questions which has been circulated on this subject, I would reply that classes would best be attended during the spring, autumn, and winter months; but that it is extremely difficult to secure attendance after May and before October. As to hours, it is still very difficult, in most towns, to obtain the attendance of workmen before 8 o'clock p.m.

Our experience shows us that it is not desirable that too long an interval should take place between successive lectures or classes, lest the link of connection be broken. On the other hand, there must not be a too frequent call upon the time of the student, for he will need time to prepare the work which he will be required to carry on in connection with the classes or lectures which he attends. And on this point, we would venture to observe (although it is a matter not likely to be overlooked by the University teachers) there should be as much examination by question and answer as possible at each meeting, with adequate recapitulation; and the students should be provided with ample work to prepare at home. Probably two days instruction per week would, as a general rule, meet the requirements of the case.

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

HODGSON PRATT,
Vice-Chairman.

HENRY SOLLY,
Organising Secretary.

To the Reverend the Vice-Chancellor
of Cambridge University.

At a Meeting of the Memorialists of the town of Birmingham, held 8th April 1873, the following resolutions, among others, were agreed to:—

That the University of Cambridge be requested to appoint a Syndicate to carry out the following scheme :

- (1.) To publish annually (or as often as may be thought expedient) a programme of a course of study in those branches of learning that promote general culture, suited to the wants of young men who have already acquired the elements of a liberal education.
- (2.) To arrange for an annual examination in the subjects enumerated in the programme, to be conducted locally by examiners appointed by the Syndicate.
- (3.) To provide teachers and lecturers in these subjects on the application of any town, or associated towns.

That, in the opinion of the Memorialists, it is important that some degree should be conferred upon those students who pass the examination now proposed to be made, as the Memorialists consider that the success of the proposed scheme will largely depend upon the conferring of such a degree.

That an assurance be given to the University on the part of the Memorialists that they do not contemplate putting the University to any expense in carrying out the objects of this Syndicate.

That, in the opinion of the Memorialists, it would be possible and desirable to arrange the details of the above scheme so as also to provide for the higher education of women.*

That, in replying to the questions prepared by the Syndicate appointed to consider the Memorials from Birmingham and other large towns, the Memorialists return answers only to such questions as have a distinct reference to the higher education of young men and women.

REPLIES.

1. The demand for instruction among the young men referred to is not very great at present, but it is rapidly growing. It is the absence of a more pressing demand for instruction on the part of the young men themselves, and the presence of the conviction, very strongly held by the Memorialists, that great benefits would accrue to them, to the town and to the country, were opportunities for further culture placed within their reach, which has given rise to the present movement.

The Memorialists feel that they ought not to wait till the demand for instruction calls for the supply; on the contrary, they believe that the supply should precede the demand, and precede it for the very purpose of creating, developing, and directing it. That demand for education invariably follows, and is created by, a well-organised system for supplying educational needs, is abundantly proved by the history of the rise and rapid growth of language, science, and literature classes of the Midland Institute in this town, and of the Universities' local examinations for boys and girls. To this evidence they appeal with confidence, in support of their petition to the University of Cambridge to encourage and stimulate the growing desire for higher education in our large towns.

The honorary secretary of the Birmingham Ladies' Educational Association, writing on behalf of that association, says, "I believe that there is a large class of women who would avail themselves of instruction if the opportunity was offered."

2. Classes of the Midland Institute, in Latin, Greek, French, German, English history, English language, and mathematics, without taking into consideration science classes. These classes are of such a standard as to enable students prepared by them to pass the matriculation examination at the University of London.

Classes for young men at Queen's College, established in the autumn of 1872, to meet the wants of this class of students.

Provision is made by the scheme of the Endowed Schools Commissioners for the future management of the Grammar School, now before Parliament, for "evening and other classes for students of both sexes."

3. (1.) Young men. Those cited in answer to previous question, also the Association for promoting higher Education in Birmingham (*vide* Resolution 7, *supra*).

(2.) Women. The Midland Institute and Ladies' Educational Association provide morning lectures and classes for ladies.

In a scheme for instruction and examination : Yes.

* It is suggested that the existing University of Cambridge Local Examinations for Women might be incorporated with the above.

5. Leamington, Coventry, Wolverhampton, Leicester, Stourbridge, and others.

We think that the resources of Birmingham are sufficient to enable it to act for itself without the co-operation of other towns.

6. From September to May, with vacations at Christmas and Easter. Present experience shows that attendance at classes begins to decline rapidly early in the month of April, and that as the evenings grow light the decrease is augmented. It would not be possible to form classes during the special periods named.

7. All days, except Saturday, would be alike convenient. Hours: Young men, evening; women, morning and afternoon; except in the case of those already engaged in tuition. Special arrangements have had to be made by the Midland Institute to enable governesses to be present at lectures.

9. English language, history and literature.

Latin and Greek languages and literatures.

French, German, Italian, Spanish languages and literatures.

Mathematics.

Natural science.

Philosophy.

10. To a very slight extent, as far as regards the higher education of young men and women. These examinations are chiefly technical, and the standard is so low that they can hardly be said to give any encouragement to culture, except so far as teachers' certificates are concerned, in which case the standard is higher. The present examinations of the Society of Arts do tend to promote culture, but there is every reason to believe that these useful examinations

will be shortly abandoned; the examinations in Latin have already been discontinued.

11. If by University teaching be meant, simply, teaching given by graduates of the University who have distinguished themselves in particular branches of learning, the Memorialists are decidedly of opinion that University examinations without such University teaching would not meet the wants of the town of Birmingham, in respect of the higher education of young men. What they do feel is, that the town of Birmingham has no special need to seek the intervention of the University to obtain for it the necessary staff of teachers; partly because it has four great educational institutions in its midst—King Edward's School, Queen's College, the Midland Institute, and the Proprietary School, all supplied with an able staff of teachers; and partly, because from its central position, within easy railway communication with Oxford and London, it is able to command (as it has in times past commanded) all the teaching power of a high order for its requirements.

The Memorialists of the town of Birmingham have given greater prominence to University examinations than to University teaching in their memorial, from no desire to undervalue the benefits which the large towns would derive from such teaching; but because, over and above the considerations that arise from the specially favourable circumstances in which Birmingham is placed with regard to procuring University teachers, they feel most strongly that the best teaching will fail, either to attract students in large numbers, or to give stability to this movement in their behalf, unless accompanied by (1.) a programme of a course of study, and (2.) periodical examinations conducted by so universally recognised and respected an educational body as the University, and (3.) the conferring of some degree upon those who succeed in passing such examinations.

SCHEME for LECTURES and CLASSES to be conducted under the immediate superintendence of the Syndicate of the University of Cambridge, in the towns of Nottingham, Derby, and Leicester, during the year 1873-74.

First term of three months beginning October 1873.

Place.	—	Subject.	Lecturer.	Day.	Hour.
Nottingham	Evening Lecture*	Political Economy	A	Monday	7.30 P.M.
"	Evening Class*	"	A	Thursday	7.30 P.M.
"	Morning Lecture†	English Literature	B	Tuesday	11 A.M.
"	Morning Class†	"	B	Thursday	11 A.M.
"	Evening Lecture†	Force and Motion	C	Tuesday	7.30 P.M.
"	Evening Class†	"	C	Friday	7.30 P.M.
Derby	Evening Lecture*	Political Economy	A	Tuesday	7.30 P.M.
"	Evening Class*	"	A	Friday	7.30 P.M.
"	Morning Lecture†	English Literature	B	Wednesday	11 A.M.
"	Morning Class†	"	B	Friday	11 A.M.
"	Evening Lecture†	Force and Motion	C	Wednesday	7.30 P.M.
"	Evening Class†	"	C	Saturday	7.30 P.M.
Leicester	Evening Lecture*	Political Economy	A	Wednesday	8 P.M.
"	Evening Class*	"	A	Saturday	8 P.M.
"	Evening Lecture†	Force and Motion	C	Thursday	8 P.M.
"	Evening Class†	"	C	Monday	8 P.M.

Second term of three months beginning January 1874.

Place.	—	Subject.	Lecturer.	Day.	Hour.
Nottingham	Evening Lecture*	Astronomy	D	Monday	7.30 P.M.
"	Evening Class*	"	D	Thursday	7.30 P.M.
"	Morning Lecture†	Physical Geography (?)	E	Wednesday	11 A.M.
"	Morning Class†	"	E	Saturday	11 A.M.
"	Evening Lecture†	English Constitutional History	F	Tuesday	7.30 P.M.
"	Evening Class†	"	F	Friday	7.30 P.M.
Derby	Evening Lecture*	Astronomy	D	Tuesday	7.30 P.M.
"	Evening Class*	"	D	Friday	7.30 P.M.
"	Morning Lecture†	Physical Geography (?)	E	Monday	11 A.M.
"	Morning Class†	"	E	Thursday	11 A.M.
"	Evening Lecture†	English Constitutional History	F	Wednesday	7.30 P.M.
"	Evening Class†	"	F	Saturday	7.30 P.M.
Leicester	Evening Lecture*	Astronomy	D	Wednesday	8 P.M.
"	Evening Class*	"	D	Saturday	8 P.M.
"	Morning Lecture†	Physical Geography (?)	E	Tuesday	11 A.M.
"	Morning Class†	"	E	Friday	11 A.M.
"	Evening Lecture†	English Constitutional History	F	Thursday	8 P.M.
"	Evening Class†	"	F	Monday	8 P.M.

* The evening lectures and classes marked * are intended specially, though not exclusively, for the working classes.

† The morning lectures and classes marked † are put at a time which it is expected may generally be found most convenient for ladies.

† The evening lectures and classes marked † are put at a time which it is expected may generally be found most convenient for young men engaged in business.

Written examinations will be held after the conclusion of each term in the work done in the several lectures and classes, open to all the pupils who may desire to take advantage of them. But none of these examinations will be open to any person who has not attended the lectures, or the lectures and classes, in the subject to which that examination refers. Certificates will be granted to the candidates who manifest sufficient merit in the examinations.

The teacher to remain in the lecture room for some time after the conclusion of each lecture and class in order to answer questions, or solve the difficulties which have occurred to pupils, and to give advice as to the reading of text books and other means of efficiently studying the subject.

Each lecture to be accompanied at the discretion of the teacher by a syllabus distributed to the pupils, and by questions. Those who desire to answer these questions to do so in writing at home, and to be at liberty to submit their answers to the teacher for correction and comment.

The class in each subject to be formed only from among those who attend the lectures in that subject, and to consist of those who are desirous of studying it more fully. The class, at the discretion of the teacher, either to take up the subject of the lectures or cognate subjects bearing directly thereon and necessary for the better elucidation of the subject of the lectures. The teaching in the class to be more conversational than that in the lecture.

The towns to make all local arrangements, to provide lecture rooms, and jointly to pay to the University at the beginning of each of the two terms a sum of 375*l.* for the supply of the teaching and examinations, and also to pay to the University a sufficient sum each term (estimated at about 1*l.*) to cover the expenses of travelling and printing incurred by the lecturers on behalf of the scheme.

JAMES STUART,

Hon. Sec. to the Syndicate.

Cambridge,
13th June 1873.

THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENT WAS RECEIVED FROM THE VICE-CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE ON 10TH JUNE 1874.

REPORT.

St. Peter's College Lodge,
1st June 1874.

THE Syndicate appointed on the 27th of February 1873, "to consider the subjects of the Memorials from various places, requesting the co-operation of the University in establishing a system of higher education in various parts of the country," beg leave to make the following report to the Senate:

In accordance with the power conferred on them by grace of the Senate on 5th June 1873, "to organise courses of lectures at a limited number of centres, and to make provision for holding such examinations as they may consider expedient, on condition that the requisite funds are guaranteed by the local authorities," courses of lectures were delivered and classes were held during twelve weeks in the months of October, November and December, 1873, at Derby, Leicester, and Nottingham, in the following subjects:—Political economy, by Mr. Stanton, M.A., Trinity College; English literature, by Mr. E. B. Birks, M.A., Trinity College; force and motion, by Mr. Harding, B.A., Trinity College.

The following regulations were made for the conduct of the lectures and classes:

"The teacher to remain in the lecture room for some time after the conclusion of each lecture and class in order to answer questions, or solve the difficulties which have occurred to pupils, and to give advice as to the reading of text-books and other means of efficiently studying the subject.

"Each lecture to be accompanied at the discretion of the teacher by a syllabus distributed to the pupils, and by questions. Those who desire to answer these questions to do so in writing at home, and to be at liberty to submit their answers to the teacher for correction and comment.

"The class in each subject to be formed only from among those who attend the lectures in that subject, and to consist of those who are desirous of studying it more fully. The class at the discretion of the teacher, to take up either the subject of the lectures or cognate subjects bearing directly thereon, and necessary for the better elucidation of the subject of the lectures. The teaching in the class to be more conversational than that in the lecture."

The lectures and classes were attended by a large number of persons, including many of the working classes. Examinations were held in each town, after the course, by Mr. J. Venn, Mr. J. Stuart, and Mr. D. C. Tovey. The following extracts from their reports show the nature of the results:

From the Report of the Examiner in Force and Motion:—

"The general character of the papers distinctly shows that good and *bona fide* work has been done. The pupils have evidently attended to the lectures, and worked for them, and have acquired a fair and thoroughly sound knowledge of the more elementary parts of theoretical mechanics and of some portions of trigonometry in connection therewith. . . . Among the papers deserving certificates, those which are deficient are deficient rather in the amount done than in the character of doing it; and one striking feature of the papers as a whole is the almost complete

absence of blundering answers. What is understood seems exceedingly clearly understood, and the principle of it thoroughly grasped."

From the Report of the Examiner in English Literature:—

"The evidences of attention and painstaking in the papers were very marked. It was obvious at the same time that many of the candidates had approached the subject of English literature for the first time."

From the Report of the Examiner in Political Economy:—

"I have no hesitation in saying that the results of the examination in political economy have been very satisfactory. An extensive knowledge of the subject could not of course be expected from those who had only recently begun the study of it, and the examination was purposely limited to the more elementary parts of the science; but I was pleased to find abundant instances on the part of nearly all who sent in papers, of the interest with which they had studied the principles, and of the care with which they had been taught to find illustrations of these principles in the circumstances of their own industrial employments or daily experience."

In January, February, March, and April 1874, courses of lectures were delivered and classes were held during 12 weeks at Derby, Leicester, and Nottingham (Midland district), and at Bradford, Halifax, Keighley, and Leeds (Yorkshire district). The subjects of these lectures were as follows:—Midland district—Constitutional history, by Mr. Thompson, B.A., Christ's College; physical geography and geology, by Mr. Teall, B.A., St. John's College; astronomy, by Mr. Harding, B.A. Trinity College. Yorkshire district—Political economy, by Mr. Cunningham, B.A., Trinity College, and Mr. Ede, B.A., St. John's College; constitutional history, by Mr. Newman, M.A., Trinity College; physical geography and geology, by Mr. Sollas, B.A., St. John's College. Examinations were held in each town after the course by Mr. T. G. Bonney, Mr. B. E. Hammond, Mr. A. Marshall, and Mr. J. Stuart, from whose reports the following are extracts.

From the Report of the Examiner in Astronomy:—

"There is evidence of careful and accurate teaching, and of painstaking study. The questions are almost always answered correctly so far as the answer goes, and the pupils seem to have distinctly appreciated the value of methodical and accurate knowledge."

From the Report of the Examiner in Physical Geography and Geology:—

"The teaching has only lasted for about three months; the subject is probably, to a considerable extent, new to several of the students, and they, as a rule, have had little practice in examination work. I have endeavoured to bear this in mind, and have looked over the papers perhaps with a little more leniency than I should have shown in an ordinary examination. But on arriving at the conclusion of my work, and reviewing the results and impressions of it, I find that this allowance was hardly needed. The answers on the whole have been very good, the majority of the students have done well, some remarkably well, but few very badly. The answers were clear, connected, reasonable, showing that the student had appreciated the bearings of the subject, and had got his or her ideas clear upon it. The results are, in my opinion, most satisfactory, and an evidence that the system is doing good work."

From the Report of the Examiner in English History:—
 "The results of the examination in English constitutional history have been thoroughly satisfactory, both as regards the amount of progress made and the quality of work done. Whatever has been learned has been learned accurately, and will serve as a sound basis for further study of the subject."

From the Report of the Examiner in Political Economy:—
 "The short courses of lectures, which have during the last three months been delivered in these towns, appear to have completely succeeded in the aim to which they were directed, of introducing the classes to the subject, of giving them a general acquaintance with the nature of the problems with which political economy deals, and of the method by which they must be treated. Ninety-one out of 94 papers which were sent up deserve certificates to the effect that the writers have attended the lectures with profit and have clear notions on some of the elementary principles of the subject; while 40 candidates (of whom 10 are from Bradford, 7 from Halifax, 7 from Keighley, and 16 from Leeds) deserve a higher certificate to the effect that they have, with the aid of the lectures, mastered the leading outlines of the subject, and laid a foundation for a thorough study of its more difficult problems. A few papers show that considerable power of dealing with questions of some complexity has been already obtained."

"I am of opinion that the success of this introductory course of lectures has been such as fully to justify the attempt to proceed to more advanced courses, in each of which one or two of the more difficult portions of the science might be treated exhaustively."

The numbers attending the different courses of lectures have ranged from 30 to 500, and have generally been between 100 and 150. The number of those presenting themselves for examination in December was 108, of whom 37 received certificates of merit, and 55 received certificates that they had satisfied the examiner. The number of those presenting themselves for examination in April was

260, of whom 123 received certificates of merit, and 114 received certificates that they had satisfied the examiner. The papers of questions which were set from week to week to the members of the classes were answered by a large proportion of the students, and the lecturers have been well satisfied with the assiduity and perseverance of their pupils. In some instances students among the working classes have walked several miles to and from each lecture.

The Syndicate have reason to be well satisfied with the working of the scheme, and believe that by means of it accurate and methodical instruction has been received by a considerable number of persons who would not otherwise have had the opportunity of obtaining such instruction. Mr. Stuart, the honorary secretary of the Syndicate, has more than once visited all the towns in which lectures have been delivered, and has attended some lectures in each. His report as to the social and educational value of the scheme, so far as it has been tried, is most encouraging.

The Syndicate have received application for lectures and classes to be held during the ensuing autumn and winter at the following places:—(1) Derby and Nottingham, (2) Leicester, (3) Bradford, Halifax, Keighley, and Leeds, (4) Liverpool, including Birkenhead and New Brighton, (5) Burslem, Hanley, Newcastle-under-Lyne, and Stoke-on-Trent. They anticipate little difficulty in obtaining a sufficient supply of competent lecturers to meet these demands.

H. W. COOKSON, Vice-Chancellor.
 W. H. BATESON.
 W. H. THOMPSON.
 B. H. KENNEDY.
 G. D. LIVEING.
 H. LATHAM.
 A. A. VANSITTART.
 I. TODHUNTER.
 JOHN LAMB.
 E. W. BLORE.
 HENRY SIDGWICK.
 G. F. BROWNE.

THE FOLLOWING MEMORIAL, WITH THE LETTERS DATED 25 APRIL, 28 APRIL, 1873, HAVE BEEN FORWARDED TO THE COMMISSIONERS.

UNIVERSITY REFORM.

To the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., &c., &c.

Trinity College, Cambridge,
 25 April 1873.

SIR,
 We have the honour to submit to you the accompanying document, and beg leave to draw your attention to the explanation we would desire to offer respecting its origin and purport.

In accordance with a feeling generally current in the University regarding the necessity of the reforms here indicated, a meeting was held at Cambridge in the month of December last, consisting of persons engaged in University education, on which occasion the resolutions embodied in the document were drawn up as expressing the changes considered to be of the greatest urgency.

This document has since received the signatures which are now attached. The fact that so many residents, including so very large a majority of the most influential and eminent members of the University, of all political opinions, should support the proposed resolutions, is, we trust, a sufficient proof that they are, in their estimation, necessary and important.

The whole question respecting the tenure of fellowships has lately been much discussed. We do not therefore consider it requisite to lay before you reasons in detail for the expediency of the reforms here advocated. We may, however, observe that reform on this point has become an imperative necessity owing to the great increase in the number of laymen who now occupy educational posts at Cambridge.

It is universally admitted that the present regulations connected with the tenure of fellowships are highly unsatisfactory. They seriously diminish the number of learned residents in Cambridge. They are detrimental to the efficiency of teaching in the University, and calculated to deprive her of the educational services of many of her ablest members.

Reforms analogous to those proposed in the first two resolutions have already been carried out in several of the Colleges. It has been the desire of other foundations to reorganise their statutes in a similar manner, but the late refusal of Her Majesty in Council to accede to the alterations in the College statutes proposed by the Master and Fellows of Trinity College has left no alternative but to lay

the subject before you, Sir, as the Head of the Government, in the confident assurance that you have truly at heart the interests of learning, and are most anxious to render the Universities efficient schools for the promotion of science and culture.

We beg to remain,
 Faithfully yours,
 ROBERT BURN,
 Fellow, Senior Classical Lecturer, and late
 Tutor of Trinity College.
 H. A. MORGAN,
 Fellow and Tutor of Jesus College.

[Enclosure.]

We, the undersigned, being resident fellows of Colleges and other resident members of the University of Cambridge, engaged in educational work or holding offices in the University or the Colleges, thinking it of the greatest importance that the Universities should retain the position which they occupy as the centres of the highest education, are of opinion, that the following reforms would increase the educational efficiency of the University, and at the same time promote the advancement of science and learning.

I. No fellowship should be tenable for life, except only when the original tenure is extended in consideration of services rendered to education, learning, or science, actively and directly, in connection with the University or the Colleges.

II. A permanent professional career should be as far as possible secured to resident educators and students, whether married or no.

III. Provision should be made for the association of the Colleges, or of some of them, for educational purposes, so as to secure more efficient teaching and to allow to the teachers more leisure for private study.

IV. The pecuniary and other relations subsisting between the University and the Colleges should be revised, and, if necessary, a representative board of University finance should be organised.

We are of opinion that a scheme may be framed which shall deal with these questions in such a manner as to promote simultaneously the interests of education and of learning, and that any scheme by which those interests should be dissociated would be injurious to both.

PROFESSORS.

J. C. Adams, Lowndean Professor of Astronomy.
 Churchill Babington, Disney Professor of Archaeology.
 C. C. Babington, Professor of Botany.
 A. Cayley, Sadlerian Professor of Mathematics.
 J. Challis, Plumian Professor of Astronomy.
 E. C. Clark, Regius Professor of Laws.
 S. Colvin, Slade Professor of Fine Arts.
 H. Fawcett, Professor of Political Economy.
 W. W. Fisher, Downing Professor of Medicine.
 G. V. Harcourt, Professor of International Law.
 G. M. Humphry, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.
 B. H. Kennedy, Regius Professor of Greek.
 J. B. Lightfoot, Hulsean Professor of Divinity.
 G. D. Liveing, Professor of Chemistry.
 J. C. Maxwell, Professor of Experimental Physics.
 W. H. Miller, Professor of Mineralogy.
 Alfred Newton, Professor of Zoology.
 G. E. Paget, Regius Professor of Physic.
 E. H. Palmer, Lord Almoner's Reader in Arabic.
 J. R. Seeley, Professor of Modern History.
 C. Swainson, Norrisian Professor of Divinity.
 B. F. Westcott, Regius Professor of Divinity.
 R. Willis, Jacksonian Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.
 W. Wright, Professor of Arabic.

St. Peter's College.

A. Dey, Fellow and Librarian.
 J. Porter, Fellow and Tutor.
 C. Wordsworth, Fellow, Assistant Tutor, and Dean.

Clare College.

T. O. Bonser, Fellow and Librarian.
 L. Ewbank, Fellow and Lecturer.
 H. E. Maddock, Fellow.

Gonville and Caius College.

R. L. Bensly, Lecturer.
 N. M. Ferrers, Fellow and Tutor.
 E. J. Gross, Fellow and Librarian.
 J. Lamb, Fellow and Bursar.
 E. S. Roberts, Fellow and Lecturer.
 J. Venn, Fellow and Lecturer.

Trinity Hall.

E. A. Beck, Fellow and Lecturer.
 E. Carpenter, Fellow and Assistant Tutor.
 A. R. Hayes, Lecturer.
 W. Walton, Lecturer of Magdalene College and Fellow.

Corpus Christi College.

S. S. Lewis, Fellow and Librarian.
 C. W. Moule, Fellow and Lecturer.
 B. Walker, Lecturer of St. John's College, and late Fellow.

King's College.

A. Austen Leigh, Fellow and Tutor.
 Arthur Beard, Precentor and Lecturer.
 J. E. Nixon, Fellow.

Queen's College.

J. R. Lumby, Lecturer.
 G. Pirie, Fellow and Lecturer.
 A. Wright, Fellow and Dean.

St. Catharine's College.

E. T. S. Carr, Fellow and Tutor.
 G. B. Morley, Fellow.
 A. Pretor, Fellow and Assistant Tutor.
 A. W. Spratt, Fellow, Assistant Tutor, and Dean.

Jesus College.

C. A. M. Fennell, Fellow and Librarian.
 H. M. Luckock, Lecturer of King's College, Lecturer and late Fellow.
 E. H. Morgan, Fellow, Lecturer, and Dean.
 H. A. Morgan, Fellow and Tutor.
 A. Westmorland, Fellow and Prælector.

Christ's College.

J. W. Cartmell, Fellow and Senior Dean.
 J. F. Moulton, Lecturer of Jesus College, Fellow and Assistant Tutor.
 J. Peilo, Fellow and Tutor.
 J. S. Reid, Assistant Tutor.
 J. Sharpe, Fellow and Junior Dean.
 W. W. Skeat, Lecturer and late Fellow.
 R. T. Wright, Fellow and Assistant Tutor.

St. John's College.

W. H. Besant, Lecturer and late Fellow.
 T. G. Bonney, Fellow and Tutor.

E. Carver, Lecturer on Clinical Surgery.

A. Freeman, Fellow.

P. Frost, Lecturer of King's College, and late Fellow.

C. E. Graves, Lecturer of Sidney College, and Lecturer and late Fellow.

H. M. Gwatkin, Fellow and Examiner.

C. E. Haskins, Fellow.

W. E. Heitland, Fellow and Lecturer.

W. H. H. Hudson, Fellow and Lecturer.

P. T. Main, Fellow and Lecturer.

A. Marshall, Fellow and Lecturer.

F. A. Paley, Examiner for the Classical Tripos.

R. Pendlebury, Fellow and Lecturer.

J. E. Sandys, Lecturer of Jesus College, Fellow and Tutor.

C. Taylor, Fellow.

I. Todhunter, Lecturer and late Fellow.

R. R. Webb, Lecturer of Emmanuel College, Fellow.

Magdalene College.

F. Gunton, Fellow, Assistant Tutor, and Dean.

F. Patrick, Fellow and Tutor.

Trinity College.

W. H. Thompson, Master.

E. W. Blore, Fellow and Tutor.

Robert Burn, Fellow, Senior Classical Lecturer, and late Tutor.

J. W. Clark, Superintendent of the Museums, and late Fellow.

W. G. Clark, Fellow and late Tutor.

G. F. Cobb, Fellow and Junior Bursar.

M. Foster, Fellow and Prælector in Physiology.

J. W. L. Glaisher, Fellow and Assistant Tutor.

B. E. Hammond, Fellow and Assistant Tutor.

A. E. Humphreys, Fellow and Assistant Tutor.

H. Jackson, Fellow and Assistant Tutor.

R. C. Jebb, Fellow and Tutor, and Public Orator.

J. M. Image, Fellow and Assistant Tutor.

C. W. King, Fellow.

A. F. Kirkpatrick, Fellow and Assistant Tutor.

H. Lamb, Fellow and Lecturer.

E. T. Leeke, Fellow and late Assistant Tutor.

C. Lestourgeon, Lecturer on Clinical Surgery.

H. C. G. Moule, Fellow and Junior Dean.

W. D. Niven, Fellow and Assistant Tutor.

J. J. S. Perowne, Prælector in Theology, late Fellow of Corpus Christi College.

J. Prior, Fellow and Tutor.

H. Sidgwick, Lecturer and late Fellow.

R. B. Somerset, Censor of Non-collegiate Students, and late Fellow.

V. H. Stanton, Fellow.

J. Stuart, Fellow and Assistant Tutor.

H. M. Taylor, Fellow and Assistant Tutor.

C. Trotter, Fellow, Senior Dean, and Tutor.

W. A. Wright, Bursar.

Emmanuel College.

S. G. Phear, Master.

A. T. Chapman, Fellow and Tutor.

W. Chawner, Fellow and Assistant Tutor.

F. J. A. Hort, Fellow and Lecturer.

J. B. Pearson, Fellow and Tutor.

W. Reith, Fellow.

A. Rose, Fellow, Assistant Tutor, and Bursar.

E. S. Shuckburgh, Fellow and Assistant Tutor.

Sidney Sussex College.

J. C. W. Ellis, Fellow and Tutor.

G. Hale, Lecturer.

J. W. Hicks, Lecturer.

E. G. King, Lecturer.

C. Smith, Fellow, Lecturer, and Dean.

Downing College.

J. B. Bradbury, Lecturer.

R. M. Lewis, Lecturer.

The following have signed those parts only which are specified :—

T. R. Birks, Professor of Moral Theology, I. in substance, and III.

G. F. Browne, Assistant Tutor and late Fellow of St. Catharine's College, I., II., III.

H. Godfray, Senior Esquire Bedell and late Lecturer of Pembroke College, I., II., III.

F. L. Hopkins, Fellow and Tutor of Trinity Hall, II., III., IV.

P. W. Latham, Lecturer on Medicine, late Fellow of Downing College. Subject to the omission of "in connection with the University and Colleges" in I., and of "students" in II.

H. E. Malden, Lecturer of Trinity Hall, I., II., III.

J. E. B. Mayor, St. John's College, Professor of Latin,
I., III.
R. Kalley Miller, Fellow and Lecturer of St. Peter's
College, I., II.
J. H. H. Moxon, Law Lecturer of Trinity College,
except last clauses of I.
J. Perkins, Fellow and Tutor of Downing College,
I., II. IV.
J. C. Rust, Fellow and Lecturer of Pembroke College,
I. II.
C. E. Searle, Fellow and Tutor of Pembroke College,
I., II., III.
H. B. Swete, Fellow and Tutor of Gonville and Caius
College, I. III.

ANALYSIS OF SIGNATURES.

Total number of signatures, 142.

127 have signed all the resolutions.

141 " No. I.

139 " No. II.

138 " No. III.

131 " No. IV.

Of 17 heads of Colleges, 2 have signed.

Of 33 professors, 26 have signed.

Of 26 tutors, 20 have signed.

Of 84 lecturers, 66 have signed.

Of 57 resident fellows, University and College officers,
28 have signed.

REPLY.

10, Downing Street, Whitehall,
28th April 1873.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th, with the important document which sets forth the views of so large and weighty a part of the residents of Cambridge with respect to some subjects of very great moment to the University.

It gives me great pleasure to find supported by this authoritative judgment a proposal with respect to the tenure of fellowships, the principle of which was included in the Oxford University Bill of 1854, but from which the state of Parliamentary and academic opinion at the time compelled the Government of Lord Aberdeen to withdraw.

The time has hardly arrived for bringing into a working shape proposals for extending and invigorating the action of the Universities and Colleges in connection with the more effective application of their great endowments; but I may venture respectfully to assure you that the subject is one which, in whatever position I may be placed, will always command my warm and friendly interest.

I have the honour to remain,
Gentlemen,

Your very faithful servant,

W. E. GLADSTONE.

Rev. R. Burn,

Rev. H. A. Morgan.

RESOLUTION OF THE WARDEN AND FELLOWS OF NEW COLLEGE, IN THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD, PASSED AT A STATED GENERAL MEETING OF THE COLLEGE HELD ON 8 NOVEMBER 1873, AND REPORT OF A COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER THE PRESENT APPLICATION OF THE COLLEGE REVENUES.

SIR,

New College, Oxford,
14th October 1873.

I BEG leave to forward a copy of a resolution passed at a stated general meeting of the Warden and Fellows of New College, held on Wednesday, October the 8th, together with a printed copy of the report therein referred to; and request that the same may be communicated to the Commissioners.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

J. E. SEWELL.

Warden.

The Secretary,
Universities Commission.

MINUTE.

At a stated general meeting of the Warden and Fellows of New College held on Wednesday the 8th of October 1873.

The report of the Committee upon College revenues was taken into consideration, and it was resolved,—

"That the College, without pledging itself to details, accepts generally the principles laid down in the report of the Committee respecting the future application of College revenues,

" 1st. To University teaching.

" 2nd. To Collegiate teaching.

" 3rd. To terminable fellowships."

It was further resolved,—

"That this resolution, and the report of the Committee referred to in it, be forwarded to the Commissioners on University revenues."

J. E. SEWELL.

New College, 4th June 1873.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE appointed Oct. 16, 1872, "to consider the present application of the College revenues; and especially the emoluments and duties of the Warden, the number, value, tenure, and obligation of the Fellowships; and to report to the College whether in their opinion any modification of the Statutes on these points would render the College revenues more useful."

I. In drawing the following scheme on the subjects referred to, the committee have had in view the following purposes, as those which College fellowships have already served in varying degrees, and which they should serve in future.

1. College teaching and management.

2. University teaching.—This they propose to aid partly by annexing some fellowships to professorships, and assigning to them such emoluments as shall raise the stipend of the professorships to about 900*l.* a year, partly by providing for the payment of smaller sums to readers not necessarily attached to the College.

Under this head would perhaps come the assistance which they think the College should offer to any scheme which may be devised for meeting the desire expressed by many great English towns for courses of lectures to be delivered by persons delegated in some way by the Universities.

3. The encouragement of education by offering for competition prizes sufficiently large to open to persons of no private means access to the liberal professions. For this purpose the committee would retain to a large extent the present mode of electing to fellowships, only limiting their tenure and endeavouring, as far as may be, to make the occurrence of vacancies regular.

4. The encouragement of mature learning, as distinct from teaching. This will be part of the purpose of any funds set apart for the support and increase of the professoriate, but the committee would meet it also by providing for the election to fellowships and for the retention in fellowships of persons who have given proof of real interest and aptitude in literary or scientific pursuits.

It has seemed to the committee that these different purposes cannot be adequately attained without sacrificing something of the present simplicity of tenure in the fellowships. The tenure of fellowships annexed to University offices must clearly be subject to University statutes. Fellowships which are to serve as prizes and as an introduction to the professions must be given as prizes by competition, must be of substantial value, and must be of long enough tenure to start a man fairly in life. Persons who, instead of taking to professional life, stay in Oxford to teach or to study, will by this scheme have the opportunity in the one case of migrating to a teaching fellowship, or of being retained on certain conditions in their original fellowship. For the rest a uniform limited tenure seems to be that which will allow of the greatest number of such prizes, and will make them most useful by making them regular in their succession. The fellowships which are held by persons engaged in the direct service of the College the committee desire to separate from these which are given as prizes, or held merely on the general condition of study. They hold that the College should be free to choose its teachers, and to fix the tenure of its offices within certain limits as seems expedient from time to time.

II. The committee would further point out that, in dealing with the revenues of the College, they have confined themselves to so much of the corporate income as under the existing statutes is divisible among thirty fellows. That portion of the income which is dealt with by the amendments to the ordinance sanctioned by the Queen in Council in 1871 they would leave to be appropriated as provided at present, viz. to the payment of the debt in-

curred on behalf of the new buildings, the maintenance of ten open scholarships, the assistance of the Tuition Fund, and other University or College purposes approved by the visitor. The obligations already incurred will be sufficient to employ this portion of the College income for some years to come. Eventually, no doubt, there will be a surplus on this account which will be available for the general purposes of the College.

SCHEME.

I. The College shall consist of a warden and (subject to provisions named below) 30 fellows.

II. WARDENSHIP.

1. *Qualifications.*—The electors shall be bound to elect the person in their judgment most fit to be warden of the College, as a place of religion, learning, and education; such person to have been distinguished for literary or scientific attainments, or for services rendered to education in the University or elsewhere.

The warden shall not necessarily be in orders.

2. *Duties.*—The duties of the warden shall be to take a personal part, if he shall think fit to do so, in the teaching of the College; and in any case to exercise a general superintendence over its education and discipline, as well as over its property and management.

3. *Emoluments.*—The emoluments of the wardenship shall be 2,000*l.* a year, as at present arranged.

4. *Tenure.*—The wardenship shall be tenable for life; but the warden shall have the power of retiring at any time after 15 years' service, or after the age of 65, on a pension of 800*l.* a year. The warden so retiring shall retain the status of a fellow of the College for his life, but shall receive no emoluments beyond the 800*l.*

5. The present provisions for the appointment of a pro-warden in certain cases shall be retained.

III. FELLOWSHIPS.

A. *Classes of fellowships.*—There shall be three classes of fellowships.

1. Those attached to professorships in the University, the emoluments of which are or shall be derived wholly or in part from the revenues of the College.

These are herein-after called professor fellowships.

2. Those attached to offices of College teaching or management.

Those held by persons teaching in College are herein-after called tutorial fellowships.

The College shall have power to annex to the bursarship, temporarily or permanently, a fellowship of the same pecuniary value as a tutorial fellowship.

3. Those to which no office is of necessity attached.

[It is suggested that Class I. might consist of five; Class II., exclusive of the bursar, of eight (this is the number at present in employment); Class III. of sixteen: but provision should be made that the number of each of the classes should be subject to modification, according to circumstances.]

B. Mode of Election.

1. *The Professor Fellows*, of whom the Savilian professors shall be two, shall be elected in the manner provided by the statutes of the University for the time being, or, in the case of new professorships, by statutes to be made by the University with consent of the College at the time when the professorships are founded. [Except in the possible case of appointment by the Crown, the College should have a representative voice on the board which elects such professorships.]

2. *The Tutorial Fellows* shall be elected by a board consisting of the warden, the professor fellows, and six other fellows (of whom two shall be tutorial fellows) appointed for the purpose by the College from year to year.

The board shall elect after examination, or without examination, as it thinks best in each case.

The bursar, whether a fellowship be attached to the office or not, shall be elected by the College as heretofore.

3. The other fellows shall be elected by the College after examination; but the College shall have power to elect without examination persons eminent in literature or science, provided that the number of fellows who have been elected in this way shall not at any one time exceed four.

C. Tenure.

1. *Professor Fellows.*—The tenure shall follow that of the professorship to which the fellowship is attached.

2. *Tutorial Fellows* shall be elected for periods of not less than seven nor more than 20 years, the period to be determined by the board of electors in each case before the election. They shall be capable of re-election by the same board for such periods as the electors shall determine; such re-election may take place at any time not more than two years previously to the expiration of the period for which the fellow was elected.

Any fellow holding a fellowship to which a College office is attached shall vacate his fellowship when he ceases to hold such office.

A system of pensions shall be provided for persons who have held offices of teaching and management in the College.

3. Each of the other fellows shall be entitled to hold his fellowship for seven years, exclusive of any time, not exceeding three years, during which he may have been resident in the University and employed in the educational work of the College; or as a professor or public reader in the University; or during which he may have held the office of bursar of the College.

The College shall have power to re-elect once or more times for periods of seven years,—

(a.) Any fellow who is engaged as professor or reader in the University, or as a lecturer appointed by the University or the College in one of the large towns. The fellow so re-elected shall cease to hold his fellowship when he vacates his office:

(b.) Any fellow who is engaged in literary or scientific study, which is likely to produce results of permanent value in published writings:

Provided that the whole number of fellows so re-elected shall not any one time exceed four.

D. Emoluments.

1. For *Professor Fellows*, so much as shall with the other sources of emolument other than fees make up the total value of the professor fellowship to 900*l.*

2. For *Tutorial Fellows*, 300*l.* per annum.

3. For Fellows holding fellowships to which no office is attached, 200*l.* per annum.

E. General Provisions.

1. The existing restrictions in respect of marriage and property shall be abolished.

2. *Residence.*—Fellows holding tutorial fellowships shall be bound to reside in rooms in College, except by special permission of the College; and there shall never be less than three such fellows residing in rooms.

3. The professor and tutorial fellowships, and the fellowship held (if so be) by the bursar, shall be open; of the remainder half shall be open, half subject to the same restrictions as the Winchester fellowships under the existing statutes.

4. The College shall have power to postpone the election to a vacant fellowship, if more than two vacancies occur in one year.

IV. APPROPRIATION OF REVENUES.

The sum at present divisible among 30 fellows in each year is about 7,500*l.* It is estimated that within 25 years this sum will have been increased, by the improvement now in progress in the College rental, to at least 16,000*l.* Of this the present scheme has appropriated 2,700*l.* (300 × 9) to the tutorial and bursar fellowships, 3,200*l.* (200 × 16) to the fellowships to which no office is attached. If 3,000*l.* more were expended on the professor fellows,—say, by founding two new professorships at 900*l.* each, augmenting the two Savilian professorships by the addition of 300*l.* each, and some other at present poorly paid professorship by the addition of 600*l.*—this would give a total of 8,900*l.*, leaving still for distribution 7,100*l.* This sum the committee would suggest might be expended on the following purposes:

viz.,
Estimate.

1,000*l.* 1. To create temporary or permanent University readerships.

2,000*l.* 2. To provide pensions for professors and readers maintained wholly or in part from the revenues of the College, as well as for College officers.

1,000*l.* 3. To contribute to the payment of lecturers in large towns. Such lecturers to be appointed by the College, or under conditions to be approved by the College.

1,000*l.* 4. To increase the number of open scholarships to 20.

1,000*l.* 5. To create a fund out of which exhibitions may be granted from time to time to deserving undergraduates in need of assistance.

1,000*l.* 6. To create additional fellowships; if it should be found (a) that the number of tutorial fellows already provided is insufficient on account of the increased number of undergraduate members of the College; (b), that in any year there are not two vacant fellowships other than professor or tutorial fellowships.

V. GENERAL REMARKS.

1. Provision must be made in the scheme both for the saving of all vested interests, and also for the possible transference of any existing fellows who may wish to transfer themselves from the old to the new status.

2. Provision must also be made for settling the order in which the above-named purposes should be met.

Due care must be taken that a sufficient staff of fellows is maintained for the teaching and government of the College. With this proviso it would seem desirable that the filling up of the fellowships of the various classes mentioned above should proceed as nearly as may be *pari passu*.

NOTE.—Mr. Adams wishes it to be understood that he does not concur in this Report, except so far as regards making the College revenues more available for the University generally.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE BORROWING POWERS CONTAINED IN LAND DRAINAGE AND UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGE ESTATES ACTS.

There are two modes of borrowing money for improvements, such as rebuilding farmhouses, stables, barns, &c., and draining, grubbing, and clearing land, and for making roads; firstly, under the private Acts obtained by certain drainage companies; and secondly, under the University and College Estates Acts. As this College has availed itself of both modes of borrowing for the above purposes it may not be out of place if I point out to Her Majesty's Commissioners the difficulties we have experienced. Under the Drainage Acts the maximum term for the repayment of the loan, whether raised for permanent buildings or drainage, is 31 years, and the annuity charged is never less than 6*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* per cent., and there is only one company that can grant this term as far as I know, and the Lands Improvement Company is restricted to 25 years, and of course the annuity is higher in proportion. The course of proceeding is as follows:—On application being made to one of the drainage companies advertisements are published in certain papers, and plans of the estates wherein the improvements are to be made are furnished. These are laid by the company before Her Majesty's Inclosure Commissioners, who send down an inspector, and if he reports favourably the works may be commenced; and as the companies now do not insist on doing the work themselves, the owner may employ his own builder and drainer, &c., and when the works (in buildings) are advanced to a certain point they are again inspected, and finally when completed they are thoroughly examined and reported on, and the accounts inspected and verified. These are then submitted to the Inclosure Commissioners, and an addition made to them for commission to the company on the sum certified and the expenses incurred by the company and inspectors.

When these forms are all gone through, the Inclosure Commissioners issue an order, and a charge is created on the lands originally set out for this purpose; and as it becomes a parliamentary first charge, with powers of distress and entry in case of non-payment of the annuity, the drainage company finds no difficulty in transferring its charge to one of the life assurance societies. It may be said that tenants for life (and fellows of Colleges cannot rank higher) ought not to be able to charge the inheritance unless the certificates of independent persons are obtained that the works on which the money has been expended are valuable to the inheritance; and I by no means in these observations wish to controvert this proposition; but I submit that in the case of farmhouses, farm buildings, and cottages a longer term than 31 years ought to be allowed for repayment, and that as the security is most ample a lower rate than 6*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* might be taken for the annuity. If houses, &c., are built substantially—and I think that the Copyhold Commissioners have a right to be very stringent on this point—and are kept in repair, their value is not materially diminished at the expiry of 30 years; and as I desire to see both farm buildings and cottages erected much more substantially than they have hitherto been, I would suggest that the term for all buildings should be increased to 50 years, provided that the Copyhold Commissioners are satisfied as to the substantial character of the buildings, and that they should be inspected from time to time, say at intervals of 10 years, and that the borrowers should be compelled to do such repairs as may then be certified. In the case of cottages the shortness of term now allowed is very prejudicial; it is rare in an agricultural district, and in such only I am of opinion that a College ought to erect cottages, that a higher rent than 1*l.* 1*s.* a quarter can be obtained; and as each pair of cottages will cost, with all the necessary sanitary requirements, now at least 320*l.*, it is obvious that the sum received for rent will not pay one half of the annuity; the inevitable result is either that the old cottages, insalubrious though they may be, are allowed to remain with a few repairs until they will stand no longer, or the new cottages are built less substantial than they ought to be. I do not object to the term of

31 years for draining, grubbing, or cleaning land, as in those cases an immediate return for the money expended is obtained, but a tenant taking a lease objects in most cases to pay six per cent. for money expended on buildings, as he considers he is paying off the capital sum in too short a time.

The practice under the Universities and Colleges Estates Acts is rather different. Under these Acts the application is made direct to the Copyhold Commissioners, and plans are furnished to them. If these are approved, no inspector is sent down unless the commissioners think it necessary to do so, and the College executes the works under its own arrangements. The Copyhold Commissioners grant an order, charging the estates with a certain specified sum, and the money is raised from private individuals at such a rate of interest as may be agreed on, but, as the Acts do not make the mortgage an absolute first parliamentary charge on the estate, in the same manner as under the Drainage Acts, the title to the estate has to be examined, and a regular mortgage deed executed. This charge is also limited to 30 years, and it is found that many persons are not willing to lend for so long a term, and none will accept an annuity in lieu of interest and principal; it therefore becomes necessary for the borrower to create a sinking fund, as provided in 21 & 22 Victoria, chapter 44, section 28, and invest the thirtieth part of the principal sum each year. This is a troublesome process, and as the only investment in which such a fund could be securely placed is the Government stocks or funds, the sums invested each year for the repayment of the various charges created would all get mixed together, as the Bank of England will not allow two accounts in Consols in the same name. The remarks made as to the length of term in respect of loans under the Drainage Acts will apply also to these loans, and it is a very difficult question to solve whether it is not more prudent to borrow money under the Drainage Acts, where the sum paid for principal and interest each year is unvarying, notwithstanding the much greater expense in the preliminary stages, than to borrow under the College Estates Acts, where the title to estates has to be examined by solicitors for the persons making the loan, and the trouble and risk of keeping up the investments regularly each year incurred. To remedy these defects I propose that mortgages created under the Universities and Colleges Estates Acts should be declared to be first charges on the property, with a right of distress and entry in case of non-payment, and that the title of the Universities and Colleges to their several estates should be treated as absolute. If this be done, the parties borrowing would be enabled to procure the money from insurance offices, who now do not object to the nature of the security, but insist on a perfect title being made out, and as these companies do not now object to an annual charge, including principal and interest, the trouble and annoyance of continual investments would be avoided. It may, perhaps, be thought that an insurance office would not take a charge for so long a term as 50 years, and to obviate the risk of this I suggest that loans might be made to the Universities and Colleges direct from Her Majesty's Treasury, to whom the length of term could be no objection.

It has often been stated that the farm buildings and cottages on the estates belonging to Colleges are in a very dilapidated condition; that this is true in some instances I will not attempt to deny, but I submit that under the old system of the so-called beneficial leases the College had so little interest in the maintenance of these buildings, particularly the cottages, which had often been converted out of farm buildings by the lessee for his own purposes, that it was not probable that money would be expended thereon by the lessor, and the lessee would naturally do no more than keep the buildings in sufficient repair for his own purposes. Before the passing of the Universities and Colleges Estates Acts, the Colleges could raise no money for the improvement of their estates, nor could they obtain loans in substi-

tution of the fines set for renewals, which formed part of the annual income of the Colleges, and buildings, which were good enough in the sixteenth century, were found in the nineteenth century quite inadequate. Speaking from my own knowledge of the estates belonging to this College, I assert that since Parliament has relaxed the restrictions under which the estates were held everything has been done to improve them and render them fit for occupation by tenants of the highest class, and from the experience gained I feel certain that when the present beneficial leases run out the lands comprised therein will certainly be treated as well, and if the greater facilities that I have mentioned above for obtaining loans be granted, still further improvements will be effected.

ARTHUR R. ADAMS,
Bursar, St. John's College, Oxford.

5th January 1874.

[The following further paper was handed in to the Commissioners by Dr. Adams, Bursar of St. John's College, Oxford, on 29th April 1874.]

As Her Majesty's Commissioners have now definitely declined to visit the estates of the College, although requested so to do by the College in order that they might satisfy themselves by absolute inspection of the condition of the estates belonging to this College, I feel myself constrained to put on paper the information that I should have preferred to have given *viva voce*. It has often been a subject of remark and sometimes of complaint that estates owned by corporations were distinguishable by their inferior buildings and general bad management, and many persons have drawn deductions that corporations ought not to be possessors of large estates; but I trust that I shall be able to show that even if these remarks and complaints were true, the blame does not rest so much on the corporations themselves as on the Acts of the legislature to which they were subjected. I need not for the purposes of this paper go farther back into the history of corporations and their tenure of land than the disabling statutes passed in the 13th and 14th years of Queen Elizabeth; by the first of these no corporation could grant a lease for a longer term than 21 years or three lives, and without being in absolute possession, and by the latter these terms were extended to 40 years in the case of land being let for building purposes near towns. It may here be remarked that the first Act treats three lives and 21 years as commensurate, and it has been suggested that the Act really meant that the lease should endure during the existence of all three lives running together, and that on the dropping of the first life the lease should terminate not on the dropping of the last life, as has always been the custom.

Neither of these Acts contained any restriction against the granting of leases for a fine or foregift, but did contain a restriction against concurrent leases. The effect of these Acts was to enable corporations to grant leases for the above terms for a sum of money paid down, with a small rent reserved payable annually, which by another Act was required to be as to two-thirds in corn.

The members of the corporation existing at the time of the granting of the leases could dispose of to their own advantage the fine or foregift, whilst they left to their successors nothing but the small annual reserved rent. A

scheme was then invented by which the lessees might surrender their leases at the end of 7 or 14 years, when a fine or foregift was paid and a fresh lease for the original term was granted.

Such was the origin of the so-called beneficial leases. That this system was onerous to the lessors is quite evident when it is seen that all they could grant was in reality nothing but a deferred annuity commencing 14 or 26 years after the time when the fine was paid, and as the lessee had to take all the chances of fluctuations of value of money and produce he would naturally demur to paying more than what he thought was an adequate price for his additional term; in fact, until very recently from one to one and one-third years annual improved value was the rate of fine for the renewal of a 21 years' lease. If this were onerous on the lessor it was no less oppressive on the lessee, for he knew that if he improved the cultivation of his land or erected new or rebuilt the old and dilapidated buildings he was liable to have his fine raised, and his object naturally was to do as little as possible so long as he managed to get out of his land enough to recoup him for his outlay. Hence came also the dilapidated condition of the cottages on properties belonging to corporations, for it was customary to include in the lease of farms which were often granted to persons who took them not for the purposes of occupation but to re-let to others and make a profit rent thereout, all cottages or buildings standing on the farms; and it will readily be conceded that under such a system it would be highly improbable that the lessee would improve or rebuild any cottages which happened to fall into decay; but in many cases he did worse, for he converted, in consequence of the increase of population, many buildings which had been erected for agricultural purposes into dwellings for his labourers. The corporations being prevented from borrowing money, and having no income except that arising from fines which were uncertain, and the small reserved rents, were powerless to remedy these defects, and as in most cases the practice of renewing leases at fixed dates had become inveterate they could not compel the lessees to repair or rebuild, and they had no money to lay out in such improvements.

Until about 40 years ago no beneficial leases had been refused renewal, and the buildings on the land had become much dilapidated, but when the Colleges commenced to refuse renewals it was soon discovered that their claims for dilapidations against their lessees would be met by all sorts of difficulties, and as far as this College is concerned the amount recovered on this head is really quite insignificant. Since the passing of certain Acts called Drainage or Lands Improvement Acts, and the Universities and Colleges Estates Acts, much has been done to improve the buildings on estates, but, as I have pointed out in another paper, the terms are not sufficiently liberal to induce Colleges to erect suitable cottages. This College, however, has wherever it has come into property of estates at the expiry of beneficial leases, done what was in its power to improve the habitations of the working classes, and has built at Cumnor four new cottages and improved four others, at Eaton four cottages, at Fyfield six cottages and improved others (and lately has decided on building 18 more cottages in that parish), and at Long Wittenham 12 new cottages, and has authorised the bursar to erect cottages wherever they shall be needed, and to borrow the money under the authority of the Copyhold Commissioners.

EXTRACT FROM REEVE'S* HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH LAW RELATIVE TO CHURCH AND COLLEGE LEASES.

While the Parliament were consulting for the encouragement and due order of these [charitable] institutions, it passed several Acts for the preservation of another kind of public property, the possessions of the church: these had of late suffered considerable dilapidations.

The clergy in Queen Mary's time, particularly the bishops, foreseeing a Protestant succession would soon take place, were resolved to make the most of their present possession, and exercised the full extent of that power over their ecclesiastical property which was allowed them by the law, in letting long leases, and otherwise encumbering it, little solicitous how much they dilapidated the revenues of their successors. Bishop Gardiner made no scruple of boasting of this practice, and used to say in allusion to the length of his leases, that he should be a bishop a hundred years after he was dead. Abuse like this called for some

remedy; and accordingly several provisions were made by Parliament which have since been known by the appellation of the *restraining statutes*.

These we will mention in the order in which they were made. The first is Stat. 1 Elizabeth, c. 19, and relates only to bishops. This Act having enabled the crown (which power was heretofore exercised by the King without such a parliamentary sanction), upon the vacancy of any archbishopric or bishopric, to take into its possession as much of its lands as amounts to the value of the parsonages appropriate, and tenths within the same belonging to the crown, so that an exchange shall in that manner be effected, in order that the said revenue of tenths and impropriate benefices might be in the governance and disposition of the clergy. Having made this regulation the Statute further ordains as follows: that all gifts, grants, feoffments, fines, or other conveyance, or estate, by any archbishop or bishop, of any honours, castles, manors, lands, tenements or other hereditaments, parcel of the possession of his see, to any person or body corporate, other than the queen and her

* Reeve's History of the English Law. Edited by W. F. Finlason, Vol. III. chapter 33.

successors, whereby an estate should pass, other than for the term of 21 years, or three lives, from the commencement of it, and whereupon the old accustomed yearly rent or more shall be reserved, and payable during the 21 years or three lives, shall be void. The reservation in favour of alienations to the Queen was probably only meant to be in aid of the provisions in the first part of this Act just mentioned.

This subject was taken up again in another way, and extended beyond the bishops to other ecclesiastical persons by Stat. 13 Elizabeth, c. 10. This Act contains two provisions, one to make ineffectual all conveyances by beneficed persons to defeat the remedy which the law gives against their executors for dilapidations; the other to put a restraint upon the leases of other spiritual men similar to that imposed on those of bishops. In the first place, it is enacted that if any archbishop, bishop, dean, archdeacon, provost, treasurer, chaunter, chancellor, prebendary, or any other having a dignity or office in a cathedral or collegiate church; or if any parson, vicar, or other incumbent of any ecclesiastical living, to which belongs any house or building which he ought to maintain in repair; if any such person make a deed of gift, or alienation of his movable goods and chattels for the above mentioned purpose, the successor may commence a suit against the person to whom the deed is made in the ecclesiastical court for the dilapidations, in the same manner as he might against him if he were the executor.

And, secondly, because long leases were the chief cause of dilapidations and the impoverishing of successors, it was enacted that all leases, gifts, grants, feoffments, conveyances, or estates by the Master and Fellows of a college, dean and chapter of a cathedral or collegiate church, master or guardian of an hospital, parson, vicar, or any other having a spiritual living* (other than for the term of 21 years, or three lives, from the time any such lease or grant shall be made, whereupon the accustomed yearly rent or more shall be reserved, and payable yearly during the term) shall be void.

This Act is followed by another made in the same sessions,† in order "to prevent livings appointed for ecclesiastical ministers being transferred by corrupt and indirect dealings to other uses." It enacts that no lease of any benefice, or ecclesiastical promotion with cure, nor of any part thereof, not being impropriated, shall endure any longer than while the lessor shall be ordinarily resident and serving the cure, without absence above 80 days in one year, but shall immediately upon such absence become void. The incumbent is also to forfeit one year's value of his benefice to the poor. To abolish a charge which had been imposed on many of the clergy by the zeal of the reformers, that of providing for exhibitioners at the University, and other persons out of their livings, it is enacted that the charging benefices with cure with any pension or profit shall be void. However, it is provided, notwithstanding the former clause of this Act, that a parson who may by law hold two benefices may devise that on which he does not usually reside to his curate, which, however, is only to endure as long as the curate resides, without absenting himself for 40 days in one year.

These two Acts of 13 Elizabeth were explained by Stat. 14 Elizabeth, c. 11. As to the last of them, it was thought that bonds and covenants to enjoy land, not being leases, were not within the restriction of the Statute; wherefore it is declared,‡ that all bonds, contracts, covenants and promises, and by Stat. 43 Elizabeth, c. 9, all judgments for permitting any enjoyment of a benefice with cure, or to take the profits, shall be adjudged of the same force as leases; and the like engagements made by curates are to be considered in the same light as demises.§ Again as to that clause of 13 Elizabeth, c. 10, which concerns leases, it is declared|| that it shall not be construed to extend to houses or ground belonging to houses situated in the city, borough, town corporate, or market town, or the suburbs of them, so as it be not the capital or dwelling-house for the habitation of such ecclesiastical persons, nor have above 10 acres of ground belonging to it. But leases may be made of such houses as before the Stat. 13 Elizabeth, c. 10. However, they are not permitted by this Statute¶

* It was held that bishops were not included under these general words, for that it was not to be presumed that Parliament would express the greater dignitaries after the lesser in mere general words,—an important principle of statutory construction (*Golds.*, 171; *Godb.*, 395; 1 *Jones*, 186; *Archbishop of Canterbury's case*; 2 *Coke's Reps.*, 47).

† 13 Eliz., c. 20.

§ Sect. 16.

¶ 14 Eliz., c. 11.

‡ Sect. 15.

|| Sect. 17.

to make them a reversion, nor without reserving the accustomed yearly rent at the least, nor without charging the lessee with the reparations, nor for longer term than 40 years at the most, nor are any houses permitted to be aliened, unless there be, in recompense thereof, an assurance made of lands of as good value, and of as great yearly value at the least, in fee simple.* It is, moreover, declared that all money recovered by sentence, composition, or otherwise, for dilapidations, shall, within two years after the receipt thereof, be employed on the buildings in respect of which it was recovered, on pain of forfeiting double as much as is not so employed.†

The next Act in the Statute book concerning college leases is Stat. 18 Elizabeth, c. 6, for maintenance of the Colleges in the Universities, and of Winchester and Eton, which is followed by another in the same sessions, Stat. 18 Elizabeth, c. 11, intended to explain further the Stat. 13 Elizabeth, c. 10 and 20, concerning dilapidations and leases, which we shall first take notice of as more intimately connected with what has gone before, and close this subject with the former of these two Acts. It seems that many persons had availed themselves of the letter of Stat. 13 Elizabeth, c. 10, to defeat the spirit of it, and had made leases for 21 years, or three lives, long before the expiration of former years. It is therefore declared that all leases of spiritual or collegiate lands, whereof any former lease for years is in being, not to be expired, surrendered, or ended within three years next after the making of any such new lease, shall be void. And, moreover, the same provision which had been made by Stat. 14 Elizabeth, c. 11, to prevent an invasion of the Stat. 13 Elizabeth, c. 20, respecting leases of benefices with cure was now adopted in the present instance; and every bond and covenant for renewing or making of any lease contrary to the true intent of this Act, or of 13 Elizabeth, c. 10, is made void. Thus far, as to an explanation of Stat. 13 Elizabeth, c. 10.

Next as to the Stat. 13 Elizabeth, c. 20, to enforce the forfeiture there inflicted on the incumbent of one year's profit, to be distributed among the poor of the parish, it is ordained;‡ that after complaint to the ordinary, he shall within two months after sentence, upon the request of the churchwardens, grant the sequestration of such profits to such inhabitants of the parish as he shall think convenient; and upon the ordinary's default, then every parishioner may retain his tithes, and the churchwardens may enter and take the profits of the glebe lands and other rents and duties, until the ordinary grants sequestration; and then to yield account to the sequestrators, who are to distribute the profits to the poor, according to the directions of the Act, under pain of forfeiting double the value of such as is withholden, to be recovered in the spiritual court.§

The last Act is Stat. 18 Elizabeth, c. 6, which relates to the mode of paying the rent upon some of the leases before described. This was made for the better maintenance, as the Act says, and the better relief of scholars in the Universities, and those of Eton and Winchester, and is said to have been devised by Sir Thomas Smith. It enacts that no master, provost, president, warden, dean, governor, rector, or chief ruler of any college, cathedral church, hall, or house of learning in the Universities, nor the provost, warden, or other head officer of the Colleges of Eton or Winchester, shall make a lease of any farm, or lands, tenements, or other hereditaments, to which any tithes, arable land, meadow, or pasture appertains, except one-third part at the least of the old rent be reserved and paid in corn, that is in good wheat, at 6s. 8d. the quarter, or under, and good malt at 5s., to be delivered yearly at days prefixed at the said Colleges; and in default to pay in ready money, at the election of the lessees, after the rate at which the best wheat and malt in the markets of Cambridge, Oxford, Winchester, and Windsor, for the respective neighbouring colleges, is sold the next market day before the rent is due; and all other leases to be void. The wheat, malt, or money coming of the same, to the use of the relief of the commons and diet of the colleges; and by no fraud or colour to be let or sold away, under pain of deprivation of the governor and chief rulers of the College, and all others consenting. These are provisions made for protecting ecclesiastical and eleemosynary corporations from dilapidating their possessions, and anticipating the profits of their successors by long and ruinous leases.

* Sect. 19.

† Sect. 7.

‡ Sect. 18.

§ Sect. 7.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON CHURCH LEASES, ORDERED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TO BE PRINTED 17TH JULY 1837.*

THE MODE OF LEASING.

Your Committee have not occupied themselves with any elaborate research as to the origin of the present mode of leasing, but are satisfied with stating, that it has continued for nearly three centuries upon the same footing on which it now exists. The statute of Henry VIII., c. 28., limits the power of granting leases "by any person or persons having any estate of inheritance, either in fee simple or fee tail, or in their own right, or in the right of their churches or wives;" and the 1 Eliz. c. 19. s. 5, "by archbishops or bishops," to 21 years, or three lives; and the Act 13 Eliz. c. 10. affixes this limit to "any master and fellows of any college, dean and chapter of any cathedral or collegiate church, master or guardian of any hospital, parson, vicar, or any other having any spiritual or ecclesiastical living;" with a preamble stating, "that long and unreasonable leases made by colleges, deans and chapters, parsons, vicars, and others having spiritual promotions, be the chiefest causes of the dilapidation and the decay of all spiritual livings and hospitality, and the utter impoverishing of all successors, incumbents in the same." The Act 14 Eliz. c. 11. excepts houses from the last Act, provided that no lease shall be permitted to be made by force of this Act in reversion, nor without reserving the accustomed yearly rent at the least, nor for longer term than 40 years at most.

Although the statute book furnishes some instances of Acts passed to facilitate the renewals of leases as well as the division of estates and the removal of other impediments to the transactions between lessor and lessee, there is none that limits the power of leasing since 14 Eliz. c. 11. till the 6 Will. 4. c. 20. The effect of this last mentioned Act has been to confine, by law, the parties to what had been the customary term of renewal, and to restrain the exchange of lives, a provision which, no doubt, will render the leases less valuable to the lessee, as well as the lessor. It has been also submitted to the committee, that where separate estates are attached to any ecclesiastical dignity, to which the appointments are suspended under the 5 & 6 Will. 4. c. 30., there is no provision for renewing or granting leases. The 3 & 4 Will. 4. c. 37., and 4 & 5 Will. 4. c. 90., by which the tenants of bishop's lands in Ireland have been permitted to purchase the fee simple, seem so closely connected with this subject, though not expressly admitted into it, that it may not be irrelevant to notice them among the Acts that have affected church leases.

It does not appear certain that the present system of taking fines was contemporaneous with the restriction of the powers of leasing, as the reservation of the accustomed rent is enjoined in the statutes limiting these powers, without mention of fines; but it is probable that it was so as in the case of Durham there is an account given in the evidence, of an attempt on the part of the council of the North, so early as in the 20th of Elizabeth, to determine by their award the rate of fine at which certain properties of the dean and chapter should thereafter be renewed; and that award may be considered as evidence of the early practice of taking fines on church leases, though not of binding validity now. Your Committee have not called for any of the records that might have elucidated this uncertainty, but confined their inquiries to the testimony of living witnesses as to the variations in the amount of fines, conceiving it to be rather their duty to collect information, as to the existing tenure, than to supply a history of the past, unless they had found the system so uniform in late years as to lead them to suppose that one certain conduct had been maintained from time immemorial.

It appears, then, that all ecclesiastical bodies have been, since the time of Elizabeth, restrained from granting leases of land for a longer period than 21 years or three lives. It may not be improbable, as Mr. Finlaison supposes, that at the time of these restrictive enactments the two periods might have been considered different in their certainty, but identical in their value, a mistake which, he justly observes, would confer on a tenant for life a power which amounts very nearly to the faculty of extinguishing the expectations of the heir.

Chapters and other corporations, aggregate and sole, except bishops, have the power of granting leases, for 40 years, of houses situate in any city, borough, town corporate, or market town, or the suburbs thereof, provided such houses be not the dwelling houses used for the habitation of such persons, nor have ground to the same belonging above the quantity of 10 acres.

Archbishops and bishops have the power also of granting what are called concurrent leases, namely, leases for 21 or a shorter term of years, of which the grantee does not come into the enjoyment till the close of the unexpired term of the existing lease; though it does not appear that this power is often exercised. The consent of the dean and chapter of the diocese is required for these leases, but it is scarcely ever refused to the bishop, though they do not possess the power themselves till within three years of the expiration of a lease. The cases of the exercise of this power, stated to your Committee, are as follows:—

In several recent instances Acts have passed empowering the church to grant building leases for 99 years. The terms of one of the most important of these, namely, that which concerns the Paddington estate of the Bishop of London, are thus described by Mr. Hodgson, one of the trustees of that estate:—"There are several persons who represent in the ordinary case the lessees of the property. They receive two-thirds of the building rents, and the Bishop of London receives the other one-third. The building rents are ascertained by the opinion of an eminent surveyor employed there, and squared of course to the price which builders will give. Under this system the Bishop of London gets continually one-third of the improving value of the property. No fines are taken; but the remuneration of the bishop is one-third of the ground rents reserved by the building leases."

It seldom now falls to the lot of any dignitary to grant original leases. The usual course is to fill up a life whenever it drops; and at the expiration of every seven years in a 21 years' lease, or 14 in a 40 years' lease, to grant a renewal for the further term, the seven or 14 years expired.

The attention of the Committee was particularly directed by one of the witnesses to the leases called manor leases, or lord's farmer's leases, which prevail in the west of England. Where the manors comprise lands of copyhold or customary tenure, it appeared that the usual practice was for the lessees of manors for lives, or even for terms of years, to grant estates for lives, under the power given by the lease of the manor, in some cases for six lives, in some for three, and with the widow's estate attached to them.

Your Committee, however, do not see anything so peculiar in the nature of those leases, as to make them the subject of a separate head, from the general description of the tenure, and will not hereafter make any special recommendation to the House concerning them, as it seems that the church, who have the power, are taking every means to discontinue them, a course of which the Committee highly approve.

CONDITIONS OF THE LEASES.

The leases of land under the church contain none of the covenants usual in agricultural leases, although they have reservations of timber, minerals, and quarries, as well as in some cases of sporting and fishing. Allowances are occasionally made by the lessor of timber on the estate for repairs, but as the evidence goes to show the extreme rarity of any growth of timber upon church leasehold land, this hardly forms an exception to the rule that the lessor does not contribute to the agricultural improvements. An indulgence, however, is usually granted to the lessee by forbearing to raise the fine to the full amount in the renewal immediately succeeding such improvements, and one strong example has been produced by a diminution of the fine at the ensuing renewal, in consequence of expensive draining, by Sir Jacob Astley, when the dean and chapter of Norwich, divided its expense between themselves and the lessee.

This consideration of omission of the increased value at renewal is common in leases for houses.

The costs of the leases to the lessee are said to vary from 6*l.* to 20*l.* There is also a licence necessary whenever the lease is to be assigned of which the price is about three guineas, and 13*s.* 14*d.* for a seal fee. At Durham it is 2*l.*

14 Eliz. c. 11.

1 Eliz. c. 19.
s. 5.
3 Eliz. c. 10.
4 Eliz. c. 11.

4 Geo. 2.
c. 28.
29 Geo. 2.
c. 15.
40 Geo. 3.
c. 41.

* N.B.—In the Session of 1851 there was published a Report from a Select Committee of the House of Lords to consider the Bill intitled "An Act for the Management and Regulation of Episcopal and Capitular Estates and Revenues in England and Wales," and to report thereon. Ordered to be printed 22d July 1851.

It is worthy of remark that the proportion of leases for lives, to leases for years, is inverse in chapters, to what it is under archbishops and bishops. In the latter, the leases for lives preponderate, in the former leases for years. Owing to some difficulty and delay in obtaining information, it is not possible to state the proportion exactly; but in the dioceses, according to the enumeration in p. 512 of the Appendix, the leases for lives are 2,559, and for years 1,336. In the chapters of Ely, Exeter, Gloucester, Llandaff, Lichfield, St. Paul's, Peterborough, Wells, Winchester, Worcester, Chester, York, Rochester, Westminster, and Windsor, the leases for lives are 792, the leases for years, 2,862.

FINES.

The mode of raising revenue for the church upon these leases, is by a fine paid upon the renewal of the lease, that is a sum of money advanced for the addition of seven years to the existing 14 yet to run in the case of leases for terms of 21 years, and in the case of leases for lives, for an additional term equal to the chance of survival of the new life over the two remaining old ones.

When the period of renewal arrives, it should seem that three points are to be considered, the annual value of the property, the rate of interest to be allowed to the lessee, and the term for which the lease is to be renewed, all of which might proceed upon certain fixed principles, for instance it is well known that the estimated value of an interest in reversion depends in a great degree upon the rate of interest which is assumed as the basis of the calculation. If a high rate of interest is taken, the result will be, that the fine to be demanded of the lessee upon renewal will be proportionably smaller than it would have been if calculated on a lower rate. In septennial renewals, the fine if calculated at—

5 per cent. is	2·9225	} years' value.
6 "	2·4691	
7 "	2·090	
8 "	1·7726	

On renewals of leases for lives the amount of the fine if properly calculated will of course vary according to the ages of the existing lives, as well as the rate of interest allowed, and tables have been constructed by actuaries for the purpose of showing the proper amount of the fine in the case of lives of different ages at 5 per cent. interest, 6 per cent, and so on.

As the evidence shows some discrepancy in different dioceses in the management of these principles, it may be proper to state them. In most dioceses the practice has been to adopt one or other of these tables in setting the fine, those tables which are founded on a high rate of interest being of course the most favourable to the lessees. There are, however, some dioceses in which these life tables are not used, but the amount of the fines is fixed by a general rule at two years or two and a half years' value, as the case may be, without reference to the ages of the existing lives.

It will be found that the first point, namely, the annual value is settled by the valuation of a surveyor who usually reports, whether upon oath or not does not appear, its net value.

The chapters of Lichfield, Chester, and Southwell, appear to abide by old surveys however, and the prebendaries of York are said to allow the lessees to value and take their offers. The fine taken by the lessor at septennial renewals of leases of 21 years is in the chapters of Carlisle, Chichester, Durham, Exeter, Gloucester, Southwell, York, Oxford, Rochester, and Winchester, one year and a half's rent, which is founded upon the 9 per cent. tables, that is to say, the rate of interest on the renewal of the term allowed to the lessee is calculated upon the 9 per cent. tables. In Lincoln it appears doubtful. In leases for houses one year and a quarter seems the usual fine. In Durham and Gloucester one year is said to be taken, and in Carlisle three-quarters of a year's rent. The Bishops of Bath and Wells, Chichester, Carlisle, Rochester, Ely, St. David's, Llandaff, London, Oxford, Salisbury, and Peterborough, take a fine of two years' rent for septennial renewals. The Archbishop of Canterbury and chapter of Lichfield one year and three-quarters. The Bishop of Hereford nearly two and a half, and chapter of Bath and Wells three years on the net annual value.

The renewal of lives is calculated upon 5 per cent. tables by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the Bishops of Bristol, Chichester, Carlisle, Ely, Rochester, St. David's, Llandaff, Oxford, and Salisbury; upon 8 per cent. by the Bishops of Norwich and Durham; 6

per cent. by the Bishop of Hereford, and the chapters of Canterbury and Ely.

This mode of dealing with the property has varied of late years, the fines having been increased within the memory of witnesses, in the dioceses of Bath and Wells, Canterbury, Chichester, Durham, Exeter, Hereford, Lincoln, Norwich, Winchester, and York.

With respect to the third point the term to be renewed is almost always seven years in land, 14 in houses, but in the course of the evidence will be found one or two instances of customary deviation from the septennial renewal. In the diocese of Durham there is one instance of a four years' renewal, and two which have been renewed every year, the manor of Gateshead and the manor of Wickham. There is another of annual renewal in the county of Gloucester.

Wherever the period of renewal is suffered to elapse, an additional fine is raised in the usual proportion.

It is hoped that the above account may furnish some insight into the mode of tenure of church leasehold property most usual throughout the country, of which a detail may be found in the evidence, although any perfect accuracy must be sought for in an inquiry more minute than it has been in the power, or indeed was the object of your Committee to institute.

* * * * *

OBJECTIONS TO THE PRESENT MODE OF TENURE.

To the lessor of the two great divisions of tenure above enumerated, the lease for lives is, according to the testimony of nearly all the witnesses, and the opinion of your Committee, open to the greatest number of objections, the principal of which is the irregularity and uncertainty of the income which the lessor derives from it; an objection which also applies, though in a less degree, to the cases of leases for years. It will be seen by papers printed in the Appendix to the Report of last Session, that such was the opinion entertained by the Church Commissioners; and it is only gainsaid by Mr. Emery, from the see of Bath and Wells, where there are upwards of 200 leases for lives, and the last five bishops held the see 119½ years; and by Mr. Barnes, from Exeter, who thinks a corporation aggregate might obtain a larger income by such leases. The experience of the first of these gentlemen taught him, that where there were many leases and few bishops, an average income would arise, and an improved property. The theory of the second is not borne out by the practice of the chapters, as with them the tenure for years is more common than for lives; whereas the corporations sole have been guided to an opposite conclusion, by the view they have taken of their interests.

To the lessee the leases for lives are less objectionable than the ordinary leases for years; and the interest of lessees for lives being of longer duration is more favourable to the property. The chief charge upon them is the necessity of insurance, which is accompanied with difficulty, in consequence of the lessee having no command over the lives in the lease. "He cannot oblige them to appear before an insurance office, and he will be at a loss how to proceed; sometimes he cannot get it done at all; sometimes the life on the lease will turn restive, and will not appear, and will say, 'I have nothing to do with you' and your loss.' These things frequently occur." The lessees have been found unwilling to convert their leases when offered by the church; and Mr. Lovell, the chapter clerk of Wells, has given his opinion that the church could not alter the nature of the tenure without compensating the lessee. Besides, the term is generally much longer; and Mr. Finlaison has shown that it is easy to propose three lives on whose existence a lease is of the same value very nearly as one for a term of 72½ years. In this, and whatever other respects the leases for lives are pecuniarily disadvantageous to the church, they are beneficial to the lessee. In the case of a corporation sole, a bishop is a tenant for life without any interest in the remainder-man. A corporation aggregate, from the variety of lives in the chapter, has rather a more extended interest; but still it is clear that the church lessor comes to the bargain with the lessee at a disadvantage. His own life is, to say the least, not a select one; his own possession, except in the highest dignities, may not, even if that life lasts, be a protracted one; and although in some cases he may be assisted by able agency, his own experience of business is not large, and his interest so uncertain, as to make it doubtful whether the best agent would not advise speedy rather than high terms. Of this hurry, the lessee resting upon two lives, where the church lessor has but one, derives all the advantage. Something of this haste also insinuates

itself into the renewal for terms of years, though the temptation to hold out is not so great on either side. It must however, pervade generally every system of fines taken for the individual interest of the grantor of an uncertain term.

A fine is nothing else in its nature and essence, but the purchase money of a property in reversion, which will never sell for the same value calculated with reference to the fee simple thereof, as a property in immediate possession. Mr. Finlaison illustrates the antipathy in the market to reversionary property, by stating that "in the National Debt Office, life annuities are sold, either commencing immediately or at any future period on which the purchaser chooses to fix, as a provision for old age, the former are very costly, the latter a mere trifle in comparison, yet in the last five years 8,000 immediate life annuities have been purchased, and not so many as ten perhaps of the deferred annuities." The same witness states in the two following answers, the reasons why an augmented rent would be preferable to the payment of a fine both to landlord and lessee. "When a tenant pays a sum in capital for an interest which is remote, he would not be disposed to advance the money, unless there were a very high rate of interest allowed, and in like manner, if he gave an augmented rent to commence at the end of the term, it is in the same situation as the fine, because it is then a deferred annuity; but if he gave an immediate annuity, the landlord receives an immediate benefit, which is not so difficult for the tenant to raise, as to raise a sum in capital; thus if his fine were 5,000*l.* payable for the renewal of the lease from 14 to 21 years, he would expect that the sum of 5,000*l.* was fixed upon the condition of allowing him interest at the rate of 7 per cent. upon his money; but if the landlord were to say to him, 'I do not want the fine, give me a fair rent which is to commence immediately, and to run for 21 years,' then I say that the tenant would more easily pay that rent, and more nearly at the current rate of interest of the day, than he could the fine; thus the rental of the tenure being a known quantity, and the term proposed being from 14 to 21 years, it is very easy to calculate what is the consideration in the shape of immediate rent that would be given for such renewal." The alteration would be beneficial to the tenant, "as exempting him, if the lease depends upon lives, from the necessity of insuring those lives, and if it does not depend upon lives, as exempting him from the necessity of advancing so much capital to the landlord, which he can profitably employ upon his farm."

Besides these pecuniary disadvantages of the present system, common both to lessor and lessee, it is necessary now to turn to those difficulties and mischiefs which arise in the actual management of these estates from the nature of the existing tenures.

REMARKS UPON THE PROBABLE AMOUNT OF INCREASED VALUE THAT WOULD ARISE FROM THE IMPROVED MANAGEMENT OF THE ESTATES.

It will be found on an attentive perusal of the evidence, whose character has been stated above, that although many witnesses depose to an equality of average annual husbandry between church leasehold and freehold property, yet that most of those who have been pressed with the further question as to the outlay in those expensive improvements of draining, farm buildings, &c., which have recently so much distinguished our agriculture, have acknowledged the inferiority of ecclesiastical property. It is stated to be the practice of the leaseholder to erect his farm buildings upon freehold, wherever he can find an opportunity of doing so. The deficiency of the growth of timber is almost universally admitted. Messrs. Stodart and Davison have given to the Committee some instances, in particular manors in the county of Durham, where they consider, on the contrary, that leasehold cultivation is superior to freehold. It is possible that these may be cases of very fine land, or where there is an abundant supply of manure at hand. But even if this inferiority were questionable in the above enumerated improvements, it is much less matter of dispute when the evidence is examined upon the house property of the church. It appears that there is a great objection to building upon church lands in the neighbourhood of improving country towns, and that building speculation upon such property is rare, except in such cases as South Shields, where the largest part of the property is leasehold; and such has been the demand for building sites, and the confidence of renewal, that houses of the annual rental of 37,000*l.* have been built on leasehold, though even there within the last two years inferior freehold sites are preferred. This difference is said to arise entirely from the limited leasing powers of the church, as no complaint is made of their refusal to allow for improvements in the fine, which are usually taken into reasonable account on the ensuing application for renewal, though occasionally a tenant may be deterred from an outlay, owing to the anticipated uncertainty of his dealings with a new lessor at a future renewal.

Your Committee are prepared confidently to assert that the system of raising revenue by fines, always improvident, is particularly disadvantageous to the church lessor, from the peculiarity of his tenure; that the objections to it are felt in leases for terms, and aggravated most materially in leases for lives. They are also convinced that the balance of inconvenience over advantage is against the lessee, and that the system tends to prevent the investment of capital in the permanent improvement of the estate, whereby a check is put to the extension of buildings in some places where they are much required, and the country is deprived of all the benefit that might be drawn from the emancipation of a great extent of land which is now excluded from the advantage of the most approved system of agriculture.

EXTRACT FROM A TREATISE BY CHARLES ELTON, M.A., BARRISTER AT LAW, ON THE LAW OF COPYHOLDS AND CUSTOMARY TENURES OF LAND.

COPYHOLDS FOR LIVES.

In many parts of England, and especially in manors belonging to Ecclesiastical Corporations in the western counties, the copyholds are granted for lives, and for no greater estate. In some parts it is not unusual to find copyholds of inheritance and copyholds for lives in the same manor. The copyholds for lives are not usually expressed to be held at the will of the lord, but are customary freeholds, held according to the custom of the manor. It has been sometimes suggested that they are probably copyholds in the strict sense of the term, the reference to the lord's will being omitted, because these ecclesiastical manors were usually leased to a lord-farmer, and so there might have been some ambiguity in a statement that the copyholds were held at the will of the lord. But there seems to be not much need of this hypothesis, and in some of these manors copyholders at the will of the lord and customary freeholders for lives are found existing together.

The tenure usual in the West of England has been thus described by a competent authority: "The land is granted to two or three persons for their lives successively, the widow of the person dying in possession being entitled to the whole tenement for her widowhood. The lives are the beneficial owners unless the contrary is expressed; and, uses being unknown, there can be no beneficial

ownership apart from the lives, except by virtue of a trust which may or may not appear upon the court rolls. The copyholder has a power of destroying the widow's freebench by surrender, ending his own estate. In some manors the grant is made indiscriminately, either to a man for his own life or for the lives of others."

The tenure of the copyholds in the ecclesiastical manors in the see of Worcester has been thus described by gentlemen acquainted with the local tenures.

"The tenure, with few exceptions, is for lives by grants by copy of court-roll, under the see of Worcester, by grant for one life in possession, and by grant for three lives in reversion; and under the dean and chapter by grant for two lives in possession, and by grant for two in reversion; in the former case the possession life is admitted, and the lands are stated to be in his actual possession, although such very seldom happens, and in the latter case the eldest possession life is in like manner admitted. A trust is declared for the beneficial owner, his executors, administrators, and assigns, so that on intestacy the lands descend to the personal and not to the real representatives of the deceased. If the beneficial owner is the tenant in possession on the rolls, his widow is entitled to free bench during her widowhood. On the death of the possession life a heriot becomes payable to the lord, and on the death of the second possession life the value of half a heriot is payable to the dean and chapter. From time immemorial renewals have taken place on the death of any of the lives,

* Real Prop. Comm. 1 Rep. App. 417.

on payment of certain fines; in the manors belonging to the see on payment of three-fourths of a year's improved rent, and in the manors belonging to the dean and chapter, on payment of half a year's improved rent. The lords, upon the deaths of all the lives in possession and reversion, claim the lands as their own, and if all the reversionary lives are dead, there being what is technically called an open reversion, the lords claim the right of filling up the reversion with lives of their own nomination."

In the case of *Watkins v. Lea*,* where substantially the same description is given, the lands are said to be granted for two lives in possession and two in reversion upon trust for the persons beneficially entitled, and to be devisable by such persons, and not to be descendible in case of their intestacy to their heirs, but to be distributable as personal estate. "And on the death of any life and surrender of the other lives then in being, and on payment of the customary fines, the lords have made new grants by copy of court roll for two lives in succession and two in reversion for the benefit of the persons beneficially interested." (Under the special circumstances of that case the copyholds in question passed under a residuary bequest of personalty and not under a general devise of copyholds contained in the same will.)

In other places the copyholds are granted for lives successively as to "three persons for the term of their lives" and the life of the longest liver of them, to hold successively as they are named and not otherwise: the person first named in the grant enjoying the tenement to him alone during his life, and so the second and third, and the lord being entitled to a heriot of every such person successively dying seised.† And elsewhere the grants are made to persons for their lives jointly. Sometimes, as in the manor of Dawlish, in Devonshire,‡ the grant is to two joint lives in possession and to two joint lives in reversion. And there are many other varieties of the customary tenure, as to grant for one life only, or for one life in possession and other lives in expectancy, and the like.

Most of the tenant-right estates of the Northern counties are customary freeholds of inheritance but some are held by a peculiar tenure for lives, being in effect granted for the joint lives of the tenant and of the particular lord who admits him to the tenement.§ But in these cases there is generally a tenant-right of renewal in the heirs of the tenant.

Where copyholds are granted for the lives of several persons, the first-named life or "the taker" is generally, though not invariably, the beneficial owner. By the special customs of a great number of manors the first taker has a right to surrender his estate and thereby to bar the estates of all the rest.|| And it is frequently part of the custom, that the life in possession or the first of the lives in possession, shall have a veto upon any fresh creation of tenancies in remainder without his assent or "good will" for the manifesting of which there is frequently a customary ceremony; the object being to preserve to the beneficial owner the power of surrendering to the lord and taking a new estate for his own benefit.

According to the rule, that he who can grant the greater estate can also grant the less, when copyholds are demisable by the custom for any number of lives, they may be demised for any estate equivalent or inferior to the amount of interest allowed by the custom. Thus if the custom is that copyholds may be granted for three lives, an estate may be granted to three persons for the lives of two, or for one life, or any estate within the custom. So where the custom is to grant for life absolutely, the grant may be for a qualified life-estate, as to a woman during her widowhood. And by a custom which allows a grant to three successively, the grant may be to one for three lives or for the life of himself and two others successively; and if a grant for life is authorised, a demise for years may be made under the custom.¶ And on the same principle a copyhold for lives may be given for certain lives to a man and his heirs, or his executors and administrators, as special occupants.

The doctrine of resulting trusts is of particular importance in copyholds for lives. The general rule is that there will be a resulting trust to the person who finds the money for the admittance fine, whether the copyhold is taken in

the names of the purchaser and others jointly, or in the names of others without that of the purchaser, whether in one name or several, and whether the lives take jointly or successively, unless it should be a case of advancement.* If it appears that the fine is paid by one of the lives named in the copy, he will be the proprietor, whether by custom the first taker has power to bar the other lives or not, and the rest will be trustees for him. And if the first taker, under such a custom, were to bar the estates of those who have paid the fine, he would thereby constitute himself a trustee for them of whatever estate he acquired or retained in the tenement. A custom that the lives named in succession should have the beneficial ownership, though the first taker paid the fine, would be void; but where the money is contributed equally, there is no reason why the beneficial estate should not go in the order named in the copy.†

In some manors the copyholders for lives have a tenant-right of renewal. But to support such a custom, the tenant must prove a constant usage of renewal upon payment of a fixed fine. "It will not be sufficient to allege it to be on payment of a reasonable fine, on account of the difficulty of ascertaining the quantum of such a fine." But if a custom be not found to renew on payment of a certain fine, the lord may insist on his own terms: and the only proof that can be given of such a custom "is the fact of renewals having taken place according to some certain standard, that is upon a fine certain."‡

In some manors the tenants have a right of appointing their successors, which resembles a tenant-right of renewal, as by the custom of the manor of Yetminster Prima, in Dorsetshire, where the copyholds are granted for one life only, and "any tenant may assign, nominate, or surrender his tenement to his child or any other person."

Tenants with this power of nomination or with a tenant-right of renewal are called "quasi copyholders in fee," and are allowed many of the privileges which usually belong to copyholds of inheritance.

Elsewhere, the tenants have by various local customs, preferential claims to be admitted to neighbouring copyholds on any terms which a stranger will offer, and in some manors the heir or nearest blood-relation of a deceased tenant has a similar option in the nature of a tenant-right.

When there is only a habit of renewal, without a tenant-right, a copyhold will come within the general rule of equity, that a trustee renewing for his own benefit will hold the land for his *cestui-que-trust*, and a life tenant or other person with a limited interest in a renewable copyhold will be considered a trustee for those in remainder. It seems however that a trustee or tenant for life might purchase the freehold interest, and so practically destroy all chance of future renewals, and hold it for his own benefit, unless those in remainder could show that he took an advantage from his position as trustee, or as having an interest in the settlement, which a mere stranger would not have enjoyed; but where there are under-tenants who have a covenant that their interest shall be renewed *toties quoties* with every renewal of their lessor's interest a purchase of the reversion or freehold by the latter will create a trust in favour of the under-tenants.§

COPYHOLDS FOR YEARS.

Besides the estates for years already described, which may subsist in copyholds of inheritance or copyholds for lives, there are in several districts copyholds for years, which are granted for a term renewable according to the usage but for no greater estate. These are found among customary freeholds, as well as in copyholds in the restricted sense of the term.

Of this kind appear to have been the conventional estates in manors belonging to the Duchy of Cornwall (now mostly enfranchised), which were granted for successive short terms of years with a tenant-right of renewal descending to the heirs. And elsewhere there are similar estates without a right of renewal.

The same rules, as to resulting trusts and renewals by persons having a limited interest, apply to copyholds for years as are mentioned above as applicable to copyholds for lives.

* 6. Ves. 633.

† *Smartle v. Penhallow*, 6 Mod. 63.

‡ 2. *Watk. Copyh. Appendix*, where the customs are set out.

§ *Duke of Somerset v. France*, 1 Stra. 654.

¶ *Zinzan v. Talmadge*, Pollexf. 564. The custom will be construed strictly, and the first life will not be allowed to bar the remainders, except in the precise manner authorised by the custom.

‡ *Gravenor v. Todd*, 4 Co. 23; 1 Ro. 511. *Downs v. Hopkins*, Cro. Elis 325; *Smartle v. Penhallow*, 6 Mod. 63; and *Com. Dig. Copyh. C. 10*, where the cases are collected.

* *Dyer v. Dyer*, 2 Coxn. Ch. Ca. 23. *White and Tudor's Leading Cases in Equity*, l. 184, and notes.

† A custom opposed to the doctrine of resulting trusts is void. *Lewis v. Lane*, O. M. & K. 455. In the earlier case of *Edwards v. Fidel*, 3 Madd. 258, there seems to be some uncertainty on this point.

‡ *Wharton v. King*, Anst. 659. *Duke of Grafton v. Horton*, 2 Bro. P.C. 284. See *Freeman v. Phillips*, 4 M. and S. 483, where a custom was alleged to exist for the copyholders to renew, paying such fine as should be set by the homage, not exceeding two years improved value.

§ *Dyer v. Dyer*, 1 Wh. & T. Lead. Ca. Eq. 184, and notes.

¶ *Page's Case*, Cro. Jac. 671.

STATUTES OF THE UNIVERSITIES OF OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE, APPROVED BY HER MAJESTY IN COUNCIL SINCE THE 25TH OF JULY 1871,* AND UP TO THE 4TH OF JUNE 1874.

SIR,
Council Office, 18th May 1872.
I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th inst., and, in compliance with the request therein contained, to forward to you the enclosed copies of Orders in Council approving Statutes of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, in continuation of the Blue Book ordered to be printed by the House of Lords on the 25th July 1871.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
E. HARRISON.

C. S. Roundell, Esq.

Council Office, 24th October 1872.
The Clerk of the Council presents his compliments, and, in compliance with the request contained in the note of the 23d July last from the Secretary to the Universities Commissioners, begs leave to forward to him a copy of the

Statutes relating to University College, Oxford, which were approved by Order in Council on the 28th May last.

A copy of an Order in Council, dated 25th June 1872, containing an alteration in the Statutes of the University, is also enclosed.

SIR,
Council Office, 4th June 1874.
I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st inst., and to transmit to you, as therein requested, copies of three Statutes relating respectively to (1, 2) Oriel and New College, Oxford, and (3) Cambridge University. These are the only statutes relating to either University that have been approved by Order in Council since those copies of which were sent to you in my letter of 24th October 1872.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
The Secretary,
Universities Commission.
E. HARRISON.

OXFORD.

THE UNIVERSITY.

At the Court at Windsor, the 25th day of June 1872.

PRESENT :

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS pursuant to the provisions of an Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the 17th and 18th years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act to make further provision for the good government and extension of the University of Oxford, of the Colleges therein, and of the College of Saint Mary, Winchester," certain statutes were made for the University of Oxford, and amongst such statutes was a statute on the mode of submitting statutes to the congregation of the said University :

And whereas the said University being desirous of amending last-mentioned statute, did on the 7th day of May 1872, enact a new statute in the following words ; that is to say, "Whereas it is expedient to amend the third clause of the statute on the mode of submitting statutes to the congregation of the University. The University enacts as follows :—In Stat. Tit. vii. (x.) sec. ii. § 2, clause 3 (p. 153, ed. 1870), shall be struck out, and shall be replaced by the words here following :—3. Subject to the provisions herein-after contained, any amendment of which due notice has been given at the time of promulgation, may be proposed and moved in congregation, either by the proposer himself or by any other member of congregation, but every such proposal must be seconded by another member of congregation. The hebdomadal council shall also have power to prepare amendments. The proposer of any amendment shall have the right of a reply at the close of the debate : "

And whereas the said University has humbly besought the approval of Her Majesty in Council to the aforesaid new statute herein-before set forth :

Now, therefore, in pursuance of and in exercise of the powers in Her Majesty by the said Act of Parliament in that behalf or otherwise vested, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, doth hereby declare her Royal approval of the said new statute herein-before set forth, being the statute so enacted as aforesaid for amending the said statute, "On the mode of submitting statutes to the congregation of the University."

(Signed) ARTHUR HELPS.

BALLIOL COLLEGE.

At the Court at Windsor, the 21st day of December 1871.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas under and in pursuance of an Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the 17th and 18th years

of Her Majesty's reign, entitled "An Act to make further provision for the good government and extension of the University of Oxford, of the Colleges therein, and of the College of St. Mary Winchester," certain ordinances were made by the commissioners appointed for the purposes of the said Act in relation to Balliol College, and certain other statutes or ordinances made by the master and fellows of the said College were approved by the said commissioners. And whereas a copy of the said several statutes and ordinances is contained in the schedule marked A. hereunto† annexed. And whereas the said several statutes and ordinances were afterwards duly and in pursuance of the said Act approved by Her Majesty in Council. And whereas it is provided by the said Act that every statute made in pursuance thereof by the said commissioners shall be subject to repeal and alteration by the University or College, as the case may be, with the approval of Her Majesty in Council. And whereas by the 51st section or statute of one of the said several ordinances dated the 28th day of March 1817, it is enacted that the master and fellows, by a majority consisting of not less than two-thirds of the votes of those present, the vote of the master being counted as two votes, may from time to time at any stated general meeting, subject to the provisions of the section numbered XL. in the Queen's Printers' copy of the said Act, amend the statutes of the College in force for the time being with the consent of the visitor.

And whereas at a stated general meeting, holden the 18th day of October 1871, the master and fellows of Balliol College aforesaid resolved to amend, and did thereby duly amend the statutes and ordinances of the said commissioners in relation to the said College in manner appearing in a certain ordinance or statute under the seal of the College, a copy whereof, entitled Draft Statutes of Balliol College, is contained in the schedule marked B., and annexed to these presents. And whereas the Right Reverend John, Bishop of London, as and being the visitor of the said College, has duly signified in writing his consent to the said amendments so made as aforesaid in the said statutes and ordinances of the said commissioners. And whereas the master and fellows of the said College have humbly prayed that the approval of Her Majesty in Council might be graciously signified to the said amendments so made as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance and exercise of the power in Her Majesty by the said Act in that behalf vested, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, doth hereby signify and declare her approval of the said amend-

† Schedule A. is not here printed, the several statutes and ordinances therein contained, being printed in the Blue Book which, on the 25th of July 1871, was by the House of Lords ordered to be printed.

* The date of an order made by the House of Lords for the printing of the Statutes, which had previously received the sanction of the Queen in Council.

ments so made as aforesaid in the said statutes and ordinances of the said commissioners.

(Signed) ARTHUR HELPS.

Schedule A. above referred to (the Old Ordinances).
Schedule B. above referred to (the Revised Statutes).

SCHEDULE B.

Draft Statutes of Balliol College, as submitted to the Visitor by the Master and Fellows.

1. The master and scholars of Balliol College are a corporation within the University of Oxford governed by the master and fellows.

THE MASTER.

Qualifications of the Master.

2. In elections to the office of master of the College, the fellows shall choose the person who in their judgment is most fit for the government of the College as a place of religion, learning, and education.

Election of the Master.

3. When a vacancy occurs in the office of master, the senior fellow in residence shall summon all the fellows to a meeting, to be held within two months of the occurrence of the vacancy, for the purpose of electing a new master. At least four weeks' notice in writing of such meeting shall be sent to each of the fellows who at the time of sending the notice is in the United Kingdom. The votes at the election shall be given in writing to the two senior fellows present, and the master shall be elected by an absolute majority of the fellows present and voting. If in the first voting no candidate obtains an absolute majority, the two senior fellows present shall announce the number of votes given for each candidate, and the junior fellow who votes for a candidate having the least number of votes shall either withdraw from the election or transfer his vote to one of the other candidates already voted for; and this process shall be repeated until an absolute majority is obtained.

Admission of Master.

4. As soon as may be after the election, one of the fellows, deputed for that purpose, shall present the master elect to the visitor, and shall deliver to the visitor a letter under the College seal, announcing the result of the election. The master elect shall, in the presence of the visitor and of the fellow so deputed, make a declaration to the effect that he will faithfully perform the duties of his office, and observe the statutes and byelaws of the College for the time being.

Tenure of office.

The visitor shall deliver to the master elect a notification of such declaration having been made, and the master elect shall, on the earliest opportunity, read such notification to the fellows of the College assembled in the College chapel, and shall thereupon become master of the College.

5. The master shall be entitled to hold his office for life, and if he retire after having held the office for not less than 15 years, he shall at once become an actual fellow of the College, and shall take rank as the senior fellow, but the precedence thus assigned to him shall not affect the emoluments of any other fellow of the College; he shall also be entitled to such a pension as will, together with the emoluments of his fellowship, amount to 500*l.* a year; provided as follows:—

(1.) If at the time of his ceasing to be master, or at any time thereafter, he be entitled either by descent or devolution, or by virtue of any testamentary or other gift or settlement, to property, or to any Government pension, and hold the same for twelve months from the date of his accession thereto, or of his ceasing to be master, whichever last happens,—then if the annual income derivable by him from such property or pension amount to 500*l.* a year, he shall be entitled only to the emoluments of his fellowship.

(2.) If at any such time as aforesaid he hold any ecclesiastical benefice, any professorship, not being a professorship in the University of Oxford, any mastership at a school, or any office tenable for life or during good behaviour, and continue to hold the same for 12 months from the date of his institution, appointment, or admission thereto, or of his ceasing to be master, whichever last happens,—then if the annual income derivable by him from any one or more of these sources amount to 1,000*l.* a year, he shall not be or continue to be a fellow of the College, or receive or continue to receive any such pension as aforesaid.

For the purposes of this section the term "property" shall bear the same meaning, and the income of any pro-

perty shall be estimated in the same manner as in the case of fellows who by reason of property are disqualified for receiving the full emoluments of their fellowship.

6. The master shall reside in the College at least seven calendar months in each year, whereof six weeks at least shall be in each term, Easter and Trinity Terms being for this purpose considered as one term; provided that in case of the master's sickness, or for any other urgent cause, the visitor may dispense with his residence for such a period as may seem to the visitor to be required by the necessities of the case.

Duties of Master.

The master shall superintend the property and domestic arrangements of the College, as well as its discipline and education. It shall also be his duty to give lectures from time to time.

7. The master and fellows may at any time hereafter, if they think fit, commute the emoluments of the mastership, including therein the portion of the rectory of Huntspill in the county of Somerset annexed to the office of master, wholly or partially, for a stipend or annual sum of money payable in any other manner out of the revenues of the College, or for a certain proportion of the said revenues; and may fix the time at which such commutation shall take effect, and may also from time to time regulate, increase, or diminish the master's emoluments, whether commuted or uncommuted, as they think proper. But no exercise of this power shall affect the person then being master, without his consent; and the visitor may, if he think fit, upon the petition of the master or of any two or more of the fellows, disallow any such commutation, regulation, increase, or diminution.

Emoluments of Master.

8. The master may from time to time, in case of sickness or absence, by writing under his hand appoint one of the fellows to act as his deputy, for such period as the master may deem requisite.

Power to appoint a Deputy.

Any deputy so appointed shall, whilst acting as deputy, exercise and perform all the functions and duties of the master, and have all his powers and authorities, except the power of consenting to any commutation, regulation, or diminution of the master's power or emoluments. If no such appointment is made the senior fellow in residence for the time being shall exercise and perform all the functions and duties, and have all the powers and authorities of a deputy appointed by the master.

9. If at any time it appear to the visitor that the master has become permanently incapable of performing the duties of his office, the visitor may, upon the petition of the master, or after due inquiry, upon the petition of a majority of the fellows, nominate one of the three senior fellows for the time being to be vice-master of the College, and shall assign to him for his maintenance, in addition to his fellowship, so much (not exceeding one-third) of the master's emoluments as the visitor thinks fit; provided that the master shall be at liberty to retain his lodgings. Such vice-master shall, so long as the master retains his office and is in the opinion of the visitor incapable of performing its duties, receive the proportion so assigned to him, and exercise and perform all the functions and duties, and have all the powers and authorities of the master, except the power of consenting to any commutation, regulation, or diminution of the master's emoluments or powers, and be bound to residence in the same manner, and be liable to deprivation for the same causes and in the same manner. If any vice-master die, resign his office, or become incapable of performing the duties thereof, or vacate or be deprived of his fellowship, the visitor shall forthwith appoint one of the three senior fellows for the time being (exclusive of the vice-master resigning or becoming incapable) to be vice-master in his room. It shall be lawful for the visitor, if at any time he is satisfied that the master's incapacity has ceased, and that he is capable of performing the duties of his office, to reinstate him in his powers and functions and in the receipt of his whole emoluments.

Provision in case of permanent incapacity.

10. If the master is guilty of grave immorality or misconduct in his office, it shall be lawful for the visitor, after due inquiry held on the petition of the majority of the fellows, to deprive him of his office.

Deprivation of Master.

THE FELLOWS

11. Subject to the restrictions herein-after prescribed respecting fellows on the tutorial list, no person shall be disqualified for being elected to or holding a fellowship by reason of marriage, or of property, or by reason of his not being a graduate in some university in Great Britain or Ireland. But, if he be or have been a member of any such University, he shall not be eligible to a fellowship unless he has passed all the examinations required by that University for the degree of Bachelor of Arts or other first degree.

Qualifications.

12. The day of election shall be the 29th day of November, in accordance with the ancient custom of the

Time of election.

College. But the master and fellows may, if they think fit, at any stated meeting, appoint another day to be their annual election day with the consent of the visitor.

Notice of election.

13. Sixty days at least before the day of election to a fellowship, notice of every intended election, of the number of vacancies to be filled up, and of the conditions of election shall be given by the master and fellows, in such manner as they deem best adapted to secure publicity.

Election of Fellows.

14. Save in the excepted cases mentioned in these statutes, every fellow shall be elected by open competition and in accordance with the results of an examination in such subjects connected with the studies of the University as the master and fellows may from time to time determine; provided that the system of examinations shall be such as to render fellowships accessible from time to time to excellence in every branch of knowledge recognised in the schools of the University. The master and fellows shall elect the candidate who after such examination appears to them to be of the greatest merit and most fit to be a fellow of the College as a place of religion, learning, and education.

Power to postpone election.

15. Whenever there is no duly qualified candidate for a vacant fellowship whom the electors judge of sufficient merit for election, and whenever a fellowship falls vacant and there is not time to give the notice required by these statutes before the day of election, the election shall be postponed to the usual day of election in the ensuing year; and every such postponed election shall be held and conducted in the same manner and after the same previous notice as if there had been no postponement.

When two or more fellowships fall vacant together, the College shall not be required to fill up more than one in the same year.

Whenever an election is postponed under the provisions of this section, the emoluments of the vacant fellowship shall be devoted to scholarships or exhibitions, or to some other public purpose in the College.

Year of probation.

16. Subject to the exceptions mentioned in these statutes, a fellow when elected shall remain a probationer fellow for one year from his election. A probationer fellow shall not be entitled to take any part in the government of the College or in the administration of the College property, but shall receive the same emoluments as if he were an actual fellow.

Upon the expiration of his year of probation a probationer fellow, if approved by the master and fellows, shall be admitted an actual fellow of the College.

Declarations on election and admission.

17. Every probationer fellow shall, on his election, make a declaration that he will observe the statutes and bye-laws of the College so far as they concern him.

Every actual fellow shall, on his admission, make a declaration that he will be true and faithful to the College and will endeavour to promote its interest and studies.

Number of Fellows.

18. Subject to the power contained in these statutes of postponing the election to a fellowship, the number of fellows of the College shall never be less than eleven, unless the visitor think fit, on a petition in writing, signed by the master and fellows, to direct that the number be diminished, either permanently or during any limited period, by not filling up vacancies, for the purpose either of increasing the emoluments of the master and fellows, if the same appear to be insufficient, or of augmenting the number or emoluments of the scholars or exhibitioners, or of improving the property or adding to or restoring the buildings of the College, or in order to apply the surplus income to be obtained by such diminution to any educational purpose specified in the petition.

Precedence of Fellows.

19. The rank, privileges, and advantages which each fellow enjoys in the College shall, except so far as is by these statutes otherwise provided, be determined according to the date of his election of his fellowship.

Fellowships on the tutorial list.

20. Of the fellowships some shall be exclusively devoted to the purposes of education, and shall be called fellowships on the tutorial list.

When a fellow has been employed for at least three years in the educational work of the College, the master and fellows may, if they think fit, and with his consent, appoint him to a fellowship on the tutorial list tenable for a term of 20 years, and may after the expiration of that term re-appoint him from time to time for further terms of 10 years.

A fellow on the tutorial list shall hold his fellowship subject to the conditions of residing as herein-after prescribed, and of taking such part as may be assigned to him by the master and fellows in the educational work of the College, for such reasonable remuneration as they may from time to time determine.

A fellow on the tutorial list shall be resident at the University during the usual College terms, provided that in case of sickness, or for any other sufficient cause the

master and fellows may dispense with his residence for such time as they think fit.

The fellows on the tutorial list shall be allowed to marry with the consent of the master and fellows, but not more than one half of those who are fellows on the tutorial list shall be married at the same time. Any fellow on the tutorial list who marries without such consent shall thereupon vacate his fellowship.

The master and fellows may require any unmarried fellow on the tutorial list to reside during the usual College term within the walls of the College.

When a fellow on the tutorial list vacates his fellowship at any time after the expiration of the said term of 20 years, the master and fellows may, if they think fit, grant to him an annual pension not exceeding the value of his fellowship. Provided that if any such fellow be at the time of vacating his fellowship, or at any time thereafter, entitled to any such property or pension, or instituted to any such benefice, or appointed to any such professorship or mastership, or admitted to any such office as would disqualify a fellow under these statutes from receiving the whole emoluments of his fellowship, he shall not receive or continue to receive any pension under this statute.

21. A fellow, unless he be appointed to a fellowship on the tutorial list, shall be entitled to hold his fellowship for seven years from the date of his election as fellow, exclusive of any time not exceeding three years during which he may have been resident at the University, and employed in the educational work of the College or as a professor or public reader in the University; or during which he may have held the office of bursar of the College.

The master and fellows may from time to time, at any stated meeting, make, revoke, and alter regulations with respect to the residence of fellows who are not on the tutorial list.

The master and fellows shall have the power of re-electing from time to time, for periods not exceeding five years, any fellow who is engaged in the study of any branch of literature or science. Such re-election shall only take place with the consent of the visitor, and upon evidence to be laid before him and the master and fellows that such studies are likely to produce important results in published writings.

22. The master and fellows may, if they think fit, before holding any election for a fellowship, give notice of their intention to elect a person who will be required to take part for three years in the educational work of the College.

A fellow elected in pursuance of such notice shall during those three years undertake such educational work as may be assigned to him for a reasonable remuneration by the master and fellows.

23. Any fellow who is elected to and accepts a headship or fellowship other than an honorary fellowship in any other College in the University, shall thereupon vacate his fellowship.

24. If any fellow, either before or after his election,

(a) Become entitled, either by devise or devolution, or by virtue of any testamentary or other gift or settlement, to property, or to any government pension; or

(b) Be instituted to any ecclesiastical benefice, or appointed to any professorship or mastership in a school, or be admitted to any office tenable for life or during good behaviour;

And hold such property, pension, benefice, professorship, mastership, or office for twelve months from the day of his accession, institution, appointment, or admission thereto; then, if the annual income derived by him from such property, pension, benefice, professorship, mastership, or office, or from any two or more of the above-mentioned sources, clear of all deductions (except for property or income tax), exceed 300*l.*, he shall receive one-third only of the emolument of his fellowship so long as he is in the receipt of such income, and the College shall appropriate the residue thereof to some educational or other purpose directly conducive to the interests of the College.

For the purposes of this section the word "property" shall include any estate or interest in possession in any property real or personal, and the income which the estimated value of any property would produce, if invested in 3*l.* per centum consolidated annuities at the price current at the time of the acquisition thereof, shall in each case of doubt be deemed to be the income derivable from such property.

If the property or sources of income have been acquired at several times, the latest time at which any such property or any of such sources of income have been acquired, shall for the purposes of this section be deemed the time of the acquisition thereof.

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to any fellow as long as he continues to reside at the University

Fellowships not on the tutorial list.

Powers to elect with a view to educational duties.

Vacation of fellowships on becoming Fellow or head of another college. Provision in case of acquisition of property by Fellow.

and to be employed in the educational work of the College, or to any fellow elected as a professor or public reader of the University of Oxford, so long as he continues to hold such professorship or readership.

25. Two fellows, or if the master be not in holy orders, three, shall be in holy orders, and shall reside during the usual College terms, and, if required by the master and fellows to do so, undertake the duties of the chapel.

Whenever the number of such resident clergymen falls below three, there shall be elected to the next vacant fellowship, either

- (1.) A person actually in holy orders; or
- (2.) A person who shall within one year of his admission to his actual fellowship, either take holy orders, or, unless the number of such resident clergymen have meanwhile risen to three, vacate his fellowship, and not be re-eligible;

Provided that if the number of such resident clergymen be at any time reduced to one, there shall be immediately elected to the vacant fellowship a person actually in holy orders.

A fellow in holy orders shall, on vacating his fellowship, retain for ten years afterwards the same claim (if any) to College livings which he might have had if he were still a fellow of the College.

26. The master and fellows may from time to time, at any stated meeting, by a majority of two-thirds of those present, without giving public notice of the vacancy, and without examination,

- (1.) Elect to a fellowship any professor or public lecturer of the University of Oxford; or,
- (2.) With the consent of the visitor, elect to a fellowship, and immediately appoint to a fellowship on the tutorial list, any person eminently qualified to be a tutor of the College.

A fellow elected under this section shall be admitted an actual fellow immediately upon his election, and the electors may at the time of election determine the rank which the person shall hold in the College, without reference to the date of his election. Provided that such rank shall confer no other than honorary privileges.

27. It shall be lawful for the master and fellows from time to time, at stated general meetings, to elect distinguished persons to honorary fellowships within the College. Persons so elected shall be termed honorary fellows, and shall not be entitled to vote on any occasion as fellows or to receive any emolument whatever; but rooms may be assigned to them within the College, and they may enjoy such other privileges and advantages as the master and fellows may by resolution from time to time determine. The conditions of eligibility to and tenure of honorary fellowships, and the mode of election thereto, may also be determined by the master and fellows from time to time. In the construction of these statutes honorary fellows shall not be counted among the fellows of the College, or honorary fellowships among the fellowships of the College.

28. If any fellow is guilty of grave immorality or misconduct it shall be lawful for the master and fellows, after due inquiry into the matter to deprive him of his fellowship, subject to the right of appeal to the visitor by these statutes provided.

THE SCHOLARS AND EXHIBITIONERS.

29. The corporate revenues of the College shall, together with the funds applicable to the maintenance of the scholarships formed by the consolidation of the exhibition of John Blagdon's foundation, the two scholarships of John Edgcombe's foundation, the two scholarships of Richard Elsworth's foundation, the two scholarships of Charles Harris' foundation, the exhibition of Mary Headlam's foundation, and the exhibition of Roger Mander's foundation, and the funds applicable to the maintenance of the two scholarships of Dr. Bell's foundation, be charged with the maintenance of ten scholarships, each of which shall be tenable for five years, and to each of which a yearly stipend of not less than 56*l.* payable out of such revenues and funds as aforesaid shall be attached. Such scholarships are in these statutes referred to as foundation scholarships, and the scholars holding the same as foundation scholars.

A foundation scholar shall be entitled, in addition to the stipend or emoluments of his scholarship, to receive tuition free from all charges.

30. No person who has attained the age of 19 years shall be eligible to a foundation scholarship; and in elections to such scholarships no preference shall be given to any person on account of his place of birth or parentage, or of his being of the name, kindred, or consanguinity named in any deed, will, charter, or any other instrument whatsoever, or of his being or having been a scholar of any school.

31. Subject to the power of postponing elections in these statutes contained, elections shall be held to at least two foundation scholarships in every year.

Foundation scholars shall be elected by open competition, and in accordance with the results of an examination to be held at such times, in such subjects, and generally in such manner as the master and fellows may from time to time determine.

32. The day of election shall be the 29th day of November. But the master and fellows may, if they think fit, at any stated meeting, appoint another day to be their annual election day with the consent of the visitor.

33. Subject to vested interests and to the provisions in these statutes contained, the master and fellows may, by resolution passed at a stated general meeting, apply any part of the corporate or other revenues of the College towards the foundation, maintenance, or augmentation of scholarships or exhibitions; and make, revoke, and alter regulations with respect to the conditions and mode of election to, and the tenure of, any such scholarship or exhibition, and the emoluments and privileges to be attached thereto.

34. Subject to the provisions in these statutes contained as to the notice required in the case of any special scholarship or exhibition, the master and fellows shall give notice of every election to be held to a scholarship or exhibition in the College, at such time or times, and in such manner as they may deem best adapted to secure publicity.

35. Whenever there is no duly qualified candidate for a scholarship or exhibition whom the electors judge of sufficient merit for election, the election shall be postponed to such day as the master and fellows may determine. Provided that in case of postponement, the emolument of such scholarships be devoted to some public purpose within the College.

36. Every scholar shall on admission to his scholarship be admonished by the master to observe the statutes and byelaws of the College so far as they concern him.

37. Any scholar or exhibitioner who is elected to a fellowship in the College, or ceases to be a member of the College, shall thereupon vacate his scholarship or exhibition, unless in the case of exhibitions which are expressly declared to be tenable by persons not members of the College.

The master and fellows may make, revoke, and alter rules respecting the residence of scholars and exhibitioners. If any scholar or exhibitioner so conducts himself as in the opinion of the master and fellows to be unworthy of holding this scholarship or exhibition, the master and fellows may deprive him thereof, subject to the right of appeal to the visitor by these statutes provided.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE COLLEGE.

38. The master may at any time summon a meeting of the master and fellows, and shall do so at the request of any two of the fellows.

39. There shall be at least two stated general meetings of the master and fellows every year, on such days as the master and fellows may from time to time appoint. Any meeting of the master and fellows which is held during full term, and which has been called by the master at the request of the master and fellows, and of which four weeks' notice in writing has been sent to each of the fellows who is within the United Kingdom at the time of sending the notice, shall have all the powers of a stated general meeting. Any stated general meeting may be adjourned, by resolution of the meeting, to a day to be specified in the resolution.

40. Except in any case in which the concurrence of any specified proportion of the master and fellows, or the consent of the master is by these statutes made requisite, every question arising at a College meeting shall be decided by a majority of the votes of those present. The master shall preside at College meetings, and shall, in case of an equality of votes, have an additional or casting vote. The master and fellows may from time to time make, revoke, and alter rules for securing the attendance of fellows at stated meetings, for regulating the proceedings at College meetings, for determining what business shall be transacted thereat, and for fixing the notice to be given before bringing forward any question.

41. The master and fellows may from time to time make, revoke, and alter such regulations as they may think fit respecting the discipline, studies, and domestic management of the College, and may enforce such regulations by such penalties as they think fit. Provided that no member of the College shall be removed from the College without the authority of the master and fellows.

42. The master and fellows may from time to time, at any stated general meeting, with the consent of the visitor, make, revoke, and alter regulations for the appointment and payment of chaplains, and for the daily performance of

Clerical
Fellows.

Time of
election.

Power to
found, aug-
ment, and
regulate
Scholar-
ships and
Exhibitions.

Notice of
election.

Power to
postpone
elections.

Admission
of Scholars.

Tenure of
Scholar-
ships and
Exhibitions.

Honorary
Fellows.

Deprivation
of Fellows.

Foundation
Scholar-
ships.

Qualifica-
tions of
Foundation
Scholars.

Elections to
Foundation
Scholar-
ships.

Proceedings
at College
meetings.

Power to
make gene-
ral regula-
tions.

Regulations
as to chapel.

divine service according to the liturgy of the Church of England, within the College during full term, and at such other times as they may think proper, and for attendance on the same.

43. The master and fellows may from time to time appoint such officers of the College as they deem expedient, and fix from time to time their stipends and duties. They shall also have the power of removing from his office any officer of the College who has been proved to be incapable or negligent in the performance of the duties of his office.

THE ACCOUNTS.

44. The master and fellows shall appoint a bursar or bursars, who shall have the care of the property and expenditure of the College, and shall, once in every year, lay before the master and fellows a statement, in such form as they may from time to time determine, of the revenue and expenditure of the College during the last preceding year, to be audited by the master and fellows, or by such person or persons as they may appoint in that behalf. Such statement shall be printed, and a copy thereof shall be placed in the treasury of the College, and another sent to the Bodleian Library.

45. The master and fellows shall, once at least in every ten years, lay before the visitor of the College a statement in writing of the annual revenue and expenditure of the College for the preceding ten years, or for the period which may have elapsed since the time of the last statement (as the case may be), and shall also furnish to the visitor such additional information (if any) as he may require for enabling him to form a judgment of the means and requirements, and general state and condition of the College. And the visitor shall thereupon, if it appear to him that the revenues of the College are sufficient to afford to each fellow an average income of more than 300*l.* a year (exclusive of rooms and all other allowances), direct the master and fellows to prepare a scheme for applying the excess to some educational or other public purpose; and any such scheme shall take effect when approved by the visitor.

THE VISITOR.

46. The visitor shall be elected by the master and fellows.

47. It shall be lawful for the visitor in person, or by his commissary or commissaries duly appointed, once in every ten years, or whenever he may deem it expedient to do so for the purpose of enforcing the statutes, without any request or application by the College or any of its members, to visit the College.

At any such visitation, or at any other time, he may require the master and fellows, or any one or more of them, to answer in writing touching any matter as to which the visitor may deem it expedient to inquire, for the purpose of satisfying himself whether the statutes are duly observed.

48. If in any case it appear to the visitor that by reason of any change in the value of money, any specific sum fixed by these statutes, or which may hereafter be fixed in the exercise of any power given by these statutes, has become insufficient or excessive, and that such insufficiency or excess is productive of injustice or hardship, or is injurious to the general interests of the College, it shall be lawful for the visitor from time to time, for the purpose of correcting or obviating such injustice, hardship, or injury, to direct that such annual sum be increased or diminished as he thinks fit, and the increased or diminished sum shall thenceforth be substituted for and stand in the place of the sum originally fixed as aforesaid.

49. As often as any question shall arise on which the master and fellows shall be unable to agree, depending wholly or in part on the construction of any of the statutes of the College, it shall be lawful for the master and fellows, or for the master or any three of the fellows, to submit the same to the visitor; and it shall be lawful for the visitor to declare what is the true construction of such statute or statutes with reference to the case submitted to him.

50. It shall be lawful for the visitor, either *proprio motu*, or on the complaint of the master or any of the fellows, to disallow and annul any byelaw or resolution of the master and fellows which is, in the visitor's judgment, repugnant to any of the statutes of the College in force for the time being.

51. It shall be lawful for the master or for any fellow or officer of the College, if he deem himself aggrieved by any act of the master and fellows, and for any scholar or exhibitioner who may have been deprived of his scholarship or exhibition, to appeal against such act or decision or sentence to the visitor; and it shall be lawful for the visitor

to adjudicate on such appeal, and to disallow or annul such act or decision, and to reverse or vary such sentence as he may deem just.

MISCELLANEOUS.

52. The master and fellows may, from time to time, at any stated general meeting, by a majority consisting of not less than two-thirds of the votes of those present and voting, subject to the provisions of the Act of the seventeenth and eighteenth years of Her present Majesty, chapter eighty-one, herein-after referred to, revoke, alter, or add to the statutes of the College in force for the time being.

53. The regulations appended to these statutes with respect to the several scholarships or exhibitions mentioned in those regulations, shall be observed, and may be revoked, altered, or added to in the same manner as if they were contained in these statutes. The Snell exhibitions shall be administered as heretofore in accordance with the decrees of the Court of Chancery.

54. Whenever the words "the fellows" or "the master and fellows" are used in these statutes, the words "the fellows" shall mean the actual fellows, and nothing in these statutes shall be construed to give to probationers any power which they would not have had if these statutes had not been made.

55. Any notice required by these statutes to be sent to any person, may be sent by post, and shall be deemed to have been sent if it be proved that the letter containing it was prepaid, and addressed to such person's last known address, and put into the post, and shall be deemed to have been received at the time when the letter containing it would have been delivered in the ordinary course of the post.

56. The existing statutes of Balliol College, including the statute respecting the catechetical lectureship, and the ordinances concerning Balliol College framed under the authority of the said Act of the seventeenth and eighteenth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter eighty-one, being an Act intituled, "An Act to make further provision for the good government and extension of the University of Oxford, of the Colleges therein, and of the College of Saint Mary, Winchester," are hereby repealed, but nothing in this repeal shall affect any right acquired or thing done before the commencement of these statutes, or shall revive any enactment, provision, or requirement by the said statutes or ordinances repealed, or take away from the visitor any power of withholding his consent to alterations of the statutes which may have been given to him under the aforesaid ordinances.

57. The master or any fellow may, if he please, place himself under these statutes by giving notice of his wish within a year of the passing of them.

APPENDIX.

BLUNDELL SCHOLARSHIPS.

The corporate revenues of the College shall be charged with the maintenance of five scholarships within the College, to be called Blundell scholarships, to each of which an annual stipend of not less than sixty pounds shall be attached, payable out of such corporate revenues, *pari passu*, with the stipends of the other scholarships of the College.

The said five scholarships shall be respectively tenable for five years, and no longer; and any scholar who shall marry, or be elected to a fellowship within the College, or shall cease to be a member of the College, shall thereupon vacate his scholarship.

The master and fellows shall not be bound to fill up more than one Blundell scholarship in any one year.

The elections to the said five scholarships shall be held at Mr. Peter Blundell's school at Tiverton in the county of Devon, on such day in each year between the fifteenth and twenty-ninth days of June, both inclusive, as the master and fellows shall appoint, after a competitive examination of the candidates in subjects connected with the studies of the said school. Such examination shall be conducted by three examiners, one to be appointed by the master and fellows, another (not being a master of Tiverton School) by the feoffee of Mr. Blundell's estate, and the third by the master and fellows of Sidney Sussex College, in the University of Cambridge, or in default of appointment by them, by the master and fellows of Balliol College. The expenses of the examiner or examiners to be appointed by Balliol College shall be defrayed out of the corporate revenues of the College. The examiners shall elect that candidate (being a scholar of the said school educated therein for the

Amendment of Statutes.

Regulations as to Special Foundations.

Interpretation.

Notices.

Repeal of existing Statutes and Ordinances.

Adoption of Statutes by existing Master or Fellows.

Officers of the College.

Annual statement of accounts.

Decennial statement of accounts.

Election of Visitor.

General powers of Visitor.

Power of Visitor to provide for change in value of money.

Power to interpret statutes.

Power to disallow byelaws.

Appeal to Visitor.

three years immediately preceding the election) who after such examination shall appear to them to be of the greatest merit, and most fit to be a scholar of the College. The examiners shall, immediately after each election, notify to the head master of the school the subjects of examination for the ensuing year. Notice of the day appointed for the election shall be given not less than thirty days previously by the master of the College to the head master of the school.

No person shall be admitted to be a candidate who shall have attained the age of nineteen years, or whom the said feoffees for the time being shall not deem proper to be a candidate, having regard to his moral character and pecuniary circumstances.

Whenever there shall be no duly qualified candidate whom the examiners shall judge of sufficient merit for election, the vacant scholarship shall be thrown open for that turn to general competition, and the election shall be postponed to the next ensuing day of election to the scholarships of the College (other than Blundell scholarships), and shall be conducted in all respects as if such scholarship had been one of those scholarships.

The holders of the said five scholarships shall be liable to deprivation by the same authority, for the same causes, and in the same manner as the other scholars of the College, and shall be subject to such regulations as to their instruction, discipline, and attendance on divine worship, as the master and fellows may from time to time prescribe.

NEWTE'S EXHIBITION.

The election of exhibitioners of the foundation of John Newte, clerk, shall be held after a competitive examination of the candidates in such subjects connected with the studies of the said Mr. Peter Blundell's school as the electors shall from time to time determine. The electors shall elect that candidate (being a scholar of the said school educated therein for the two years immediately preceding the election) who after such examination shall appear to them to be of the greatest merit.

WARNER EXHIBITION.

"The four exhibitions of the foundation of Dr. John Warner, bishop of Rochester, shall continue to be consolidated into one exhibition, the holder of which shall receive the whole emoluments formerly payable to the four exhibitioners. The exhibitioners shall be elected from candidates born in Scotland, or whose fathers shall have been born in Scotland. No person shall be admissible as a candidate who shall have completed the fourth term of his academical residence in the University of Oxford. The election of exhibitioners shall be held after a competitive examination of the candidates in such subjects, and conducted in such manner, as the electors shall from time to time appoint; and that candidate, being otherwise duly qualified according to the instrument of foundation, and this ordinance, shall be elected, who upon such examination shall appear to be of the greatest merit. Any exhibitioner of the said foundation who may be elected to and accept an exhibition founded under the will of Mr. John Snell shall vacate the exhibition held by him when so elected. Whenever there shall be no duly qualified candidate for a vacant exhibition of the foundation of Dr. John Warner, whom the electors shall judge of sufficient merit for election, the exhibition shall be thrown open for that turn to general competition, and the election to it shall be held at some time within three months from the day originally fixed for that purpose, from which day the five years for which such exhibition is now made tenable shall in that case be computed."

GREAVES EXHIBITIONS.

In elections to the exhibitions of the foundation of Richard Greaves, clerk, no person shall be entitled to preference on account of his having been educated at any school, other than the Free School at Ludlow, in the county of Salop, and no person shall be entitled to preference on account of his having been educated at the said Free School of Ludlow, unless he shall have been educated therein for the two years immediately preceding the election. Whenever there shall be no duly qualified candidate for a vacant exhibition of this foundation, whom the electors shall judge of sufficient merit for election, the exhibition shall for that turn be thrown open to general competition, and the election to it shall be held at some time within three months from the day originally fixed for that purpose, from which day the five years shall in that case be computed.

The exhibitions of the foundations of John Newte, John Warner, and Richard Greaves, shall be tenable for five years, and no longer. The holders of the same shall be

liable to deprivation by the same authority, for the same causes, and in the same manner, as the scholars of the College, and shall be subject to such regulations as to their instruction, discipline, and attendance on Divine worship, as the master and fellows may from time to time prescribe.

(L.S.)

BRASENOSE COLLEGE.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 28th day of July 1871.

Brasenose College,
28 July 1871.

PRESENT:

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas the Commissioners appointed for the purposes of an Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the 17th and 18th years of Her Majesty's reign intituled "An Act to make further provision for the good government and extension of the University of Oxford, of the Colleges therein, and of the College of St. Mary Winchester," did in pursuance of the said Act make certain statutes (set forth in an ordinance bearing date the 20th day of March 1857, in relation to Brasenose College) in the University of Oxford, which having been duly submitted by the said Commissioners to the said College were not objected to by two-thirds of the governing body thereof, and the same were afterwards duly, and in pursuance of the said Act approved by Her Majesty by Order in Council. And whereas by the statute or section of the said ordinance numbered 44, it is provided that the principal and fellows by a majority consisting of not less than two-thirds of the votes of those present, the vote of the principal being counted as two votes, may from time to time at any stated general meeting subject to the provisions of the section numbered XL in the Queen's printers' copy of the said Act amend the statutes of the College in force for the time being with the consent of the visitor. And whereas it is provided by the said Act that every statute made in pursuance thereof by the said Commissioners, shall be subject to repeal and alteration by the University or College, as the case may be, with the approval of Her Majesty in Council. And whereas at a stated general meeting held on the 19th day of June 1871, the principal and fellows of the said College by a majority consisting of not less than two-thirds of the votes of those present, the vote of the principal being counted as two votes, did by an instrument in writing under the common seal of the said College (a copy of which is contained in the schedule hereunto annexed) resolve to amend and did thereby amend the statutes or sections in the said ordinance numbered 13, 14, and 15, in manner in such instrument in writing appearing. And whereas the Right Reverend Christopher, Bishop of Lincoln, as and being visitor of the said College, has duly signified in writing his consent to the said amendment. And whereas the said College has humbly prayed that the approval of Her Majesty in Council might be graciously signified to the said amendment. Now, therefore, in pursuance and exercise of the power in Her Majesty by the said Act of Parliament in that behalf vested, Her Majesty by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, doth hereby declare her approval of the said amendment so made in the said statutes of the said Commissioners in and by the said instrument in writing.

(Signed) ARTHUR HELPS.

Brasenose College.

Instrument referred to in the foregoing Order in Council.

At a stated general meeting held on the 19th day of June, 1871, it was unanimously resolved to alter and amend the 13th, 14th, and 15th clauses of the ordinance framed by the Commissioners appointed for the purposes of the statute 17th and 18th Victoria, chapter 81, in relation to Brasenose College, given under their common seal the 28th day of March 1857, in the following manner, that is to say—

That after clause 13, henceforward to be called clause 13 (1.), the following clauses be inserted.

13, (2). It shall be lawful for the principal and fellows to elect any person being a graduate of any university in Great Britain or Ireland of which the degrees are at the time of such election recognised by the University, and whom they may think eminently qualified to assist in the instruction or management of the College, without public notice of the vacancy and without examination; and any person so elected shall not be subject to the period of probation required by the statutes. Provided that no person shall be elected under this clause, unless he shall have been

proposed for such election by the principal and unless two-thirds of the votes of the principal and all the fellows qualified to vote in the election of fellows, the principal's vote being counted as two votes, shall have been given for such election at a meeting to be held as herein-after mentioned. Provided also that any fellow elected under this clause, shall be subject to the provisions with respect to marriage, and the possession of any benefice, property, pension, or office affecting the retention of an ordinary fellowship. And also that he shall retain his fellowship only so long as he shall be or remain in the service of the College.

13 (3). In certain excepted cases, persons may retain or be re-elected to fellowships within the College, although married, and although possessed of any benefice, property, pension or office, which would, in ordinary cases, render the possessor disqualified for retaining his fellowship.

The excepted cases are as follows—

(a.) Any person being, or having previously been, a fellow of the College who shall have been in the service of the College, as either tutor, lecturer, or bursar, for at least eight years in the aggregate. But such person shall, except as herein-after provided, retain his fellowship only so long as he shall be or remain in the service of the College.

(b.) Any person being or having previously been a fellow of the College who shall have been in the service of the College, as either tutor, lecturer, or bursar, for at least 20 years in the aggregate.

Provided that no person shall retain or be re-elected to a fellowship under this clause, unless such retention or re-election (as the case may be), shall have been proposed by the principal, and unless two-thirds of the votes of the principal, and all the fellows qualified to vote in the election of fellows (the principal's vote being counted as two votes), shall have been previously given for such retention or re-election (as the case may be) at a meeting to be held as herein-after mentioned.

Provided also that any person who shall have either retained or been re-elected to a fellowship under paragraph (a) of this clause, and who shall have afterwards become qualified either to retain or to be re-elected to a fellowship under paragraph (b) of this clause, shall be allowed to retain his fellowship under the latter paragraph, without being required to be proposed by the principal, and without being subjected to the voting herein-before mentioned.

Provided also that no person shall retain or be re-elected to a fellowship under this clause, until at least after five years after any previous retention or re-election under this clause, unless a fellow who has retained or been re-elected to a fellowship under this clause, shall have, in the meanwhile, died or otherwise vacated his fellowship.

Provided also that any person retaining or re-elected to a fellowship, under paragraph (a) of this clause, who at the time of his retention or re-election (as the case may be), shall hold a benefice with cure of souls, and who shall continue to hold such benefice for six calendar months afterwards, shall thereby vacate his fellowship, and that no person retaining or re-elected to a fellowship under this clause shall, by virtue thereof, be enabled to hold with his fellowship any benefice, the possession of which would, in ordinary cases, be incompatible with the retention of a fellowship.

That in clause 14, for the words "such excepted cases," be read "the excepted cases mentioned in clause 13 (1)" and that the clause so altered (from the beginning down to the word "privileges") be henceforward called clause 14 (1), and be read as follows:

14 (1). The election in the excepted cases mentioned in clause 13 (1), shall always be held more than 30 days before the usual stated day of election, and the electors may, at the time of election, determine the rank which the person elected shall hold in the College, without reference to the date of his election. Provided that such rank shall confer no other than honorary privileges.

That after clause 14 (1), the following clauses be inserted.

14 (2). The election under clause 13 (2) shall always be held more than 30 days before the usual stated day of election of fellows, and at a meeting being either a stated general meeting, or a meeting held in full term, and of which at least 30 days notice shall have been given.

14 (3). The voting required under clause 13 (3), may be taken either within a year before, or at any time after the person desiring to retain or be re-elected to a fellowship shall have become actually qualified for such retention or re-election (as the case may be), but it shall always be taken by secret ballot, and at a meeting held more than 30 days before the usual stated day of election of fellows, and being either a stated general meeting or a meeting held in full term, and of which at least 30 days notice shall have been given. Any person who shall retain or be re-

elected to a fellowship under clause 13 (3), shall hold rank in the College according to the date of such retention or re-election (as the case may be).

That the words, "provided also that," in clause 14 be struck out, and the following words of clause 14 be called clause 14 (4.)

14 (4). No married fellow shall be entitled to rooms in the College, nor to any allowance in respect of rooms.

That after clause 15 henceforward to be called clause 15 (1), the words "clause 13" therein being altered to "clause 13 (1)," the following clauses be inserted.

15 (2). Not more than one fellowship shall be held under clause 13 (2) of this ordinance.

15 (3). Not more than three fellowships shall be held under clause 13 (3) of this ordinance.

We therefore, the principal and fellows of the said College, in exercise of the powers given to us by the section numbered 40 of the Act of Parliament 17th and 18th Victoria, chapter 81, and by the 44th clause of the above-named ordinance, do hereby agree to alter and amend our statutes for the time being according to the above resolutions.

Given under our common seal, this 19th day of June 1871.

(L.S.)

CHRIST CHURCH.

At the Court at Windsor, the 29th day of June 1871.

PRESENT:

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by "The Christ Church Oxford Act, 1867," it was amongst other things, enacted that the ordinance set forth in the schedule to that Act, except so much thereof as was contained in the section thereof numbered 28, and entitled "certain distinctions abolished" should from and after the 11th day of October 1867, take effect and have force in lieu of the repealed ordinances therein mentioned, and that the regulations therein contained (except as aforesaid) should thenceforth (subject to the provisions of that Act and to the power of alteration by the same regulations reserved to Her Majesty in Council), be statutes of the house therein mentioned. And whereas it is provided by the said ordinance, by the section thereof numbered 23 (amongst other things) that "it shall be lawful for Her Majesty in Council, upon the application of the governing body of the house, such application having been agreed to at a stated general meeting by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the votes of those present, from time to time, to repeal, or to alter any clause or provision therein contained, or to add new clauses or provisions: Provided that no such repeal, alteration or addition shall extend to or affect such of the provisions therein contained as reserve any special rights or powers to the dean or chapter therein mentioned: Provided also that notice of every proposal to apply to Her Majesty for any such repeal, alteration, or addition shall have been given at the stated general meeting next preceding that at which such proposal may be adopted."

And whereas by virtue of the last-mentioned power the governing body of the said house lately, namely, on or about the 23d day of June 1870, made application to Her Majesty as provided by the said section that Her Majesty in Council would be graciously pleased to alter and amend the section in the said ordinance numbered 6 by adding thereto a clause in the words following:—"Provided nevertheless that the dean and canons may at any time previous to the expiration of the said period of three calendar months, exercise such right of presentation as last aforesaid, on their receiving a notification in writing from the governing body (through the member thereof who may have the charge of benefices, in the gift of the house), to the effect that they do not intend to present any student or chaplain of the house, to the then vacant benefice."

And whereas afterwards on the said 23d day of June 1870, Her Majesty was graciously pleased by an Order in Council of that date, to declare Her royal will and pleasure to be, that the said section numbered 6, should be altered and amended, by adding thereto, the aforesaid clause, and the same was then amended accordingly, subject, however, to the proviso therein and herein-after set forth. And whereas by virtue of the aforesaid power, the governing body of the said house have lately made application to Her Majesty, as provided by the said section numbered 23, that Her Majesty in Council, would be graciously pleased further to alter and amend the section in the said ordinance numbered 6, by adding to such section, as so amended as aforesaid, a further clause in the words following:—"Pro-

Christ Church,
29 June 1871.

"voted nevertheless, that so soon as a certificate be given to the dean by the curator of livings, that there is no intention on the part of the governing body, to present any student or chaplain of the house, the dean and canons may act on such a certificate, according to the powers given them, although the three calendar months be not expired."

And whereas the said application was agreed to at a stated general meeting, by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the votes of those present, and notice of the proposal to apply to Her Majesty to make the aforesaid alteration, amendment, and addition, was duly given at the stated general meeting, next preceding that at which such proposal was adopted.

Now, therefore, in pursuance and exercise of the power in Her Majesty by the said ordinance or otherwise in that behalf vested, Her Majesty by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, doth hereby declare Her royal will and pleasure to be that the said section numbered 6, shall be further altered and amended by adding thereto the aforesaid further clause, and that such section shall be, and the same is hereby further added to and amended in the manner and to the extent aforesaid, and no further. Provided always, that such alteration, addition, or amendment shall not extend to or affect any special rights or powers reserved to the said dean and chapter by the said Act.

(Signed) ARTHUR HELPS.

MERTON COLLEGE.

Merton College,
19 Aug. 1861: At the Court at Balmoral, the 19th day of August 1871.

PRESENT:

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Commissioners appointed for the purposes of an Act passed in the session of Parliament, held in the 17th and 18th years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to make further provision for the good government and extension of the University of Oxford, of the Colleges therein, and of the College of Saint Mary Winchester," did in pursuance of the said Act, make certain statutes set forth in an ordinance, bearing date the 19th day of February 1857, in relation to Merton College, in the University of Oxford, which having been duly submitted by the said Commissioners to the said College, were not objected to by two-thirds of the governing body thereof, and the same were afterwards duly and in pursuance of the said Act approved by Her Majesty by Order in Council. And whereas by the statute or section of the said ordinance numbered 46, it is provided that the warden and fellows by a majority consisting of not less than two-thirds of the votes of those present, may from time to time at any stated general meeting, subject to the provisions of the section numbered XL., in the Queen's Printers' copy of the said Act, repeal or alter any of the statutes of the College in force for the time being, with the consent of the visitor. And whereas it is provided by the said Act, that every statute made in pursuance thereof by the said Commissioners, shall be subject to repeal and alteration by the University or College (as the case may be), with the approval of Her Majesty in Council. And whereas at a stated general meeting, held on the 30th day of May 1871, the warden and fellows of the said College, by a majority consisting of not less than two-thirds of the votes of those present, did by two instruments in writing under the common seal of the said College (a copy of which instruments in writing is contained in the schedule hereunto annexed), resolve to alter, and did thereby alter the statutes so contained in the said ordinance of the said Commissioners, in manner in such instruments in writing appearing. And whereas the Right Reverend Father in God, Archibald Campbell, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, as and being visitor of the said College, has duly signified in writing his consent to the said alteration. And whereas the said College hath humbly prayed that the approval of Her Majesty in Council might be graciously signified to the said alteration. Now, therefore, in pursuance and exercise of the power in Her Majesty by the said Act of Parliament in that behalf vested, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, doth hereby declare Her approval of the said alteration so made in the said statutes of the said Commissioners, in and by the said instruments in writing.

(Signed) EDMUND HARRISON.

Merton College.

Schedule referred to in the foregoing Order in Council.

"Power to the College to retain certain of the fellows in their fellowships, notwithstanding marriage or accession to property.

"1. Notwithstanding anything in any statute of the College contained, any fellow who shall marry, or become possessed of any property (not being an ecclesiastical benefice) which would in ordinary cases disqualify him from continuing a fellow, may nevertheless, if he shall at the time of his marriage, or when he would otherwise have vacated his fellowship, be an officer of the College, and if in the opinion of the warden and fellows, it shall appear to be desirable in the interest of the College, be retained in his fellowship, once or oftener by a resolution, of which due notice shall have been given in writing at least three months beforehand, passed by a majority consisting of not less than two-thirds of the votes of such of the warden and fellows, qualified to vote in the election of fellows, as shall be present at a stated general meeting, subject to the provisos, with the powers and under the conditions herein-after mentioned, that is to say, provided that—

- "I. No officer shall be entitled to apply for such privilege who has not served in his office for at least three years.
- "II. No officer shall, either on the first or on any subsequent application, be retained in his fellowship for a period exceeding any one time, ten years.
- "III. No officer shall in any case be capable of being retained in his fellowship for a period exceeding in the aggregate thirty years spent in office.
- "IV. Every officer who shall be so retained in his fellowship shall, upon ceasing to hold his office, vacate his fellowship.

"2. Every officer who shall have been once or oftener retained in his fellowship, and shall have completed 30 years in office, shall thereupon and thenceforth for the term of his life, but subject to the proviso herein-after contained, be entitled to enjoy the emoluments of his fellowship by way of pension.

"3. In the case of any officer who shall have been retained in his fellowship once or oftener, and shall from illness or other special cause cease to hold his office prior to the expiration of 30 years spent in the service of the College, the warden and fellows shall have power, if they think fit, by a resolution, of which due notice shall have been given in writing at least 21 days beforehand, passed by a majority consisting of not less than two-thirds of the votes of those present at a stated general meeting, to grant to such officer so ceasing to hold office, by way of pension, a yearly sum not exceeding the emoluments of a fellowship, for his life or for any less period or periods, and subject to conditions or not.

"4. Provided that the pension contemplated in the last two clauses shall not accrue, or shall cease, in the case of any person who at the time of ceasing to hold office, or at any subsequent time, shall be or become instituted to an ecclesiastical benefice, or entitled to the enjoyment of property or of income, the annual value of which respectively, clear of deductions (receipt for property or income tax), shall exceed 500*l.*; and for this purpose the income which the estimated value of any property would produce, if invested in government securities at the price current at the time of the acquisition thereof, shall, in case of doubt, be considered to be the income derivable from such property.

"5. Any resolution passed in contemplation of the marriage of any officer shall in the event of the non-celebration of such marriage within a period of two years from the date of such resolution, thereupon become *ipso facto* void.

"6. Not more than four officers in all shall be capable of being so retained in their fellowships at the same time.

"7. For the purposes of this statute the word 'officer' shall be understood to mean a tutor, lecturer, habitually engaged in the education of the College, or bursar; and the word 'office' a tutorship, such lecturership, or a bursarship respectively.

"Given under the common seal of the warden and fellows of Merton College this 30th day of May 1871."
(L.S.)

"Power to the College to elect and retain tutor-fellows notwithstanding marriage or accession to property.

"It shall be lawful to elect and admit as fellow of the College, without public notice of the vacancy, without examination, without the period of probation required by the statutes, although the person elected be married, and although he be in possession of any property (other than an ecclesiastical benefice) or of any pension or office, which would in ordinary cases render the possessor ineligible, and

although he may not have passed the examinations required by the University for the degree of bachelor of arts, any person who, in the judgment of the electors, may be eminently qualified for the office of tutor or lecturer, and whose services in either of those capacities may be required by the College.

"The mode of election and re-election of any such person, and the tenure, rights, and privileges, of and incident to the fellowship to which he shall be elected, shall in all respects, except so far as is herein-after otherwise provided, be regulated by the provisions of the statute also passed on this same 30th day of May 1871, as if he were a fellow of the College, holding office as tutor or lecturer, who in contemplation of marriage or upon acquisition of property, which would otherwise disqualify him from retaining his fellowship, was making or renewing application to be retained in his fellowship. Provided that,

"I. Every election to be made under this power, shall be held more than 30 days before the usual stated day of election.

"II. No person shall be so elected except by a majority consisting of not less than two-thirds of the votes of such of the warden and fellows qualified to vote in the election of fellows, as shall be present at the time of election.

"III. No such election shall be valid unless the person so elected shall at the time appointed by the College for his admission as fellow, and previously to his admission notify in writing to the College his willingness to accept the office of tutor or lecturer.

"IV. Every such person may be so elected in the first instance for a period not exceeding 10 years.

"V. The electors may at the time of election determine the rank which the person elected shall hold in the College without reference to the date of his election; provided that such rank shall confer no other than honorary privileges; provided also that no married fellow shall be entitled to rooms in the College or to any allowance in respect of rooms.

"Given under the common seal of the warden and fellows of Merton College this 30th day of May 1871."

(L.S.)

Merton
College,
21 Dec. 1871.

At the Court at Windsor, the 21st day of December 1871.

PRESENT :

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas the Commissioners appointed for the purposes of an Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the 17th and 18th years of the reign of Her Majesty intitled "An Act to make further provision for the good government and extension of the University of Oxford, of the Colleges therein, and of the College of St. Mary Winchester" framed and settled an ordinance dated the 19th day of February 1857, in relation to Merton College otherwise called the House or College of Scholars of Merton in the said University, and such ordinance after being submitted to the College in manner directed by the said Act was duly approved by Her Majesty in Council on the 8th day of May 1857 :

And whereas, under and by virtue of the said Act, and by the said ordinance, the warden and fellows of the said College are empowered from time to time, subject to the provision of the section numbered XL in the Queen's Printers' copy of the said Act, to repeal or alter any of the statutes of the said College for the time being in force :

And whereas it is provided by the said Act that every statute made in pursuance thereof by the said Commissioners shall be subject to repeal or alteration by the University or College, as the case may be, with the approval of Her Majesty in Council :

And whereas at a stated general meeting, held on the 18th day of February 1871, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act and ordinance, and in manner provided by the said Act and ordinance, the said warden and fellows did by an instrument in writing under the common seal of the said College (a copy of which instrument in writing is contained in the schedule hereunto annexed) resolve to repeal and alter and did thereby repeal and alter the statutes contained in the said ordinance in the manner set forth in such instrument in writing :

And whereas the said College doth humbly pray that the approval of Her Majesty in Council might be graciously signified to the said repeal and alteration :

Now, therefore, in pursuance and exercise of the power in Her Majesty by the said Act of Parliament in that behalf vested, Her Majesty by and with the advice of Her Privy

Council, doth hereby declare her approval of the said alteration and repeal of the said statutes made and set forth in and by the said instrument in writing.

(Signed) ARTHUR HELPS.

Schedule above referred to.

Statute made by the warden and fellows of Merton College Oxford, for the amendment of an ordinance dated the 19th day of February 1857, made by the Oxford University Commissioners and approved by Her Majesty in Council.

Whereas, the Commissioners appointed for the purpose of an Act passed in the 17th and 18th years of the reign of Her Majesty intitled "An Act to make further provision for the good government and extension of the University of Oxford, of the Colleges therein, and of the College of St. Mary Winchester" framed and settled an ordinance dated the 19th day of February 1857, in relation to Merton College, otherwise called the House or College of Scholars of Merton in the said University; and such ordinance after being submitted to the College in manner directed by the said Act, was duly approved by Her Majesty in Council on the 8th day of May 1857 :

And whereas the sixth title of the said ordinance contains the following clause :—

"The warden and fellows shall from time to time divide the fellowships as nearly as may be into two moieties, whereof one moiety shall be termed clerical fellowships, and shall always be held by persons who have taken, or have declared their intention to take holy orders. No person shall be eligible to a clerical fellowship who shall not either be a deacon or priest of the United Church of England and Ireland, or declare that he intends to take holy orders in the said church, and a period of five years from the day of election shall be allowed to every person so declaring, within which he shall take deacon's orders at the least, or in default thereof shall vacate his fellowship subject to the above provision."

And whereas, by the said Act, it is enacted that every statute made by the Commissioners in pursuance of the provisions of that Act shall be subject to repeal and alteration by the College with the approval of Her Majesty in Council :

And whereas it is expedient that the said ordinance shall be altered in manner herein-after mentioned :

Now we, the warden and fellows of Merton College, otherwise styled the Warden and Scholars of the House or College of Scholars of Merton in the said University, do enact that so much and such part as is herein-before set forth of the sixth title of the said ordinance is hereby repealed.

Given under our common seal this 18th day of February in the year 1871.

(L.S.)

NEW COLLEGE.

At the Court at Windsor, the 12th day of December 1873.

PRESENT :

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by the 34th section of the Act of Parliament passed in the session of Parliament holden in the 17th and 18th years of Her Majesty's reign, for making further provision for the good government and extension of the University of Oxford, of the Colleges therein, and of the College of Saint Mary of Winchester, it was enacted that the College of Saint Mary of Winchester, near Winchester, should for the purposes of that Act be subject to the provisions of that Act with respect to Colleges, and should have the same or the like powers as were thereby given to the Colleges of the University, and be subject to the authorities thereby conferred on the Commissioners appointed by the said Act for the alteration and amendment of statutes, in like manner as was thereby provided with respect to the Colleges of the University, but without prejudice to the powers and authorities, if any, of the Commissioners under "The Charitable Trusts Act, 1853." And whereas the said Commissioners did, on the 19th day of March 1857, in execution of the powers given to them by the said Act, make a statute or ordinance in reference to the said College of Saint Mary of Winchester, otherwise and therein called New College, which said ordinance was afterwards duly and in pursuance of the said Act approved by Her Majesty in Council, and became a statute of the said College. And whereas it was by the clause of the said ordinance, numbered 53, provided that the warden and fellows of the said College, by a majority consisting of not less than two-thirds of the votes of those present, the

New Col-
lege, 12 Dec.
1873.

vote of the warden being counted as two votes, might from time to time at any stated general meeting, subject to the provisions of the section numbered XL. in the Queen's Printers' copy of the said Act, amend the statutes of the College in force for the time being, with the consent of the visitor. And whereas by section 39 of the said Act of Parliament it was enacted that every statute made by the said University, or any of the said Colleges thereof, should be subject to repeal or alteration in the same manner and to the same extent, but not otherwise, in and, to which other statutes of the said University or College, as the case might be, were or might be subject to repeal or alteration by the authorities thereof; and by the 40th section of the same Act it was further enacted that every statute made by the Commissioners in pursuance of the provisions of the same Act should be subject to repeal and alteration by the University or College, as the case might be, with the approval of Her Majesty in Council. And whereas at a stated general meeting of the warden and fellows of the said College, held on the 11th day of June 1873, it was resolved by a majority, consisting of not less than two-thirds of the votes of those present, that the said ordinance of the said Commissioners should, with the consent of the visitor of the said College, be partially repealed and altered in manner following; that is to say, by repealing wholly the clause numbered 6 of the ordinance of the said Commissioners, dated the 19th day of March 1857, and by substituting for such clause the words and figures following; that is to say,

"Six scholarships shall be filled up annually by the election of boys receiving education in the school of Winchester College, no distinction being made between members of the foundation of the College and boys not members thereof.

"The election shall be vested in the warden and fellows of New College, who shall elect after an examination conducted by examiners appointed by them, and after receiving from the examiners a report of the result of the examination.

"The time, place, subjects, and manner of examination, and the conditions of eligibility in respect of age and standing in the school, shall be such as the warden and fellows of New College shall from time to time determine.

"The candidate or candidates shall be elected who, after such examination, shall appear to the electors to be of the greatest merit and most fit to be a scholar or scholars of the College.

"Any of the six scholarships aforesaid for which there shall be no candidate duly qualified and of sufficient merit in the judgment of the electors shall be thrown open for that time to general competition as an open scholarship, and shall be filled up in the same manner as the other open scholarships in the College."

And whereas the said partial repeal and alteration of the aforesaid ordinance has been duly assented to by the Bishop of Winchester, the visitor of the said College, and has been submitted by the said College for the approval of Her Majesty in Council. Now, therefore, in pursuance of the power in Her Majesty by the said Act of Parliament in that behalf vested, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, doth hereby declare her approval of the repeal of so much of the ordinance of the said Commissioners as was repealed by the said resolution of the aforesaid meeting, and also of the aforesaid alteration so made by the said resolution of 11th June 1873, in the said ordinance of the said Commissioners.

(Signed) ARTHUR HELPS.

ORIEL COLLEGE.

At the Court at Windsor, the 21st day of December 1871.

PRESENT:

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by section 51 of the ordinance framed by the Commissioners appointed for the purposes of the Act 17 & 18 Vict. c. 81., in relation to Oriel College, in the University of Oxford, which said ordinance was afterwards duly and in pursuance of the said Act approved by Her Majesty in Council by order dated the 27th day of August 1857.

It was ordained that the provost and fellows, by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the votes of those present, might from time to time at any stated general meeting, subject to the provisions of the section numbered XL. in the Queen's Printers' copy of the said Act, amend the statutes of the College in force for the time being, with the consent of the visitor.

And whereas Her Majesty is visitor of the said College.

And whereas by section 9 of the said ordinance, with the sub-sections (a) and (b), provision is made for the election of fellows in certain excepted cases, as is duly set out in such section.

And whereas at a stated general meeting of the provost and fellows of the said College, holden on the 13th day of October last, it was resolved by a majority, consisting of not less than two-thirds of the votes of those present, to amend the said College ordinance (subject to the consent of the visitor and the Queen in Council) by the addition of the following clause as a third sub-section, to be marked (c), under section 9, after the words "as last aforesaid," viz. :—

"(c.) Any person who may, in the judgment of the provost and fellows, be eminently qualified for the office of tutor, lecturer, or senior treasurer, and whose services in any of these capacities may be required in the College, provided that no fellow shall be so elected except by a majority consisting of not less than two-thirds of the votes of the provost and all the fellows, and provided also that no such election shall be valid, unless the person so elected shall, at the time appointed for his admission as fellow, and previously to such admission, notify to the provost his willingness to accept the office of tutor, lecturer, or senior treasurer, as the case may be. But every fellow so elected shall vacate his fellowship upon his ceasing to hold such office, unless he shall be retained in his fellowship by a majority consisting of not less than two-thirds of the votes of the provost and all the fellows. No person shall be so retained if he be in possession of any benefice, property, pension, or office, which would in ordinary cases render the possessor ineligible, and if such fellow so retained as aforesaid shall at any time thereafter come into the possession of any such benefice, property, pension, or office, he shall vacate his fellowship in manner mentioned in and subject to the provisions of clause 7 of this ordinance."

And whereas Her Majesty the Queen, as visitor of the said College, has duly signified in writing her consent to the said amendment:

And whereas at a stated general meeting of the provost and fellows of the said College, holden on the 28th day of March last, it was resolved by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the votes of those present to amend the College ordinance (subject to the consent of the visitor and the Queen in Council), for the purpose of establishing a University reader by the College, by the addition of the following clause to the ordinance, viz. :—

"The provost and fellows may (if they shall think fit) suspend the election to one fellowship for the period of five years, to be computed from the time at which the election to such fellowship would, but for such suspension, have taken place. At the end of such five years the provost and fellows may either restore the fellowship or continue the suspension thereof for the like period of five years, to be computed from the expiration of the former period, and so on from time to time, as they shall think proper. If the said fellowship shall be at any time restored, the power to suspend and consequent powers hereby given may again be exercised at any time thereafter over the same or another fellowship, and so on *toties quoties*. The emoluments of such suspended fellowship shall be deemed to be commuted for the fixed sum of 250*l.* per annum, payable out of the corporate revenues of the College, which sum shall be applied to the maintenance of a readership, under the following conditions; (that is to say.)

"1. The reader shall be appointed at the commencement of each period of five years for which the fellowship shall be suspended, and shall hold office until the end of such period, and if a vacancy should sooner happen a successor shall be appointed, who shall hold office during the remainder of the current quinquennial period. A reader vacating office shall be eligible for re-election. The reader shall lecture in the University on some branch of classical, historical, or legal learning, to be determined in each case by the provost and fellows previously to his election.

"2. The reader shall be elected by the following persons, or the major part of them; (that is to say.)

"The vice-chancellor of the University, the regius professor of Greek, the regius professor of modern history, the corpus professor of Latin, the professor of comparative philology, and two persons to be chosen by the provost and fellows previously to each election from among the public examiners and moderators for the time being of the University.

"In case the votes shall be equal, the vice-chancellor shall have an additional casting vote.

"3. The reader shall receive the said stipend or annual sum of 250*l.*, and such fees as may be from time to time sanctioned by the University, provided that members of Oriel College shall be entitled to attend the lectures of the reader without payment.

"The fellowship suspended under the power hereby given shall be deemed a suspended fellowship within the meaning of clause 24 of the said ordinance."

And whereas Her Majesty the Queen, as visitor of the said College, has duly signified in writing Her consent to the said amendment :

And whereas by the 40th section of the said 17 & 18 Vict. c. 81., it is enacted that every statute made by the Commissioners in pursuance of the provisions of that Act shall be subject to repeal and alteration by the University or College, as the case may be, with the approval of Her Majesty in Council :

And whereas the provost and fellows of the said College have by their petition humbly prayed that each of the two amendments to the College ordinance may receive the approval of Her Majesty in Council :

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, doth hereby approve of the said two amendments.

(Signed) ARTHUR HELPS.

At the Court at Balmoral, the 20th day of November 1873.

PRESENT :

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by an Act passed in the 17th and 18th years of Her Majesty's reign, chapter 81, intituled, "An Act to make further provision for the good government and extension of the University of Oxford, of the Colleges therein, and of the College of St. Mary Winchester," it is enacted amongst other things, that every statute made by the Commissioners appointed for the purposes of the said Act pursuant to the provisions of the said Act shall be subject to repeal and alteration by the University or College, as the case may be, with approval of Her Majesty in Council :

And whereas the section numbered 18 of the statute or ordinance framed by the Commissioners appointed for the purposes of the said Act in relation to Oriel College in the University of Oxford (which said ordinance was afterwards duly and in pursuance of the said Act approved by Her Majesty in Council, by order dated the 28th day of March 1857, and became a statute of the said College) was altered and amended by the said College, with the consent in writing of the visitor, which said alteration and amendment was afterwards approved by Her Majesty in Council, by order dated the 14th day of January 1871, and by the said 18th section of the said statute or ordinance so altered and amended, it is amongst other things ordained as follows :—
"No present or future fellow shall be bound as a condition of retaining his fellowship to enter into holy orders ; but if at the time of holding an election to a fellowship there shall not be five fellows in holy orders, the person who shall be elected to such vacant fellowship shall either then be a priest or deacon of the United Church of England and Ireland, in which case he may be elected, notwithstanding his having attained or exceeded the age of 26 years, or not being then in holy orders shall be required to take deacon's orders at the least within three years from the day of his election ; and in default thereof shall vacate his fellowship : Provided always, that it shall be lawful for the provost and fellows in the case of sickness, or for any other very urgent cause to grant a delay for a period not exceeding six months ;"

And whereas by the section of the said ordinance No. 51, the provost and fellows by a majority consisting of not less than two-thirds of the votes of those present are empowered from time to time at any stated general meeting, subject to the provisions of the section numbered 40, in the Queen's Printers' copy of the said Act to amend the statutes of the said College in force for the time being, with the consent of the visitor :

And whereas at a stated general meeting of the provost and fellows of the said College, holden in the month of April 1873, it was resolved by a majority consisting of not less than two-thirds of the votes of those present, to amend the said section of the said ordinance by inserting after the words "five fellows in holy orders," the words, "or under the requirement of taking holy orders as by this clause provided :"

And whereas the Lord High Chancellor of England, on the part of Her Majesty as visitor of the said College, has signified in writing his consent to the said amendment and addition :

And whereas the provost and fellows of the said College have humbly prayed that the approval of Her Majesty in Council might be graciously signified to the said amendment and addition :

Now, therefore, Her Majesty in Council, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, doth hereby approve of the said amendment and addition.

(Signed) EDMUND HARRISON.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

At the Court at Windsor, the 29th day of June 1871.

PRESENT :

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas under or by virtue of the 59th section of the ordinance framed by the Commissioners appointed for the purposes of the statute made and passed in a session of Parliament holden in the 17th and 18th years of the reign of Her present Majesty, and numbered cap. 81, in relation to St. John's College, Oxford, as afterwards on the 26th day of June 1861, approved by Her Majesty in Council, it was, amongst other things, ordained that the president and fellows, by a majority consisting of not less than two-thirds of the votes of those present, the vote of the president being counted as two votes, might from time to time, at any stated general meeting, amend the statutes of the said College, with the consent of the visitor, and with the approval of Her Majesty in Council :

And whereas the president and fellows of the said College by a majority consisting of not less than two-thirds of the votes of those present, the vote of the president being counted as two votes, did at a stated general meeting, held on the 13th day of April 1871, amend the statute of the said College, subject to such consent and approval as aforesaid, by repealing chapter 6 of the statute of the founder Sir Thomas White, and by substituting in lieu thereof the statute, a copy whereof is hereto annexed :

And whereas the Right Reverend Father in God, Samuel, Lord Bishop of Winchester, as and being visitor of the said College, hath duly signified in writing under his hand and seal, his approval of and consent to the said amendment :

And whereas the said president and fellows of the said College have humbly prayed that the approval of Her Majesty in Council might be graciously signified to the said amendment :

Now, therefore, Her Majesty by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, doth hereby approve of the said amendment.

(Signed) ARTHUR HELPS.

Statute referred to in the foregoing Order in Council.

A statute of the College of St. John the Baptist in the University of Oxford, made by the president and fellows of the said College duly assembled at a stated general meeting on the 13th day of April 1871, by a majority consisting of not less than two-thirds of the votes of those present, the vote of the president being counted as two votes, with the consent of the visitor of the said College, and with the approval of Her Majesty in Council, to amend the statutes of the said College now in force.

Whereas by the statutes of the founder Sir Thomas White, it was declared in chapter 6, that on occasion of any vacancy in the office of president, the election should be made on a day certain, to wit, on the tenth day after the vacancy had become known in the said College, and that such election should be made under certain rules and regulations, as therein more fully appears :

And whereas it has been found inconvenient to hold an election to the said office of president on a day certain from the change of University terms and customs, and it has become necessary to make other provisions for regulating the time and manner of such election. It is therefore hereby declared and made a statute of the said College by the governing body of the said College duly assembled at a stated general meeting of the said College, by a majority consisting of not less than two-thirds of the votes of those present, the vote of the president being counted as two votes, with the consent of the visitor of the said College, and with the approval of Her Majesty in Council, in conformity with the provisions of the ordinance now in force for the government of the said College,—

That chapter 6 of the statutes of the founder relating to the election of a president be repealed.

That the election of the president of the College shall be vested in the governing body of the College.

As soon as it shall have become known that a vacancy has occurred in the office of president, the vice-president, or in his absence, the senior fellow in residence shall convene a meeting of such fellows as shall then be within the University ; and at such meeting a day and hour for the

St. John's
College,
22 June 1871.

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lege, 20 Nov.
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election of the president shall be appointed, and the vice-president, or in his absence, the senior fellow shall convene a meeting of the College for that time. The day of election shall be not less than 30 nor more than 60 days after the date of such preliminary meeting. The election shall take place in the hall or some other convenient place within the College, to be appointed at the preliminary meeting.

Each of the electors shall, without any nomination or proposal of candidates, write the name of the person for whom he votes, and shall hand the same to the vice-president, or in his absence to the senior fellow; and if after the votes shall have been counted it shall be found that any person being qualified according to the statutes of the College for the time being has an absolute majority of the votes, such person shall be forthwith declared president; but if there be no absolute majority for any one person, the electors shall forthwith proceed to a fresh election, and so on, until an absolute majority shall have been obtained for some person. Provided that if at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of that day no person shall have obtained an absolute majority, the said meeting shall stand adjourned to the following day.

At such adjourned meeting the electors shall proceed to vote as herein-before directed; but if no absolute majority of votes be obtained for any candidate before 4 o'clock p.m. that person shall be deemed to be elected, for whom, in the last scrutiny, the greatest number of electors shall have voted, notwithstanding such person shall not have obtained an absolute majority; or, in the case of an equality of votes, the vice-president, or in his absence the senior fellow, shall give a second or casting vote.

Given under the common seal of the College, on the 16th day of May 1871.

(L.S.)

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

At the Court at Windsor, the 21st day of December 1871.

PRESENT:

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas the Commissioners appointed for the purpose of an Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the 17th and 18th years of Her Majesty's reign, entitled "An Act to make further provision for the good government" and extension of the University of Oxford, and the Colleges therein, and of the College of St. Mary Winchester," did in pursuance of the provisions of the said Act make certain statutes set forth in an ordinance bearing date the 4th day of March 1857, in relation to the College of the Great Hall of the University (commonly called University College) which having been duly submitted by the said Commissioners to the said College were not objected to by two-thirds of the governing body thereof and the same were afterwards duly approved by an order of Her Majesty in Council dated 29th June 1857:

And whereas it is provided by the said Act that every statute made in pursuance thereof by the said Commissioners shall be subject to repeal, amendment, and alteration from time to time by the University or College as the case may be with the approval of Her Majesty in Council:

And whereas by virtue of such last-mentioned power the master and fellows of the College of the Great Hall of the University (commonly called University College) in Oxford in exercise of the powers given them by the said Act did by an instrument in writing bearing date the 21st day of February 1863 duly frame and make amendments of part of the said statute being that part thereof contained in the 18th section of the said ordinance, which amendment so made by them was duly approved by Her Majesty in Council, by Order in Council bearing date the 28th day of April 1863:

And whereas the master and fellows of the said College in exercise of the powers given them by the said Act did by an instrument in writing under their common seal bearing date the 28th day of October 1871 a copy of which is contained in the schedule hereunto annexed frame and make amendment of the said amended ordinance, which last-named amendment so made by them has been submitted by them for approval of Her Majesty in Council:

Now, therefore, in pursuance and exercise of the power in Her Majesty by the said Act of Parliament in that behalf vested, Her Majesty by and with the advice of Her Privy Council doth hereby declare Her royal approbation of the said amendments so made of the said amended statute by the said instrument in writing a copy whereof is set forth in the schedule hereto annexed.

(Signed) ARTHUR HELPS.

Schedule above referred to.

Ex-parte the Master and Fellows of the College of the Great Hall of the University commonly called University College in Oxford.

An ordinance to amend an amendment of the ordinance framed by the Commissioners under the statute 17th and 18th Victoria, chapter 81, in relation to the College of the Great Hall of the University commonly called University College in the University of Oxford, made at a stated general meeting of the said College, held on the 28th day of October 1871 and submitted for the approval of Her Majesty in Council.

Whereas the 18th clause of the ordinance framed by the Commissioners appointed under the statute of the 17th and 18th Victoria, chapter 81, in relation to University College in the University of Oxford, enacted as follows—

"No present or future fellow shall be bound as a condition of retaining his fellowship to enter into holy orders, or not being in holy orders to study theology. If at the time when any vacant fellowship ought, according to the statutes and regulations of the College in force for the time being, to be filled up, there shall not be six fellows of the College in holy orders, no person shall be capable of being elected to such fellowship who shall not then be a priest or deacon of the United Church of England and Ireland or have declared that he intends to take holy orders in the said church. Every person who shall be elected after making such declaration shall be required to take deacon's orders at the least within two years of the day of his election, or, if he shall not then be of sufficient age, within one year after the time at which he shall be of sufficient age, and in default thereof shall vacate his fellowship. Provided that it shall be lawful for the master and fellows in the case of sickness or for any other very urgent cause to grant a delay for a period not exceeding six months."

And whereas we, the master and fellows, did in exercise of the powers given us by the said Act and with the approval of Her Majesty in Council declared by an instrument in writing bearing date the 28th day of April 1863 (a copy whereof is hereunto annexed) repeal the words of the said ordinance herein-before set out and substitute for them the words following, that is to say—

"No present or future fellow shall be bound as a condition of retaining his fellowship to enter into holy orders, or not being in holy orders, to study theology. If at the time when any vacant fellowship within the said College ought, according to the statutes and regulations of the said College, to be filled up, there shall not be four fellows of the said College in holy orders, no person shall be capable of being elected to such fellowship who shall not then be a priest or deacon of the United Church of England and Ireland. Provided that if in any such case the vacancy shall have occurred within two calendar months before the usual day of election it shall be lawful for the master and fellows if they shall think fit to postpone the election for any period not longer than six months."

And whereas it appears to us, the said master and fellows, that this last enactment requiring that there shall be four fellows of the said College in holy orders unnecessarily restricts the choice of the College in the election of fellows, inasmuch as the object of the enactment, namely the securing that there shall be a sufficient number of fellows in holy orders resident within the College, may be more effectually and better attained in another way.

We, the said master and fellows of the said College, do hereby in exercise of the powers given us by the said Act, repeal the words of the said amended ordinance lastly herein-before set out and substitute for them the words following, that is to say—

"No present or future fellow shall be bound as a condition of retaining his fellowship to enter into holy orders, or not being in holy orders to study theology. If at the time when any vacant fellowship within the said College ought, according to the statutes and regulations of the said College, to be filled up, there shall not be two fellows of the said College in holy orders no person shall be capable of being elected to such fellowship who shall not then be a priest or deacon of the Church of England. Provided that if in any such case the vacancy shall have occurred within two calendar months before the usual day of election, it shall be lawful for the master and fellows if they shall think fit to postpone the election for any period not longer than six months. In the election of a clerical fellow under the provisions of this clause, it shall be lawful for the master and fellows to elect and admit such fellow (being otherwise duly qualified for election) without public notice of the vacancy, and without examination, and without the period of probation required by the statutes of the College in ordinary cases; provided that the person so elected shall appear to them to be of eminent merit and specially fit to

be a clerical fellow of the College. Provided also that two-thirds of the votes of the master and fellows present, and not less than one half of the votes of the master and all the fellows shall have been given for the election of such person at a stated general meeting. The election in such last-mentioned case shall always be held more than 30 days before the usual day of election, and after at least 30 days notice of such intended election given or sent by the master to all the fellows at the time being within the United Kingdom. Every person, however, elected to a clerical fellowship under the provisions of this clause, shall hold his fellowship subject to the condition of residing and performing the duties of chaplain, if required so to do by a resolution of the master and fellows passed at one of their stated general meetings, and in case of non-compliance therewith shall vacate his fellowship. Provided that it shall be lawful for the master and fellows in the case of sickness or for any other very urgent cause to grant a leave of absence for a period not exceeding six months."

Given under our common seal this 28th day of October 1871.

(L.S.)

ORDER IN COUNCIL referred to in the foregoing INSTRUMENT,

At the Court at Windsor, the 28th day of April 1863 :

PRESENT :

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas the Commissioners appointed for the purposes of an Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the 17th and 18th years of Her Majesty's reign intitled "An Act to make further provision for the good government and extension of the University of Oxford, and the Colleges therein, and of the College of St. Mary Winchester," did in pursuance of the provisions of the said Act make certain statutes, set forth in an ordinance bearing date the 4th day of March 1857 in relation to the College of the great hall of the University (commonly called University College) in the said University of Oxford, which having been duly submitted by the said Commissioners to the said College were not objected to by two-thirds of the governing body thereof, and the same were afterwards duly approved by an order of Her Majesty in Council dated the 25th of June 1857.

And whereas it is provided by the said Act that every statute made in pursuance thereof by the said Commissioners shall be subject to repeal, amendment, and alteration from time to time by the University or College, as the case may be, with the approval of Her Majesty in Council :

And whereas, by virtue of such last-mentioned power, the said College of the great hall of the University (commonly called University College) in the said University of Oxford, did by an instrument of writing under their common seal bearing date the 21st day of February 1863 (a copy of which is hereunto annexed) duly frame and make amendment of part of the said statutes (being that part thereof which is contained in the 18th section of the said ordinance), which amendment so made, has been duly submitted by them for the approval of Her Majesty in Council :

Now, therefore, in pursuance and exercise of the power in Her Majesty by the said Act of Parliament in that behalf vested, Her Majesty by and with the advice of Her Privy Council doth hereby declare Her royal approbation of the said amendment so made in the said statutes by the said instrument in writing, bearing date the 21st day of February 1863.

(Signed) ARTHUR HELPS.

INSTRUMENT referred to in the foregoing ORDER IN COUNCIL.

Whereas the 18th section of the ordinance framed by the commissioners appointed under the statute of the 17th and 18th Victoria, cap. 81, in relation to University College in the University of Oxford, enacts as follows :—

"No present or future fellow shall be bound as a condition of retaining his fellowship, to enter into holy orders, or not being in holy orders to study theology. If at the time when any vacant fellowship ought, according to the statutes and regulations of the College in force for the time being, to be filled up, there shall not be six fellows of the College in holy orders, no person shall be capable of being elected to such fellowship who shall not then be a priest or deacon of the United Church of England and Ireland, or have declared that he intends to take holy orders in the said church. Every person who shall be elected after making such declaration shall be required to take deacon's orders

at the least within two years from the day of his election, or if he shall not then be of sufficient age within one year after the time at which he shall be of sufficient age, and in default thereof, shall vacate his fellowship: provided that it shall be lawful for the master and fellows in the case of sickness, or for any other very urgent cause to grant a delay for a period not exceeding six months."

And whereas it appears to us, the master and fellows of the said College, that this enactment is likely to be injurious to the College by imposing too great restriction on the choice of the College in the election of fellows, and that the object of the enactment, namely the securing that there shall be a sufficient number of fellows in holy orders in the College, may be better effected in another manner. We, the said master and fellows of the said College, do hereby in exercise of the powers given us by the said Act, repeal the words of the said ordinance herein-before set out, and substitute for them the words following, that is to say :—

"No present or future fellow shall be bound as a condition of retaining his fellowship to enter into holy orders, or not being in holy orders to study theology. If at the time when any vacant fellowship within the said College ought, according to the statutes and regulations of the said College, to be filled up, there shall not be four fellows of the said College in holy orders, no person shall be capable of being elected to such fellowship, who shall not then be a priest or deacon of the United Church of England and Ireland: provided that if, in any such case, the vacancy shall have occurred within two calendar months before the usual day of election, it shall be lawful for the master and fellows, if they shall think fit, to postpone the election for any period not longer than six months."

Given under our common seal, this 21st day of February in the year of our Lord 1863.

(L.S.)

STATUTES OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, OXFORD.

Approved by Her Majesty in Council, 28th May 1872.

University
College,
28 May 1872.

1. The existing statutes and ordinances of the College of the Great Hall of the University, commonly called University College, in Oxford, (except the ordinance in relation to the fellowships of the foundation of Dr. John Radcliffe,) are hereby repealed. But this repeal shall not revive any enactment, provision, or requirement by the said statutes or ordinances annulled.

2. These statutes shall be construed to speak and take effect as if framed immediately before the approval thereof by Her Majesty in Council.

3. In the construction of these statutes—

The words "Lord Chancellor" shall mean the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, and shall include the Lord Keeper and Lords Commissioners for the custody of the Great Seal of Great Britain for the time being.

Whenever the words "the fellows," or "the master and fellows," are used, the word "fellows" shall mean only actual fellows of the foundations mentioned in clause 18, and of any new foundation which may hereafter be created by virtue of clause 63, and shall not include either honorary or bye fellows.

The words "the master and fellows" shall mean the master and fellows assembled at a College meeting, unless the context shall exclude such construction.

The word "residence" shall mean residence in the College, or, with the permission of the master and fellows (to be granted in the case of the master, or of a prelector, tutor, or chaplain of the College at a general meeting only) within one mile and a half of Carfax in the city of Oxford. The word "reside" shall have a corresponding construction. Any person who shall have so resided for six weeks at least in any term shall be deemed to have kept the term by residence, Easter and Trinity Terms being for this purpose considered as one term.

The words "office within the College" shall mean any office within the College to which a stipend is attached payable out of any College funds, and to which the appointment is made by the master and fellows. But the words "officers" and "officers of the College" shall mean only such persons as are elected under the provisions of clause 38.

Any notice required or directed to be sent to any person may be sent by the general post, and shall be deemed to have been duly sent, if it be proved that the letter containing the notice was prepaid, and addressed to such person's last known address, and put into the general post, and shall be deemed to have been received at the time when the said letter ought to have been delivered in the ordinary course of the post.

4. Clauses 9 and 11 (B) shall not extend or apply to the present master, nor clauses 29, 31, and 33 (B) to any present fellow, whether actual or under probation; but, subject to all the other provisions of these statutes, the present master shall hold the mastership for life, and every such present fellow shall hold his fellowship for life, unless he marry, but if he marry, until the expiration of twelve calendar months after marriage: Provided that it shall be lawful for the present master at any time to place himself under clauses 9 and 11 (B), or for any such fellow, while he continues to hold his fellowship, to place himself under clauses 29, 31, and 33 (B), by giving or sending to the registrar of the College notice in writing of his wish so to do; upon giving or sending which notice, the master or fellow shall thenceforth hold the mastership or his fellowship upon the same terms and subject to the same conditions as if he had been originally elected thereto under all the provisions of these statutes. Subject as aforesaid, all the present members of the College shall be bound by, and have the benefit of, these statutes.

5. Nothing in these statutes contained shall affect the right of Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors, to visit the College, or (if the visitor have any such power) to deprive or remove, by Her or their own authority, any member of the College.

AS TO MASTER AND VICE-MASTER.

6. In elections to the mastership, the fellows shall choose the person who, being at least 30 years of age, shall in their judgment be most fit to be master of the College, as a place of religion, learning, and education.

7. Whenever the mastership shall fall vacant, the vice-master of the College shall, within seven days of the occurrence of the vacancy, summon the fellows of the College to a meeting, to be held within six weeks of the said occurrence, for the purpose of electing a new master. At least three weeks' notice of such meeting shall be given or sent by the said vice-master to all the fellows at the time being within the United Kingdom. The voting at the said meeting shall be in accordance with the provisions of clause 61, and the person who shall obtain an absolute majority of votes (as therein provided), shall be elected master.

8. As soon as may be after the election, one or more of the fellows, deputed for that purpose by those present at the said meeting, shall deliver to the Lord Chancellor a letter under the College seal, announcing the result of the election, and shall at the same time present the master elect. The master elect shall, in the presence of the Lord Chancellor and of the fellow or fellows so deputed, make a declaration to the effect that he will faithfully perform the duties of his office, and observe the statutes and byelaws of the College in force for the time being, and shall thereupon become master of the College.

9. The master shall hold his office for a term of 20 years from the day of his election, and shall be capable of re-election for a further term of five years, (and so on from time to time for other terms of five years each), but only by a resolution for which two-thirds of the votes of the fellows present and voting, and not less than one-half of the votes of all the fellows, shall have been given at the stated general meeting immediately preceding the expiration of his term of office: Provided, that if he shall upon the day of the said meeting have exceeded the age of 65 years, he shall only be capable of re-election by a unanimous vote of the fellows present at the said meeting: Provided also, that upon attaining the age of 70 years he shall in every case vacate the mastership, and become incapable of re-election thereto.

Every person who shall vacate the mastership after holding it for 20 or more years, or upon attaining the age of 70 years (as provided by this clause), shall thereupon become entitled to claim and receive out of College funds (subject to such conditions, if any, as the master and fellows shall, with the approval of the Lord Chancellor, from time to time at any stated general meeting determine) a pension of 500*l.* a year for life.

10. The master and fellows may grant to any ex-master of the College such pension (being not more than 500*l.* a year), payable for such period and upon such conditions, as they shall, with the approval of the Lord Chancellor, from time to time at any stated general meeting determine.

11. (A.) The master shall superintend the property and domestic management and arrangements of the College, as well as the discipline and instruction of its members.

(B.) It shall also be part of the duties of his office to act, if appointed, as a praetor or lecturer, and, in case he be in holy orders, as a chaplain of the College, for a reasonable remuneration.

12. The master and fellows may at any stated general

meeting, if they shall think fit, commute the emoluments of the mastership, wholly or partially, for a stipend or annual sum of money payable in any other manner out of the revenues of the College, or for a certain proportion of the said revenues, and may fix the time at which such commutation shall take effect, and may also from time to time at any stated general meeting regulate, increase, or diminish the emoluments of the mastership, whether commuted or uncommuted, as they shall think proper: Provided, that no exercise of this power shall affect any person then being master without his consent.

13. The master shall be required to reside seven calendar months at least in each year, whereof six weeks at least shall be in each term, Easter and Trinity terms being for this purpose considered as one term; and in case of his being detained from residence, by sickness or any other urgent cause, during any portion of the period hereby prescribed, the Lord Chancellor may dispense with his residence for such period as may seem to him required be the necessities of the case.

14. The master may from time to time (subject to the approval of a College meeting), in case of sickness or absence, by writing under his hand, appoint one of the fellows to act as vice-master for such period as he may deem requisite. If no such appointment be made, under circumstances of sickness or absence which in the opinion of a College meeting require the appointment of a vice-master, or if the mastership be vacant, the dean of the College, or in case the dean be absent or be not a fellow, the senior fellow in residence for the time being, shall act as temporary vice-master.

15. If at any time it shall appear that the master has become permanently incapable of performing the duties of his office, the dean of the College, or in case the dean be absent or be not a fellow, the senior fellow in residence for the time being may, and upon the request of any three or more fellows shall, convene an extraordinary meeting of the fellows, for the consideration of the matter, by giving or sending reasonable notice of such meeting to all of them at the time being within the United Kingdom; and it shall be lawful for a majority of the fellows present at such meeting to subscribe and present to the Lord Chancellor a petition, setting forth the circumstances of the case, and praying him to inquire into the truth of them. And if upon such petition, or upon a petition presented by the master (as the case may be), it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Lord Chancellor that the master has become permanently incapable of performing his duties, then it shall be lawful for the Lord Chancellor to appoint such fellow as, by the resolution of the same meeting or of another extraordinary meeting of the fellows convened for the purpose by the dean or senior fellow in residence (as the case may be), shall be presented to him, to be vice-master of the College, and to assign to him for his maintenance, in addition to his fellowship, so much (not exceeding one-third) of the master's emoluments as the Lord Chancellor shall think fit: Provided that the master shall be at liberty to retain his lodgings, so long as he shall actually reside in accordance with the provisions of clause 13. And such vice-master shall, so long as the master shall retain his office and be incapable of performing its duties, be bound to residence in the same manner, and be liable to deprivation for the same causes and in the same manner as the master would be in ordinary cases.

If any vice-master shall die, resign his office, vacate or be deprived of his fellowship, or become incapable of performing the duties of his office, it shall be lawful for the Lord Chancellor, upon the application of a majority of those present and voting at an extraordinary meeting of the fellows duly convened for the purpose by the dean or senior fellow in residence (as the case may be), to appoint a new vice-master in the same manner as is by this clause provided in the case of the original appointment.

It shall be lawful for the Lord Chancellor, if, upon the application either of the master or of the vice-master and fellows assembled at any general meeting, he shall be satisfied that the master's incapacity has ceased, and that he is capable of performing the duties of his office, to reinstate him in his powers and functions, and in the receipt of his whole emoluments.

16. The power of any person authorised under or by virtue of clauses 14 and 15 to act as vice-master, shall extend to all the acts which the master is authorised or directed to do, except the giving consent to any commutation, regulation, or diminution of the emoluments of any person then being master, and shall include the right of the master, as chairman of College meetings, to affix the College seal to official documents.

17. If the master shall be guilty of grave misconduct or immorality, or of gross negligence in the performance of the duties of his office, it shall be lawful for the Lord

Chancellor, upon a petition setting out the circumstances of the case, and subscribed and presented by a majority of all the fellows, after due inquiry to deprive him of the mastership.

AS TO FELLOWS.

18. Subject to the provisions of clauses 63 and 64, the number of fellowships within the College shall be twelve, namely :—

Two fellowships of the foundation of William of Durham.

Three fellowships of the foundation of King Henry IV.

Three fellowships of the foundation of Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland.

Four fellowships of the foundation of Sir Simon Bennet.

19. Except as provided by clause 27, no person shall be eligible to a fellowship who shall not have passed all the examinations required by the University for the degree of bachelor of arts, or who shall be married, or who shall be in possession or enjoyment of any property, pension, benefice, or office, which if acquired after election would disqualify him for continuing a fellow.

20. If at the time of holding an election to a fellowship the number of fellows, actual or under probation, who are priests or deacons of the Church of England, shall be reduced below two, then (unless such reduction shall have been caused by a vacancy occurring less than 30 days before the time of holding the election) no person shall be eligible to such fellowship who is not a priest or deacon of the said church. Every fellow so elected (otherwise than under clause 27) shall hold his fellowship subject to the condition of residing and performing the duties of chaplain of the College, if required so to do by a resolution of the master and fellows passed at any general meeting, and in case of non-compliance shall vacate his fellowship: Provided that it shall be lawful for the master and fellows in the case of sickness, or for any other very urgent cause, to grant a delay for a period not exceeding six months.

21. Whenever a fellowship shall fall vacant, an election to such fellowship shall be held within a year of the day of its so falling vacant.

The election of fellows shall be made by the master and fellows on such days as they at any of their general meetings shall from time to time appoint; and notice of every intended election, of the number of vacancies to be filled up, and of the conditions of election, shall be given by the master, in such manner as he shall deem best adapted to ensure publicity, 30 days at least before the day of election.

22. The intellectual qualifications of the candidates for fellowships shall be tested by an examination in subjects connected with the studies of the University; provided that the system of examinations shall be such as to render fellowships accessible from time to time, as the master and fellows may deem expedient for the College, to excellence in every branch of knowledge recognised in the schools of the University; and the master and fellows shall elect that candidate who, after such examination, shall appear to them to be of the greatest merit, and most fit to be a fellow of the College as a place of religion, learning, and education.

23. Whenever there shall not be any duly qualified candidate for a vacant fellowship whom the electors shall judge to be of sufficient merit for election, the election shall be postponed to some other day, to be fixed by the master and fellows for the purpose; and every such postponed election shall be held and conducted in the same manner, and after the same previous notice, as if there had been no postponement.

24. Every person elected to a fellowship shall remain under probation from the day of his election for six calendar months, and thereafter until the next ensuing College meeting. At such meeting (to be held, as soon as conveniently may be, after the expiration of the said six months) he shall be admitted an actual fellow, unless disapproved by the master and fellows. In case of disapproval his probation shall be extended till an extraordinary general meeting can be convened for the purpose of deciding whether to deprive him of his probationary fellowship, together with all further benefits of his original election, or to admit him an actual fellow.

A probationer fellow shall not be entitled to take any part in the government of the College or in the administration of its property, but shall receive the same emoluments as if he had been admitted an actual fellow.

25. Every actual fellow shall, upon his admission, make a declaration, in the presence of the master and fellows, to the effect that he will be true and faithful to the College, will observe its statutes and bylaws in force for the time being, and will endeavour to promote its interests and studies.

26. The seniority of each fellow in the College shall (subject to the provisions of clause 27) be determined by the date of his election to his fellowship.

27. In certain excepted cases, persons otherwise duly qualified may be elected and admitted fellows without public notice of the vacancy, and without examination, and without the period of probation required by clause 24; and although they be married, or in possession of any property, pension, benefice, or office, which would in ordinary cases render the possessor ineligible, and although they may not have passed the examinations required by the University for the degree of bachelor of arts: Provided that such person shall be elected only at an extraordinary general meeting by two-thirds of the votes of the master and fellows present and voting, and not less than one-half of the votes of the master and all the fellows. The master and fellows may at the time of such election determine the seniority of the fellow so elected in the College, without reference to the date of his election.

The excepted cases shall be as follows :—

- (a.) Any person eminently qualified for the office of prælector, tutor, bursar, or chaplain, whose services the College needs, and who is willing to serve the College in any of these capacities.
- (b.) Any professor or public lecturer within the University.
- (c.) Any person of special eminence in literature, science, or art.

28. No married fellow shall be entitled to rooms within the College.

29. Every fellow shall vacate his fellowship at the end of eight years from the day of his election, subject to the following conditions, viz.:

- (a.) In computing the said period, no term shall be reckoned during which such fellow shall have resided and performed the duties of prælector, tutor, or bursar, or (if elected under clause 27, but not otherwise) of chaplain of the College; and for the purposes of this clause any term kept by residence, as provided by clause 3, during which he shall have performed any such duties, shall count for the third part of a year:
- (b.) If he shall have so resided and served the College for ten or more years, he shall be entitled to hold his fellowship for a period from the day of his election equal in all to twice the period of such service:
- (c.) If he shall have so resided and served the College for 20 years, he shall then be entitled to retain his fellowship for life:

Provided that nothing in this clause contained shall override the provisions of the clauses which follow respecting the vacation of fellowships.

30. The master and fellows shall (if College funds allow) commute any fellowship, the holder of which shall have exceeded 65 years of age and ceased to fill any office within the College, for an annuity equal in amount to the average value of the said fellowship for the previous 10 years; and such fellow shall thereupon vacate his fellowship. Such annuity shall be payable upon the same terms and conditions as to continuance and determination, as those upon which the said fellowship would have been tenable, if it had not been commuted under this clause.

31. Every fellow who, being unmarried on the day of his election, shall marry before the expiration of five years from the said day, shall thereupon vacate his fellowship.

32. Every fellow who shall accept a fellowship (other than an honorary fellowship) in any other College, or the headship of any College, shall thereupon vacate his fellowship.

33. (A.) Every fellow (not being a fellow elected under clause 27) who shall

- (a.) become entitled in possession, either by descent or devolution, or by virtue of any testamentary or other gift or settlement, for his life or for any greater estate, to property, real or personal, or to any Government pension,
- (b.) or be instituted to any ecclesiastical benefice, with or without cure of souls, or admitted to any office tenable for life or during good behaviour (not being a professorship or public lectureship within the University),

and who shall retain such property, pension, benefice, or office for 12 calendar months from the day of his accession, institution, or admission thereto shall, if the annual value of such benefice, clear of deductions (except for property or income tax), shall exceed 400*l.*, or if the annual income derivable by him from such property, pension, or office, or from any two or more of the above-mentioned sources (including or not including a benefice), clear of deductions

as aforesaid, shall exceed 500*l.*, vacate his fellowship at the expiration of 12 calendar months from the time of his accession, institution, or admission to such property, pension, benefice, or office, or from the time when he first entered into the enjoyment of such annual income (as the case may be); and for the purposes of this section (A.) of the present clause the income which the estimated value of any property would produce, if invested in the 3*l.* per cent. Consolidated Annuities at the price current at the time of the acquisition thereof, shall, in case of doubt, be considered to be the income derivable from such property: Provided that, if any fellow who shall have become possessed of any such property, pension, benefice, or office, shall reside and hold an office within the College, and be found very useful therein, or shall be a professor or public lecturer within the University, he may by a resolution for which two-thirds of the votes of the master and fellows present and voting shall have been given at a stated general meeting, previous to the day on which the fellowship would otherwise be vacated, be retained in his fellowship, either with or without the emoluments of the same, but with all the other rights and privileges of a fellow.

(B.) And every fellow (not being a person of special eminence in literature, science, or art) who shall for three consecutive years have been in the receipt or enjoyment of an average annual income of 700*l.*, clear of deductions (except for property or income tax), and exclusive of the value of his fellowship, and shall not during any portion of the said three years have resided and held any office within the College, or been a professor or public lecturer within the University, shall vacate his fellowship at the end of such three years.

34. Every fellow elected under clause 27 (a.), who shall fail, or within seven years from the day of his election shall cease, to reside and act, when appointed, as prælector, tutor, bursar, or chaplain, without leave from the master and fellows given at a College meeting, shall thereupon vacate his fellowship; and such leave shall not be granted for a period or periods exceeding two years in all within the said seven years.

Every fellow elected under clause 27 (b.), or retained under clause 33 (A.), if he cease to be a professor or public lecturer within the University, or to reside and hold an office within the College, shall thereupon vacate his fellowship.

35. The master and fellows may from time to time, at any of their stated general meetings, make and vary regulations respecting the residence within the University of fellows, however elected, and respecting the mode in which and the conditions under which leave of absence may be granted to any fellow, as they may deem expedient for the interests of the College as a place of learning and education; and may enforce such regulations, if they shall think fit, by pecuniary penalties, and in case of contumacious non-compliance, by deprivation.

36. If any actual fellow shall be guilty of grave misconduct or immorality, it shall be lawful for the master and fellows, at an extraordinary general meeting, by the vote of the major part of the master and all the fellows, to deprive him of his fellowship.

37. It shall be lawful for the master and fellows, at stated general meetings, to elect distinguished persons to honorary fellowships within the College. Persons so elected shall be termed honorary fellows, and shall not be entitled to vote on any occasion as fellows, or to receive any emolument whatever. The conditions of eligibility and mode of election to honorary fellowships, the tenure thereof, and the rights and privileges attached thereto, may be determined by the master and fellows from time to time, at any of their stated general meetings.

AS TO OFFICERS AND LECTURERS.

38. The officers of the College shall be elected by the master and fellows at any of their stated general meetings. The master and fellows at such meetings may from time to time institute such new offices as they shall deem expedient for the better management of the affairs and estates of the College, and the instruction and discipline of its members, and may assign to such new offices such stipends or emoluments as they shall think proper, and may from time to time regulate the conditions of tenure, and the powers, duties, and emoluments, as well of such new offices as of the existing offices of dean, prælector, tutor, bursar, registrar, chaplain, and librarian.

39. Lecturers within the College may be appointed by the master and fellows at any College meeting. Any such lecturer, if approved by a general meeting, may be held to have filled the office of prælector for such period of his lectureship as the said general meeting shall determine.

40. The master and fellows may grant to any ex-tutor or ex-prælector, whether he be a fellow or not, such pension (being not more than 200*l.* a year), payable for such period and on such conditions, as they shall, with the approval of the Lord Chancellor, from time to time at any stated general meeting determine.

41. If any person holding an office within the College, shall be guilty of grave misconduct or gross negligence, it shall be lawful for the master and fellows, at any extraordinary general meeting, to deprive him of his office.

AS TO SCHOLARS AND EXHIBITIONERS.

42. The number of scholarships within the College shall not be less than twelve, namely—

Four scholarships of the foundation of Sir Simon Bennet.

Two scholarships of the foundation of Dr. John Browne. One consolidated scholarship of the foundation of Thomas Browne, clerk.

One scholarship of the foundation of Otho Hunt, clerk. One scholarship of the foundation of Dr. George Shephard.

One scholarship of the foundation of the College.

Two other scholarships founded by the College, for the special encourage of the study of mathematics and natural science, and called Dr. John Radcliffe's scholarships.

43. In elections to scholarships no person shall be eligible who shall have completed the fourth term from that of his matriculation inclusive.

44. The stipend of every scholar shall be not less than 50*l.* per annum; and every scholar shall be entitled, during residence, to an additional allowance of 10*l.* per annum for rooms.

45. The scholarships shall be tenable for such a period, (being not less than four, nor more than six, years,) from the day of election inclusive, as the master and fellows shall from time to time at any general meeting determine.

46. Whenever a scholarship shall fall vacant, an election to such scholarship shall be held within a year of the day of its so falling vacant: Provided that, so long as the number of scholarships shall not exceed fifteen, the master and fellows shall not be required to fill up more than three scholarships in any year.

The election of scholars shall be made by the master and fellows on such days as they at any of their general meetings shall from time to time appoint; and thirty days at least before the day of election, notice of every intended election shall be given by the master in such manner as he shall deem best adapted to ensure publicity.

47. The candidates for the scholarships shall be examined in such subjects and in such manner as the master and fellows shall appoint; and that candidate shall be elected who, after such examination, shall appear to the master and fellows to be of the greatest merit and most fit to be a scholar of the College.

48. The exhibitions of the foundations of Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester, Mr. John Freeston, Robert Gunsley, clerk Mr. William Lodge, and Dr. Frederick Charles Plumtre, shall be tenable till the completion of 18 terms from matriculation inclusive.

49. In elections to the exhibitions of the foundation of Mr. John Freeston, no person shall be entitled to preference by reason of his having been educated at any school other than the schools individually named in the instrument of foundation, or by reason of his having been educated at any school, unless he shall have been educated at such school for two years at least next preceding the day of election. Thirty days at least before the day of election, notice of every intended election, and of the conditions of election, shall be given by the master to the head masters of the schools individually named as aforesaid.

Whenever there shall not be any candidate for a vacant exhibition of the said foundation, duly qualified in respect of his place of education, whom the master and fellows shall judge of sufficient merit for election, the exhibition shall be thrown open for that turn to general competition; Provided that no person shall be eligible who shall have completed the fourth term from that of his matriculation inclusive.

50. In elections to the exhibitions of the foundation of Robert Gunsley, clerk, no person shall be entitled to preference on account of his being a scholar of any school, unless he shall have been educated at such school for one year at least next preceding the day of election.

51. The two consolidated exhibitions of the foundation of Mr. William Lodge shall be bestowed by the master and fellows on such deserving persons as they shall deem to be in need of support at the University. No person, however, shall be eligible who shall have exceeded 21 years of age, or who shall have completed the fourth term from that of his matriculation inclusive.

52. Whenever there shall not be any duly qualified candidate for a vacant scholarship or exhibition whom the master and fellows shall judge to be of sufficient merit for election, the election shall be postponed to some other day to be fixed by the master and fellows for that purpose; and every such postponed election shall be held and conducted in the same manner and after the same previous notice as if there had been no postponement.

53. The master and fellows may from time to time, at any of their stated general meetings, make and vary regulations respecting the residence within the University of scholars and exhibitioners, and respecting the mode in which and the conditions under which leave of absence may be granted to any scholar or exhibitioner, as they may deem expedient for the interests of the College as a place of learning and education; and may enforce such regulations by pecuniary or other penalties, and in case of contumacious non-compliance by deprivation.

54. Every scholar or exhibitioner who shall marry, or accept a fellowship in any College, or cease to be a member of the College, shall thereupon vacate his scholarship or exhibition.

55. If the conduct of any scholar or exhibitioner shall, in the opinion of the master and fellows, be unworthy of his position in the College, the master and fellows may deprive him of his scholarship or exhibition, or may mulct him in any part of the emoluments thereof.

MISCELLANEOUS.

56. The master and fellows may from time to time make and vary regulations respecting the domestic management and arrangements of the College, and the residence, discipline, studies, and instruction of its members, and may enforce such regulations by such penalties as they shall think fit, including the removal of their names from the College books.

The name of a member of the College shall not be removed from its books, nor shall he be expelled, without the authority of the master and fellows.

57. The master and fellows may from time to time make and vary regulations respecting the performance in the College chapel of divine service according to the liturgy of the Church of England, and respecting the attendance of resident members of the College at such service.

58. The master and fellows may from time to time at any stated general meeting make and vary regulations respecting the custody and use of the muniments and common seal of the College.

59. The master may at any time convene an ordinary College meeting, and shall do so upon the request in writing of any two or more fellows. If the master refuse or fail to do so within a reasonable time after such request, the requisitionists may convene such meeting. Reasonable notice of the meeting shall be given or sent by the master, or the requisitionists (as the case may be), to all the fellows at the time being in residence.

Such meeting may transact any business and exercise any powers or authorities vested in the master and fellows, except such business or such powers and authorities as by the statutes or byelaws of the College in force for the time being are reserved to general meetings.

60. General meetings of the College are either stated or extraordinary.

There shall be two stated general meetings in every year; namely, on St. Cuthbert's day (March the 20th), and St. Simon and St. Jude's day (October the 28th), in accordance with ancient custom.

The master may at any time, with the consent of any three or more of the fellows, and shall upon the request in writing of any four or more of the fellows, convene an extraordinary general meeting. If the master refuse or fail to do so within a reasonable time after such request, the requisitionists may summon such meeting. Thirty days' notice of the meeting shall be given or sent by the master, or the requisitionists (as the case may be), to all the fellows at the time being within the United Kingdom, which notice shall specify the business intended to be transacted at such meeting.

Any general meeting may be adjourned by resolution of the meeting to a day to be specified in the resolution.

61. The master, and him failing the vice-master (if any), or in case there be no vice-master, or the vice-master be absent from the meeting, the senior fellow present, shall be the chairman.

The master and fellows may from time to time at any stated general meeting determine what number of persons shall constitute a quorum at College meetings, and may make and vary byelaws for regulating the proceedings and the transaction of business thereat, and for fixing (if they shall think fit) the notice to be given before bringing forward any question, and for securing the attendance of

fellows at general meetings. Subject to any such resolutions and byelaws, any person present at any College meeting may bring forward any question which he shall think proper, and may require the chairman to put such question to the vote, and if the chairman refuse, may put it to the vote himself.

Except in cases in which the concurrence of a specified proportion of the master and fellows, or the consent of the master, is by the statutes of the College in force for the time being made requisite, every matter to be decided at any meeting shall be determined by an absolute majority of those present and voting. If there shall be no such majority, the junior fellow voting shall either withdraw or transfer his vote, and if there shall still be no absolute majority, a fresh vote of those present shall be taken.

62. The master and fellows shall, once at least in every year, audit the accounts of the revenue and expenditure of the College during the preceding year, and shall, once at least in every 10 years, lay before the visitor a statement in writing of the annual revenue and expenditure of the College for the preceding 10 years, or for the period which shall have elapsed since the date of the last statement (as the case may be); and shall also give the visitor such additional information (if any) as he shall require to enable him to form a judgment of the means and requirements and general state and condition of the College.

63. It shall be lawful for the visitor, if upon the statement required by clause 62 it shall appear to him that the revenues of the College are sufficient to afford to each fellow an average income of more than 300*l.* a year (exclusive of rooms or any allowance in respect thereof, but inclusive of all other allowances), to direct either that the number of fellowships or bye-fellowships shall be increased, or that any part of such revenues shall be applied in increasing the number or emoluments of the scholarships or exhibitions, or shall be set apart for general College purposes; and any sums which shall be so set apart shall be applied to such College purposes as the master and fellows, with the approbation of the visitor, shall determine.

64. It shall be lawful for the visitor, if he shall think fit, upon a petition subscribed and presented by a majority consisting of three-fourths of the master and all the fellows, to direct that the number of fellowships shall be diminished, either permanently or during any limited period, by not filling up vacancies, for the purpose either of increasing the emoluments of the master and fellows, if the same shall appear to be insufficient, or of augmenting the number or emoluments of the scholars or exhibitioners, or of improving the property, or restoring or adding to the buildings, of the College; or in order to apply the surplus income to be obtained by such diminution to any other purpose specified in the petition, and directly expedient for the interests of the College as a place of religion, learning, and education.

65. It shall be lawful for the visitor, if in any case it shall appear to him that, by reason of any change in the value of money, any specific sum fixed by these statutes, or which may be hereafter fixed in exercise of any power given by these statutes, has become insufficient or excessive, and that such insufficiency or excess is productive of injustice or hardship, or is injurious to the general interests of the College, to direct that such annual sum shall be increased or diminished as he shall think fit, and the increased or diminished sum shall thenceforth be substituted for and stand in the place of the sum originally fixed as aforesaid.

66. The master and fellows may, at any stated general meeting, if they shall think fit, commute the stipend now payable to every fellow of the College, or any part of such stipend, for an aliquot share of the corporate revenues of the College.

67. The master and fellows may, at any stated general meeting or meetings, out of the corporate revenues or any other available funds of the College, create a pension fund for the payment of annuities to ex-masters, ex-fellows, ex-tutors, and ex-prælectors, under clauses 9, 10, 30, and 40.

68. The master and fellows may from time to time, (subject to the existing interest, if any, of any person), by a resolution passed at any extraordinary general meeting, present to any vacant College living any duly qualified person whatsoever.

69. It shall be lawful for the master or any fellow (actual or under probation), if he shall conceive himself aggrieved, or the general interests of the College injured, by any act or decision of the master and fellows, and for any officer, scholar, or exhibitioner who may have been deprived of his office, scholarship, or exhibition, to appeal against such act, decision, or sentence to the visitor; and it shall be lawful for the visitor to adjudicate on such appeal, and to

disallow and annul such act or decision, and to reverse or vary such sentence as he shall deem just.

70. It shall be lawful for the visitor, either *proprio motu* or upon the complaint of the master or any fellow, to disallow and annul any byelaw, regulation, or resolution of the master and fellows which shall, in his judgment, be repugnant to any of the statutes of the College in force for the time being.

71. The master and fellows shall, as often as they may be required to do so, answer in writing touching any matter as to which the visitor may deem it expedient to inquire, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the statutes in force for the time being are duly observed.

72. The master and fellows may from time to time, at any general meeting, by a majority consisting of not less than two-thirds of those present and voting, repeal, alter, or add to any of the statutes of the College in force for the time being, with the approval of Her Majesty in Council, and subject (if and so far as the same may be necessary) to the consent of the visitor.

APPENDIX.

Ordinance in relation to the fellowships of the foundation of Dr. John Radcliffe.

The emoluments of the two fellowships of the foundation of Dr. John Radcliffe shall be applied, as the same shall become vacant, to the maintenance of three fellowships, to be called Dr. John Radcliffe's travelling fellowships.

Each of the said three fellowships shall be of the annual value of 200*l.* at least, and shall be tenable for three years from the day of election inclusive, and no longer.

No person shall be ineligible by reason of his not being a master of arts of the University of Oxford, and entered on the physic line, but no person shall be eligible unless he shall have passed all the examinations required by the University for the degree of bachelor of arts, and either have been placed in the first class in one at least of the public examinations of the University, or have obtained some prize or scholarship within the University, unattached

to any College or hall, and open to general competition among the members of the University.

No person shall be eligible, who shall not have made a declaration that he intends to graduate in medicine in the University of Oxford, with the view of engaging in the practice of medicine, and to travel abroad with a view to his improvement in that study, or who shall be, at the time of election, legally authorised to practice as a physician.

The candidates shall be examined in such branches of and subjects connected with medical science, in such manner, and by such persons or person holding office within the University of Oxford, as the electors shall appoint; and that candidate shall be elected, who, having passed such examination, shall appear to the electors to be of the greatest merit.

No fellow of the said foundation shall be required as such to become a member of University College.

Any fellow who after his election shall spend more than one year and six months in the whole within the United Kingdom, shall thereupon vacate his fellowship.

The electors shall not be required to elect to more than one fellowship in any one year.

In case at any election no person shall offer himself as a candidate willing to make the declaration herein-before required, and who shall be of sufficient merit for election in the judgment of the electors, the election shall be thrown open for that turn to all persons who shall have been placed in the first class in the school of natural science, whether authorised to practise or not, and the person then elected shall not be required to make such declaration.

It shall be lawful for the master and fellows of University College, if they shall think fit, to commute the right to the two sets of rooms within the said College now belonging to the fellows of the said foundation for the annual sum of 10*l.* for each set. The said two sums of 10*l.* each, and the emoluments of any vacant fellowship during the vacancy thereof, shall be invested from time to time, and the income of such investments shall be applied in the first instance in defraying the expenses of the examination of candidates for the said fellowships, and subject thereto shall be added to the emoluments of the three fellowships.

CAMBRIDGE.

THE UNIVERSITY.

Cambridge
University,
27 Nov. 1872.

At the Court at Windsor, the 27th day of November 1872.

PRESENT:

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas the Commissioners appointed by the Act of the 19th and 20th years of the reign of Her Majesty, in pursuance and in exercise of the authority and powers in the said Act contained, framed certain statutes, sealed with the common seal of the said Commissioners, bearing date on or about the 24th March 1858, and thereby declared and ordained that such statutes, when approved as directed by the said Act, should be the statutes of the said University:

And whereas, 2, by an Order in Council, dated the 31st day of July 1858, Her Majesty in Council was graciously pleased to declare Her royal approbation of the said statutes, and the same then became and remain statutes of the said University:

And whereas, 3, the said statutes so framed and approved of as aforesaid contain (*inter alia*)

a Statute, chapter 2, section 3.

"Qui creatus fuerit magister artium, si gradum in theologia petiturus sit, studiis theologicis operam det usque ad festum Sancti Barnabæ in septimo a creatione sua anno; et semel Anglice concionetur in academice templo postquam omnia per statuta et ordinationes academice præscripta perfecerit, festo supradicto aut quovis die seniori a cancellario ad gradum baccalaureatus in theologia admittatur."

Also a Statute, chapter 2, section 4.

"Baccalaureus in theologia per quinque integros annos studiis theologicis operam dare pergat, et semel Anglice concionetur in academice templo. Postquam omnia per statuta et ordinationes academice præscripta perfecerit, a cancellario admittatur ad titulum doctoris in theologia designati. Qui ita fuerit admissus postea creetur doctor tempore præstituto."

That the said statutes, so framed and approved of as aforesaid, had appended to them, and in like manner ap-

proved of by Her Majesty in Council, the following form of

"Suscriptions.

"Tres articuli canonis tricesimi sexti, et qua forma sunt subscribendi ante admissionem ad gradum quemlibet in theologia.

"I. That the Queen's Majesty, under God, is the only supreme governor of this realm, and all other Her Highness's dominions and countries, as well in spiritual or ecclesiastical things or causes as temporal; and that no foreign prince, person, prelate, state, or potentate hath or ought to have any jurisdiction, power, superiority, pre-eminence, or authority, ecclesiastical or spiritual, within Her Majesty's said realms, dominions, and countries.

"II. That the Book of Common Prayer and of Ordering of Bishops, Priests, and Deacons, containeth in it nothing contrary to the Word of God, and that it may lawfully be used, and that he himself will use the form in the said book prescribed in public prayer and administration of the Sacraments, and no other.

"III. That he alloweth the Book of Articles of Religion agreed upon by the archbishops and bishops of both provinces and the whole clergy in the Convocation holden at London in the year 1562; and that he acknowledgeth all and every the articles therein contained, being in number thirty-nine besides the ratification, to be agreeable to the Word of God.

"We whose names are under-written do willingly and ex animo subscribe to the three articles before mentioned, and to all things in them contained."

That the said statutes so framed and approved of as aforesaid also contained a statute, chapter 3, section 6.

"Nemini gratia concedatur pro gradu aliquo in theologia suscipiendo nisi prius in libro academico fecerit subscriptionem gradui petito propriam; nec post gratiam pro gradu doctoris in theologia concessam a cancellario admittatur, nisi prius professione se academice obstrinxerit secundum formam verborum pro gradu petito præstitutam."

And whereas, 4, the chancellor, masters, and scholars of the aforesaid University have considered it expedient to

amend and alter (1) the above two first quoted portions of the said statutes, and (2) the "Subscriptions" appended to the said statutes, so as to make the latter conformable to the declaration enacted by the Act of Parliament 28th and 29th Vict. cap. 122.

And whereas, 5, by section 43 of the said Act 19th and 20th Vict. chapter 88, it is enacted that every statute made in pursuance of the provisions of the said Act shall be subject to repeal, amendment, and alteration from time to time by the University, with the approval of Her Majesty in Council.

And whereas, 6, the chancellor, masters, and scholars were of opinion that the alterations and amendments in the form set forth in the following section 7 would be to the advantage of the said University as a place of religion, education, and learning.

And whereas, 7, the said University accordingly had made such alterations and amendments in the said statutes by the following grace duly passed by the senate.

That notwithstanding anything contained in the statutes of the University of Cambridge framed and sanctioned in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Parliament 19th and 20th Vict. cap. 88.

(1.) That there shall be added to the fourth section of chapter 2. of the said statutes the following words :—

"Quinetiam baccalaureus theologiæ, qui antea fuerit magister artium vel juris et duodecim integros annos post gradum magistratus per creationem perfectum compleverit (etiam si quinque integri anni post admissionem ad gradum baccalaurei in theologia nondum præterierint) postquam Anglice in academiæ templo concionatus fuerit atque omnia per statuta et ordinationes academiæ præscripta perfecerit, a cancellario, si modo specialis de ea re gratia concessa fuerit, admitti poterit ad titulum doctoris in theologia designati. Qui ita fuerit admissus, postea creetur doctor tempore præstituto."

(2.) That in lieu of the "subscriptions" appended to the said statutes, the following should be substituted :—

"Subscriptio.

"Subscriptio ante gratiam pro gradu aliquo in theologia concessam facienda.

"That he assents to the thirty-nine articles of religion and to the Book of Common Prayer, and of the ordering of bishops, priests, and deacons, and that he believes the doctrine of the Church of England, as therein set forth, to be agreeable to the Word of God, and that in public prayer and administration of the Sacraments he will use the form in the said book prescribed, and none other, except so far as shall be ordered by lawful authority.

"We whose names are hereunder written do solemnly make the before-mentioned declaration."

And whereas the said University has presented a petition to Her Majesty in Council, and thereby prayed that she would be graciously pleased to approve the alterations and amendments to the several before-mentioned portions of the said statutes so made by the said University :

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, having taken the said statutes into consideration, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to declare, and doth hereby declare her approval of the said several alterations and amendments of the several before-mentioned portions of the said statutes, and the subscriptions appended to the said statutes so made by the University of Cambridge by the grace aforesaid.

(Signed) ARTHUR HELPS.

KING'S COLLEGE.

King's College,
5 Feb. 1872.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 5th day February 1872.

PRESENT :

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas under and by virtue of an Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the 19th and 20th years of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to make further provision for the good government and extension of the University of Cambridge, of the Colleges therein, and of the College of King Henry VI. at Eton" (which Act was afterwards continued by another Act passed in the session held in the 22nd and 23d years of the reign of Her present Majesty intituled "An Act to continue the powers of the Commissioners under an Act of the 19th and 20th years of Her Majesty, concerning the University of Cambridge and the College of King Henry VI. at Eton"), certain statutes were made for the regulation of the King's College of the Blessed Mary and St. Nicholas in the University of Cambridge :

And whereas by an Order in Council bearing date the 16th day of April 1861, Her Majesty in Council was graciously pleased to declare Her royal approbation of the said statutes, whereupon the same became and now are (except in so far as they have been since duly amended in accordance with the provisions of the said first-mentioned Act) the statutes of the said College :

And whereas by the 43d section of the said first-mentioned Act it is provided that every statute made in pursuance of the provisions of that Act shall be subject to repeal, amendment, and alteration from time to time by the University or College, as the case may be, with the approval of Her Majesty in Council :

And whereas by virtue of such last-mentioned power the provost and scholars of the said King's College of the Blessed Mary and St. Nicholas of Cambridge in the University of Cambridge, by an instrument in writing under the common seal of the College (a copy of which instrument in writing is hereunto annexed) duly framed and made certain alterations and amendments in one of the said statutes in the said instrument duly set forth, that is to say, the statute H. of scholarships. And the said provost and scholars of the said College have by their petition under the common seal of the College dated the 27th day of January 1872, prayed that Her Majesty in Council may be graciously pleased to approve thereof :

Now, therefore, in pursuance and exercise of the power in Her Majesty in Council by the said Acts of Parliament in that behalf vested, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, doth hereby declare Her royal approbation of the several amendments and alterations so made in the said statute by the said instrument in writing (a copy whereof is hereunto annexed), and doth declare that the said statute so amended and altered shall be held and taken as and for one of the statutes for the government of the said King's College of the Blessed Mary and St. Nicholas, of Cambridge in the University of Cambridge, in as full and ample a manner as if such altered and amended statute had been framed by the said College, or by the said Commissioners, pursuant to the powers of the said Acts of Parliament.

(Signed) ARTHUR HELPS.

SCHEDULE.

(Copy referred to in foregoing Order.)

H. of Scholarships.

1. There shall be 48 scholarships in the College.
2. Twenty-four of these scholarships shall be appropriated to the scholars of the College of King Henry VI. at Eton, and shall be called Eton scholarships.
3. If on any occasion there shall be no duly qualified candidate for a vacant Eton scholarship whom the examiners shall consider of sufficient merit for election, such scholarship shall be reserved till the next election of Eton scholars; and if upon such second occasion there shall be no candidate so qualified whom the examiners shall consider of sufficient merit for election, then such scholarship shall for that turn be thrown open to competition amongst all boys then receiving education in Eton School, whether on the foundation or not; and in default of any candidate from the school whom the examiners shall consider of sufficient merit to be elected, then such scholarship shall for that turn be dealt with as if it had been an open scholarship as herein-after defined.
4. The remaining 24 scholarships shall be called open scholarships, and shall be given according to merit, subject to the conditions below specified, namely :
5. That 12 of such scholarships be open to all candidates, being British subjects, who at the time of their examination shall not have completed their 20th year, and the other 12 to all undergraduates of the College.
6. An annual election of scholars shall take place on such day between the day fixed for the annual election of fellows and the last Monday in July, as the provost and fellows shall appoint.
7. The examinations for scholarships shall take place at Cambridge at such times and in such manner as shall be fixed by the provost and fellows.
8. The electors to scholarships shall be the provost, or in his absence the vice-provost, and two or more fellows, to be appointed annually by the Educational Council, who may also appoint any examiners to assist the electors.
9. No person shall vote at the election for any scholarship who has not taken part in the examination for the same.
10. The emoluments of all scholarships shall be 80*l.* per annum each, with tuition free, and the Eton scholars shall have in addition rooms and commons free during residence, or a money payment in lieu thereof; and the like advan-

tages shall be extended to the other scholars of the College so soon as the circumstances of the College will permit.

11. All scholars shall proceed to their degree of bachelor of arts or other faculty at the regular time, except for sickness or other grave cause, to be approved by the provost and fellows, which approval may, if thought fit, be given subject to any restrictions as to tenure of scholarships or period of eligibility to a fellowship, and all scholars failing so to proceed shall lose their scholarships within three months.

12. Subject to such restrictions, deprivations, and forfeiture of scholarships as are contemplated in the statutes, all scholars shall be allowed to hold their scholarships till they have attained the standing of master of arts, or until they become fellows of the College or of any other College, but no longer.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

Trinity
College,
29 June 1871.

At the Court at Windsor, the 29th day of June 1871.

PRESENT :

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas the Commissioners appointed for the purposes of the Act 19th and 20th Victoria, chapter 88, intituled "An Act to make further provision for the good government and extension of the University of Cambridge, of the Colleges therein, and of the College of King Henry VI. at Eton," in execution of the powers given to them by the said Act, did on or about the 12th day of April 1859 make certain statutes for the future government and regulation of the College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity in the University of Cambridge and such statutes were duly approved by Her Majesty in Council as required by the said Act of Parliament, and are now statutes of the said College :

And whereas by the statute of the said Commissioners numbered L.I., it is amongst other things provided that the College seal shall not be affixed to any instrument for the repeal, alteration, or amendment of the said statutes so made by the said Commissioners or any part of them in pursuance of the provisions of the said Act of Parliament without a general meeting having been previously held by the master and fellows of the College at which the majority of the whole body of the master and fellows of the College shall have ordered the seal to be so affixed :

And whereas by the said Act of Parliament it is amongst other things provided that every statute made in pursuance of the provisions of the same Act by the said Commissioners shall be subject to repeal, amendment, and alteration from time to time by the said College, with the approval of Her Majesty in Council : And whereas the said College has thought it expedient to alter and amend, and partially to repeal the said statutes so made by the said Commissioners and has for that purpose by an instrument in writing sealed with the seal of the said College on the 20th day of May 1871, framed and made certain statutes, (a copy whereof is hereto annexed marked A), and the said College has humbly prayed Her Majesty in Council that She would be graciously pleased to approve the amendment, alteration, and partial repeal, of the said statutes so made by the said Commissioners by means of the said statutes so framed and made by the said College : And whereas the said College seal was affixed to the said instrument in writing after a general meeting had been held of the master and fellows of the College at which the majority of the whole body of the master and fellows of the College had ordered such seal to be so affixed : Now, therefore, Her Majesty having taken the said statutes so made by the said College into consideration is pleased in pursuance and exercise of the power by the said Act of Parliament vested in Her Majesty, and by and with the advice of Her Privy Council to declare, and doth hereby declare, Her approval of the same, and of the partial repeal, amendment, and alteration thereby made, of

and in the said statutes so made by the said Commissioners as aforesaid.

(Signed) ARTHUR HELPS.

Statutes referred to in the foregoing Order in Council.

A.

STATUTES made for the repeal, alteration, and amendment of the existing statutes of Trinity College, Cambridge, in pursuance of statute L.I. of the said existing statutes.

I. These statutes shall take effect from and after the the approbation thereof by Her Majesty in Council.

II. The two last paragraphs of statute XIX. of the existing statutes are hereby repealed, and in the stead thereof it is hereby enacted as follows :—

Every fellow who shall become master or fellow of another College shall thereby and thereupon vacate his fellowship.

Every fellow who shall be instituted to any benefice on the presentation of the College, of the clear net annual value of 300*l.* or more shall vacate his fellowship at the end of one year from the day of his institution to such benefice.

Every fellow who shall be instituted to any benefice on the presentation of the College of the clear net annual value of less than 300*l.*, except the vicarage of St. Mary the Great, or St. Michael, in the town of Cambridge or Trumpington in the county of Cambridge, shall vacate his fellowship at the end of one year, from the day of his institution to such benefice unless the same shall have been previously declined by all the fellows in holy orders.

Every fellow who shall be instituted to any benefice on the presentation of any patron or patrons other than the College, of the clear net annual value of 500*l.* or more shall vacate his fellowship at the end of one year from the day of his institution to such benefice.

Every fellow who shall become possessed of any canonry or other ecclesiastical dignity of the clear net annual value of 600*l.* or more shall vacate his fellowship at the end of one year from the day of his having become possessed of such canonry or other ecclesiastical dignity.

III. Statute XX. of the existing statutes is hereby repealed, and in the stead thereof it is hereby enacted as follows :—

When a benefice in the patronage of the College shall be vacant, the presentation to the same (when it is not otherwise directed by the terms of the gift or devise of the advowson), shall be offered to the fellow first upon the roll, who shall be in holy orders, on condition that in the event of his acceptance thereof, he shall vacate his fellowship at the end of one year from the day of his institution to such benefice, except in the case of the vicarages of St. Mary the Great, and St. Michael in the town of Cambridge, and of Trumpington in the county of Cambridge. If the fellow who has the first right of option to such benefice shall decline to accept the same, it shall then be offered to the next in seniority upon the same terms, and so on in order to all the fellows in holy orders in succession, and this order shall not be departed from, except for grave cause to be approved by the master and seniors.

Provided that if the presentation to any such benefice of the clear net annual value of less than 300*l.* shall have been offered to, and declined by, every fellow in holy orders in succession, on the condition above mentioned, then the same shall be offered in like manner without such condition.

The presentation to all benefices in the patronage of the College shall be made within three months after the vacancy is known, unless the master and seniors shall see cause to determine otherwise as to the time.

Sealed with the seal of the College this 20th day of May 1871, a general meeting having previously been held of the master and fellows of the College, at which the majority of the whole body of the master and fellows of the College has ordered the seal to be so affixed.

(L.S.)

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